NEWS RELEASE

FOR RELEASE TO ALL PAPERS:

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1966

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-8764

The two million unregistered Negroes in the 11 southern states and the two and a third million already registered will be the focus of an enlarged Voter Education Project announced today by the Southern Regional Council.

The Project is a continuation of a similar endeavor operated by the Council from 1962 to 1964. It is estimated that programs associated with the Voter Education Project registered 700,000 Negroes in the 11 southern states during a two and a half year period.

The Project will work cooperatively with the five major civil rights agencies as well as with non-affiliated responsible local organizations.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, the Congress of Racial Equality, and the National Urban League have expressed support for the aim of the Voter Education Project.

The Project will be located in Atlanta and will have Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., an attorney and native of that city, as director. Mr. Jordan was formerly assistant to the director of the Southern Regional Council. He served as consultant to the Community Action Program of the Office of Economic Opportunity, Southeastern Area, while on leave from the Council during 1965.

What has been accomplished to date in the South, according to Mr. Jordan, is "largely middle class enfranchisement. We need to reach down deeper into our communities and register people who have not been reached by past efforts."

He added, "We need to remember that political participation does not end with registration. Too many Southerners do not vote because they do not know how to relate their vote to the subsistence issues of their lives."

The special interest of the Project will be fuller participation in citizenship for all persons in the South, but primarily Negro Southerners. To encourage this, local programs of voter registration, citizenship education, and leadership training will be sponsored.

In addition, a program of scholarships to students for involvement in voter activities is planned. The resources of numerous colleges and universities in the southern region will be involved in both the student programs and leadership training institutes.

The Project has been endorsed by the Democratic National Committee and the Republican National Committee. Endorsement has also been given by a number of private groups interested in the healthy functioning of democracy.

The Southern Regional Council is a non-profit, non-partisan organization of white and Negro Southerners formed in 1944 to advance "equal opportunity for all the South's people."

##

April 6, 1966

Miss Ruth C. Hughes
Associate in Human Relations
College and University Division
Young Women's Christian Association
of the U.S.A.
600 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Dear Miss Hughes:

The Voter Education Project has carefully considered the request of the National Student YWCA Council submitted by the national office. We are pleased to inform of a grant of $500.00 in support of your student program in voter education and registration.

Our check in the amount of $500.00 is enclosed. Please sign and return the enclosed receipt carbon immediately.

The grant is necessarily less than your request due to our limited funds and the lateness of your sequest. In this regard, may we suggest that for next year's project a more concerted effort be made to coordinate our activities with current registration programs, consistent with our telephone conversation in New York on Monday.

These funds may not be used to support partisan politics in any manner whatsoever, not to influence legislation of any kind, nor in behalf of, or against any political candidate. You should strongly urge and welcome non-partisan support of your voter registration activities.

Our Director of Research, Mrs. Barbara Patterson, will write you regarding special reporting requirement to the Project.

If you have any questions, please let us hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Director
Voter Education Project

VEJ:jb
Enclosure

Check in the amount of $500.00 received from VEP on

this _____ day of _____, 1966.

Signed:_____

Miss Ruth C. Hughes
Associate in Human Relations
College and University Division
Young Women's Christian Association
of the U.S.A.

31.3

February 5, 1969

The Editor
Newsweek Magazine
444 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Dear Sir:

We were somewhat surprised that your "Where are They Now?" feature of February 10 did not say where John Lewis is. Fortunately, for us, Mr. Lewis is now employed by the Southern Regional Council. He does have a one-may office, but he also has some 40 colleagues. While his budget is certainly modest enough, Mr. Lewis and others at the Council are currently developing a rather ambitious program for regional economic development.

Mr. Lewis, for all of his accomplishments, is undoubtedly destined to be one of the leaders of this region and the nation. We are priviledged

to have him with us, and I hope that some of your readers would like to have this further information about his whereabouts.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

444 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
HA1-1234

Newsweek

JL
MJ - file
31.3
Voter Educ Proj
Gen. off.

February 25, 1969

Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you for your letter filling in additional details on John Lewis's operation. We're sorry that space limitations (both in the original story and the Letters column) prohibit our sharing them with other readers. Thank you for taking the time to write us. We were especially pleased to learn your feelings and hopes for future projects in which Lewis will be involved.

Sincerely,

Madeleine Edmondson

Madeleine Edmondson
For the Editors

ceb

31.3

July 14, 1969

Mrs. Victoria Brittain
Times Newspapers of Great Britain, Inc.
Washington Bureau
541 National Press Building
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Victoria:

Thank you for the copy of your excellent piece and for the good words in it about the Voter Project.

While I indeed look forward to seeing you in Washington it is good to know that you may be back this way soon.

Best to you and Andy.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

TIMES NEWSPAPERS
OF GREAT BRITAIN, INC.
OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT
541 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004
TELEPHONE (202) 347-7659

Dear Mr Anthony,

I so much enjoyed talking to you last week and found that after my time with you plus the interviews with Marvin Wall and X Vernon Jordan I was able to swamp the New Statesman with information and I enclose the piece for you to see.

It looks rather as though Mitchell has run into more trouble than he expected on the Voting Rights Act amendments - I hope so.

Andrew sends his regards and we both hope to see you in Washington one day - though I suspect that I may be back in Atlanta taking up your offer of office space before you get up here.

Again thank you for all your help.

Yours sincerely,

Victoria

Nixon's Black Gerrymander

VICTORIA BRITTAIN

Changes to the Voting Rights Act put up last week by Mr Nixon's Attorney General, Mr John Mitchell, could be the final brick in the wall of non-communication being built between the President and the 5 million adult blacks of America's Southern states. True, keen enthusiasm for civil rights law enforcement has never been a characteristic of the Nixon Administration. Robert Finch, the Secretary for Health, Education and Welfare, is the only man in the cabinet with any credibility in this field and even he has equivocated on school desegregation and equal employment opportunity.

But whatever Finch does he can now make little difference to the disillusion of civil rights workers and those they try to help in the forgotten South. The civil rights arm of HEW is pathetically understaffed. There are at present 16,800 'serious compliance cases' which HEW should be pursuing; Finch has recently asked for 75 more employees so that his department may be able to deal with just 4,146 or one quarter of these.

As for education, only 20 per cent of Southern schools are desegregated, in Mississippi and Alabama only 7 per cent are desegregated, in Louisiana 8 per cent and Georgia 14 per cent. All through the South school boards dragged their feet on desegregation plans last year and when Mr Nixon was elected the white South quietly forgot the Johnson Administration's autumn 1969 target date for school integration. A recent court decision in South Carolina has effectively extended the time limit in the case of 21 school districts and, in the words of one weary liberal official handling South Carolina's school integration, 'put the state back by two full years'. The long arm of Senator Strom Thurmond is everywhere in South Carolina, and the current Washington rumour that all Southern school desegregation time schedules are to be relaxed indicates that his arm is as strong in the capital as it is long in the South.

In this Southern atmosphere the one recourse open to peaceful black progress is voting power. There are now over 400 black elected officials in the South against a mere 70 five years ago. Part of the reason for this is the voters-registration drive, which has practically doubled black registration in the three and a half years since the 1965 Voting Rights Act was passed (of which more in a moment). Before the Act, only 30 per cent of blacks were registered – by late 1968, 57 per cent were registered. The impact of the Act and its consequences can be seen particularly well in darkest Mississippi, where in 1965 only 8 per cent of the black electorate was registered. The registered figure is now 59 per cent, and last month Fayette, Mississippi, elected Charles Evers, the sharp brother of a murdered civil rights hero, as the first black mayor in the Deep South.

But the voter-registration problem is not solved – there are still two million blacks unregistered in the eleven Southern states – that is two thirds as many as the total now registered. Another problem is that black voting has brought out as many or more whites who formerly never bothered to vote. Thus in Mississippi, though Evers won in his tiny, black-dominated town, few of the blacks who ran elsewhere in the state came near winning. Furthermore, officials of the Southern Regional Council, the Atlanta-based guiding force behind Southern voter-registration drives since 1962, are seriously afraid that their operation may be crippled by the recent moves in Congress both to tax the charitable foundations which finance them and, more serious, specifically to stop the foundations from working in the quasi-politics of voter registration at all.

The Mitchell/Nixon threat to the 1965 Voting Rights Act caps all this. The law applies to any state in which less than 50 per cent of the voting-age population was registered or had voted in the 1964 national election; this means in the seven Deep Southern states of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia and parts of North Carolina. The most important provisions of the Act outlaw literacy tests, provide federal officials to monitor registration and polling and require that proposed changes in state voting laws have to be cleared in Washington. The Act expires next summer and a straight extension needs to be put in train in Congress now. A five-year extension was expected not only by the liberals in Congress but many Republicans and Nixon men. Only when the Attorney General five times in the last few weeks cancelled appointments to testify before the necessary sub-committee of the House did it occur to anyone that there was going to be a real fight. (Though voter registration is a partisan issue in the sense that most new black votes go straight to the Democrats). When Mitchell finally appeared last week he denounced the existing law as 'regional legislation' (which is true) and proposed to ban literacy tests throughout the country and remove the onus of proof of discrimination to the Justice Department rather than requiring the states to prove non-discrimination. Federal examiners will also become scarcer in the South if the Mitchell Act goes through as they will be spread thin over the whole country. Mitchell's proposals were denounced by one veteran civil rights and voter-registration worker testifying before Congress as 'a sophisticated, calculated, incredible effort on the part of the chief lawyer of the United States government to make it impossible to exercise the tools we have to ensure the right to vote'. The civil rights division of the Justice Department is already so lamentably understaffed that realistically to spread its work from seven states to 50 would be impossible; second, they would (and this is presumably Mitchell's intention) lose the grass-roots local contacts which over the last three and a half years have enabled them to do the job they have done in the worst areas of the South; third, the Nixon proposals would allow a Southern legislature to pass restrictive voting legislation immediately before an election and disenfranchise a chunk of the population before the overworked Justice Department managed to catch up.

The importance both of the foundation-funded Southern Regional Council voter-registration programmes and the use of federal examiners is documented. In Mississippi 24 per cent of eligible blacks registered to vote in counties where there was no outside help, in counties where there were federal examiners 41 per cent registered, and in counties where there was an SRC voter-registration project as well as federal examiners 51 per cent registered to vote. The SRC supports about 150 voter-education projects a year and reports come in constantly of blacks who fear eviction, being fired from their jobs, being taken off welfare assistance and so on if they register to vote. When canvassers are told: 'You people are trying to get us killed' it is for real. Incidents of homes being bombed and shots being fired at a man who wants to vote are authenticated and happening today.

Abortion Backlash

JANE McKERRON

The opponents of abortion law reform are remarkably bad losers. Not content with strenuous attempts to ambush the Abortion Act on its progress through Parliament, almost two years later they are still sniping at it from the rear. The most recent and ominous firing has come from Mr Norman St John-Stevas, Conservative MP for Chelmsford, who plans to introduce an amending Bill in the House of Commons on 15 July. Mr St John-Stevas has coyly refrained from disclosing the exact nature of his ammunition but it will undoubtedly be of a familiar nature.

He will certainly attempt to convince the House that legal abortions should be carried out only by a NHS consultant, or doctor 'of similar status' approved by the Secretary of State. This suggestion is an old favourite of the anti-reformers, for its effects would be immediate – and profoundly retrogressive. It would heavily reduce the numbers of abortions being carried out in the private sector by highly experienced doctors of non-consultant status, place an impossible burden on the NHS consultants in gynaecology – of whom there are only 660 – and transfer the mass of abortions back into the illegal private market. This would obviously increase the risk of complications and financial exploitation for the patient and further stretch the resources of the Health Service by greatly increasing the number of emergency admissions of the results of illegal terminations. According to Sir George Godber, the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Health, the admission rate for such cases has nearly halved in the London area since 1966.

It is also not clear who are the other doctors 'of similar status' who will come to the aid of the exhausted consultants. How will they be chosen and what will they be

Going on holiday?

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10 Great Turnstile, London WC1

file 313

M-E-M-O-R-A-N-D-U-M

To: Members of the VEP Steering Committee

From: John Lewis

Enclosed are the minutes of our January 31, 1970 Steering Committee meeting. Please note that the next Steering Committee meeting will be held February 25, 1970 in Atlanta.

0 0 0

MEMORANDUM

February 5, 1970

TO: JOHN LEWIS, DONALD HOLLOWELL, JOSEPH HAAS

FROM: JOAN CASHIN

Enclosed are the minutes of the VEP Steering Committee. I suggest that Counsel re-word "Purpose of Meeting" and any other parts of the minutes if necessary for the record.

There is one item that we may want to reconsider: Voter Education Project is a name that is well known to our potential recipients and to foundations. To me, Voter Education Program implies a component of a larger organization.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Cashin

Joan Cashin

MEETING OF THE VEP STEERING COMMITTEE - JANUARY 31, 1970 - ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Persons present: Donald L. Hollowell, Chairman; John H. Wheeler, Joseph F. Haas, Henry Marsh, Joan Cashin, McNeill Smith (Committee members); David F. Rock, John Lewis (Advisors)

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Hollowell.

PURPOSE OF MEETING

The Chairman of the Southern Regional Council appointed this committee to work with Counsel and the Voter Education Project staff in implementing a motion passed by SRC today. The motion essentially stated that the SRC would terminate the Voter Education Project and make available the files and the present VEP staff to assist in forming a separate tax-exempt corporation.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FORMING A NEW CORPORATION

--Check the constitutional authority of the Executive Committee to transfer VEP to a new corporation.
--Some members of state VEPs should be on the board of this new operating foundation, as well as some members of the present VEP Advisory Committee.
--We need affiliation with state groups involved with voter education (state VEPs or state Councils On Human Relations). If affiliated, these groups should not receive funds from any other source without our approval.
--The name of this corporation shall be Voter Education Program, Inc.
-- The corporation shall have 75-90 members (rotating by 3 year terms), 21-27 directors (also rotating), and a 9,12 or 15 member executive committee (preferably including one person from each state served by VEP). Membership shall be by invitation, to convene and elect a board of directors and an executive committee (one year term).
--Regular meetings can be scheduled to coincide with meetings of organizations of mutual interest.
-- The board should be self-perpetuating.
-- Counsel should select the state of incorporation and prepare papers to file for tax exemption.
-- Former VEP should transfer records and SRC may loan office furnishings until the new corporation can provide its own.
-- We will need a banking resolution after incorporation.
-- Must get corporate seal

NEXT MEETING OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE
February 25, 1970 in Atlanta, Georgia

Respectfully submitted,

Joan Cashin

Joan Cashin
Acting Secretary

cc: John Lewis
Donald L. Hollowell
Joseph F. Haas

P.A

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JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES G. GOMILLION, VICE-PRESIDENT
LUCIUS H. PITTS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-8764

MEMORANDUM February 16, 1970

To: Members of the VEP Steering Committee: Donald Hollowell, Joseph Haas, John Wheeler, Henry Marsh, Joan Cashin, McNeill Smith, and David Rock

From: John Lewis

This is to inform you that the VEP Steering Committee meeting will be held on Wednesday, February 25th at 10:00 A.M. in Mr. Donald Hollowell's office: 1776 Peachtree Street, N.W., Suite 440.

Please try to be present!

0 0 0

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. ... A 30303
522-8764

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

February 26, 1970

M E M O R A N D U M

TO : Mr. Donald L. Hollowell
Mr. John H. Wheeler
Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler
Mr. James E. Youngdahl
Mr. Frank E. Smith
Mrs. Joan Cashin
Mr. James M. Dabbs
Mr. Joseph F. Haas
Mr. Henry Marsh

FROM: Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

You and the other persons listed above are being asked to serve as the initial new members of the Board of VEP Incorporation. I hope you will agree to do so. Subsequently, additional persons will be asked to serve on the Board, and a large group called "members" will total about seventy-five persons.

Papers of incorporation have been filed in Fulton County Superior Court and it is now a matter of urgency that we file with IRS a request for tax exemption. This we cannot do until the initial Board of VEP Inc. has a meeting. This is part of the reason we are rushing to have a meeting of the SRC Executive Committee. You will note all members of the initial VEP Board are also members of the SRC Executive Committee. Therefore, if the SRC Executive Committee meets on March 20-21, the VEP Board will also meet on that day.

I hope you will call on receipt of this.

-0-

Copy to David Kohn
3/11/70

Comments on potential funding of the new corporation, VEP, Inc.

The following is a list of foundations from which we hope to obtain support during 1970 for the fiscal year of the corporation after it becomes operative. With the exception of Ford, Field and Carnegie, no commitments have been made by those foundations listed. With the Ford and Field Foundations, formal negotiations will be required before the new corporation will be funded. This may also be necessary with the Carnegie Corporation which has stipulated that all its support must be used exclusively for the College Service Centers.

Ford Foundation	$ 100,000.00
Field Foundation	100,000.00
Carnegie Corporation	83,000.00
New World Foundation	25,000.00
New York Foundation	15,000.00
Mary Reynolds Babcock Fnd.	15,000.00
Taconic Foundation	25,000.00
Aaron E. Norman Fund	2,500.00
	$ 365,500.00

We hope to interest other foundations as well and hope to have an income from the project in its first year of operation as a separate corporation in the amount of approximately $100,000.00.

MINUTES

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT, INC.

Atlanta, Georgia
March 21, 1970

The first meeting of the Board of the Voter Education Project, Inc., was called to order at 11 a.m. on March 21, 1970. It was unanimously agreed that Dr. Raymond Wheeler be designated as temporary Chairman for the meeting.

Mr. David Rock, Counsel, reported that the Voter Education Project was now a corporation, the Articles of Incorporation having been filed in Fulton County, Georgia, Superior Court on February 24, 1970.

He reported that the first group of Board of Directors consisted of: Mr. Donald Hollowell, Atlanta; Mr. Frank Smith, Knoxville; Mr. Henry Marsh, Richmond; Mr. John H. Wheeler, Durham; Dr. Raymond Wheeler, Charlotte; Mr. James E. Youngdahl, Little Rock; Mrs. Joan Cashin, Huntsville; Mr. Joseph F. Haas, Atlanta; and Dr. Vivian Henderson, Atlanta.

Present at the meeting were: Dr. Raymond Wheeler, Mrs. Joan Cashin, Mr. James McBride Dabbs; Mr. Frank Smith; Mr. Henry Marsh, Mr. Donald Hollowell; and by invitation, Mr. David F. Rock.

The agenda for the meeting was read as follows, and unanimously approved:

1. Acceptance of the Article of Incorporation
2. Amendments and Approval
3. Approval of By-Laws

4. Election of Officers
5. Authorization of Counsel to Proceed to Request Tax Exemption

Mr. Rock read the Charter. After discussion, it was moved, seconded, and unanimously adopted.

Articles of Amendment were discussed at length and upon motion duly made, seconded and unanimously approved as follows:

1. By the deletion of the provisions of Article II, and by insertion in lieu thereof of the following:

"The Corporation shall have perpetual duration."

2. By insertion of the following as Article VII:

"No part of the net earnings of the Corporation shall inure to the benefit of any member. In the event of liquidation or dissolution of the Corporation, whether voluntary or involuntary, no member shall be entitled to any distribution or division of the remaining property or proceeds and the balance of all money and other property received by the Corporation from any source, after the payment of all debts and obligations, shall be used or distributed exclusively for the purposes set forth in Article III of these Articles and within the intendment of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as presently or hereinafter in effect.

"The Corporation shall, in each taxable year, distribute its income in such manner as not to subject it to tax under Section 4942 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The Corporation shall not:

1. Engage in an act of self-dealing as defined in Section 4941(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954;

2. Retain any excess business holdings as defined in Section 4943(c) of the said Code; and

3. Make any investments in such manner as to subject the Corporation to tax

under Section 4944 of said Code
or make any taxable expenditure
as defined in Section 4945(d) of
said Code."

Nominations were made for officers and the following persons were unanimously elected to the office shown:

President	-	Mr. Donald Hollowell
Vice President	-	Mr. Frank Smith
Secretary	-	Mrs. Joan Cashin
Treasurer	-	Mr. Henry Marsh
Legal Counsel	-	Mr. Joseph Haas

It was moved, seconded, and unanimously adopted that Mr. John Lewis be appointed Executive Director of the Voter Education Project, Inc.

It was moved, seconded, and adopted that Mr. David Rock and Mr. Jarvin Levison of the firm of Haas, Holland, Freeman, Levison, and Gibert, be granted power of attorney for the purpose of seeking a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service that the Voter Education Project, Inc., is an exempt organization under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and that no tax will be imposed upon it under Section 4945 of the said Code.

It was moved, seconded, and adopted that a meeting of the Board be held immediately after it is known that tax-exemption has been granted the Voter Education Project, Inc.

Proposed by-laws for the Corporation were then presented for the consideration of the Directors and upon motion duly made, seconded, and unanimously carried, the said by-laws were adopted as the by-laws of the Corporation.

-:-

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HAAS, HOLLAND, FREEMAN, LEVISON & GIBERT

HERBERT J. HAAS (1905-1953)
JOSEPH F. HAAS
J. KURT HOLLAND
RICHARD C. FREEMAN
S. JARVIN LEVISON
ROBERT H. WALLING
HUGH W. GIBERT
RICHARD N. HUBERT
THEODORE G. FRANKEL
EDWARD L. GREENBLATT
RICHARD D. FLEXNER
DAVID F. ROCK
WILLIAM R. KING
R. C. FREEMAN, III

LAW OFFICES
2709 FIRST NATIONAL BANK TOWER
ATLANTA, GA. 30303
TELEPHONE 525-6141
AREA CODE 404

March 24, 1970

District Director
Internal Revenue Service
Peachtree-Baker Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Attn: Pension Trust & Exempt Organizations Branch

In re: Voter Education Project, Inc.

Dear Sir:

A determination letter that Voter Education Project, Inc. ("VEP") is exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, is respectfully requested. There is enclosed herewith Form 1023 and a copy of the Articles of Incorporation, and Amendments, and By-laws of VEP as required under Section 10(a)(b) of Form 1023.

The information requested under the remaining subsections of Item 10 of Form 1023 is summarized below, to the extent applicable:

Item 10(c)(d):

As of the date of this letter, VEP has no assets or liabilities nor has it received any funds or disbursed any funds.

Item 10(f)(g)(h)(j):

The Voter Education Project of VEP seeks to study and evaluate the effectiveness of organized effort in promoting interest and participation in American citizenship.

It is intended that the results of such study and evaluation will be published for consumption by the general public once sufficient information has been compiled and evaluated. It is hoped that as a result of this program VEP and other interested groups will be able to devise better techniques for improving the quality of American citizenship.

The source material for this research project will be primarily the following:

1. Reports submitted by the State and local agents of VEP.

2. Field observations of VEP staff; and news reports, government sources and conversations with informed local persons.

Most of the data for the research program will be supplied by State and local agents of VEP. The activities carried on by these agents will include voter registration drives; seminars, workshops and conferences for candidates and office holders; and citizenship instruction for the general public. All of these activities will be conducted on a completely non-partisan basis. Voter registration drives will not be conducted for the purpose of electing any candidate and will not occur during any election period. The seminars and conferences will be restricted to discussions of the duties and responsibilities of candidates and/or office holders. Discussions of campaign techniques and strategy will not be permitted. Frequently, these seminars will be held in cooperation with local schools, universities and religious institutions. The citizenship instruction will consist primarily of classes for the general public concerning the organization and operation of federal, state and local government.

The Voter Education Project, as it will be conducted by VEP, will be substantially identical to the Voter Education Project previously conducted by Southern Regional Council. Southern Regional Council is also a Georgia non-profit corporation located in Atlanta, Georgia, which was granted exemption as an educational organization under Section 101(6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939.

Although VEP will derive some income from membership fees, substantially all of its funds will be received from other foundations. To date, the following foundations have given some indication that they may be willing to contribute to VEP the amounts indicated below:

Organization	Amount
Ford Foundation	$100,000.00
Field Foundation	100,000.00
Carnegie Foundation	83,000.00
New World Foundation	25,000.00
New York Foundation	15,000.00
Mary Reynolds Babcock Fund	15,000.00
Taconic Foundation	25,000.00
Aaron E. Norman Fund	2,500.00

These funds will be expended by VEP for its research program. Most of the funds, other than those used for administrative purposes and for salaries of personnel, will be used by the agents of VEP which conduct the voter registration drives, leadership seminars and citizenship instruction.

Item 10(k):

The following are the Directors of VEP:

Donald L. Hollowell
Frank E. Smith
Henry Marsh
John H. Wheeler
Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler

James E. Youngdahl
Mrs. John Cashin
James McBride Dabbs
Joseph F. Haas
Dr. Vivian Henderson

The officers of VEP are as follows:

President	- Donald L. Hollowell
Vice President	- Frank E. Smith
Treasurer	- Henry Marsh
Secretary	- Mrs. John Cashin
Executive Director	- John Lewis

All of the officers and directors, except the Executive Director, serve without salary and only on a part-time basis. The Executive Director is a full-time employee of the corporation. His annual salary is $. None of the officers or directors of the corporation are related to any person who has made a substantial contribution to VEP or to a corporation controlled by any such contributor.

Enclosed herewith is a Power of Attorney authorizing the undersigned and S. Jarvin Levison to represent VEP in connection with this request for ruling. Kindly contact the undersigned if any additional information is required or if there is any doubt as to the issuance of the determination letter herein requested.

Sincerely,

David F. Rock
For the Firm

DFR:ras
Encl.

31.3

MAR 27 1970

HAAS, HOLLAND, FREEMAN, LEVISON & GIBERT

HERBERT J. HAAS (1905-1953)

JOSEPH F. HAAS
J. KURT HOLLAND
RICHARD C. FREEMAN
S. JARVIN LEVISON
ROBERT H. WALLING
HUGH W. GIBERT
RICHARD N. HUBERT
THEODORE G. FRANKEL
EDWARD L. GREENBLATT
RICHARD D. FLEXNER
DAVID F. ROCK
WILLIAM R. KING
R. C. FREEMAN, III

LAW OFFICES
2709 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
ATLANTA, GA. 30303

TELEPHONE 525-6141
AREA CODE 404

March 25, 1970

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Re: Voter Education Project, Inc.

Dear Paul:

I enclose herewith the following in connection with the rulings to be requested from the Internal Revenue Service.

1. A Xerox copy of a letter to the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service requesting exemption from taxation under Section 4945, relating to the tax on taxable expenditures.

2. A letter to the District Director of Internal Revenue Service requesting an exemption under Section 501 (c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code as an educational and scientific organization.

3. A Xerox copy of Form 1023 regarding the request for exemption under Section 501 (c)(3).

4. A Xerox copy of the amendments to the Articles of Incorporation.

Please let me know after you have reviewed this material so that we can proceed to file the requests for ruling with the Internal Revenue Service. I will delete the request for exemption under Section 501(c)(3) which is now contained in the letter to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. In view of the urgent desire expressed at the Executive Committee meeting for exemption under Section 501 (c)(3), I have shifted gears and will try to obtain the exemption under Section 501(c)(3) from the local office rather than from the national office. Hopefully, this procedure will save us some time.

Sincerely,

David

David F. Rock
For the Firm

DFR:ras
Encls.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES LUNCHEON

Columbia University Men's Faculty Club
Friday, April 10, 1970

Attendance List

Mrs. Gerterlyn Dozier
Executive Council of the Episcopal
Church
815 Second Avenue
New York 10017

Rufus Cuthbertson
231 Madison Avenue
New York 10016

✓ Charles E. Cobb
287 Park Avenue South
New York 10010
UCC

David R. Bunster
NCC room 804
475 Riverside Drive
New York 10027

Donald Black
COEMAR - UPC USA
Room 917
475 Riverside Drive
New York 10027

H. Leroy Brininger
NCC
475 Riverside Drive
NYC 10027

L. W. McMaster
Board of National Missions
UP USA
Room 1108
475 Riverside Drive
NY 10027

Rev. Chas S. Spivey
475 Riverside
NCC

Mrs. Catherine Dozier - Exec Council
of the Episc Church
815-2nd Ave NY 10017

Regina Cuthbertson
231 Madison Ave.
NY NY 10016

Charles E. Cobb
287 Park Ave S.
NY NY 10010
NCC

David R. Hunter
NCC Room 804
475 Riverside Dr., N.Y.C. 10027

Donald Black
COEMAR - UPCUSA
Room 917 - 475 Riverside Drive
New York, N.Y. -

H. Leroy Brininger
National Council
of Churches
475 Riverside Dr.
N.Y.C. 10027

L. W. McMaster
Bd. of National Missions
UPCUSA
Rm 1108
475 River-side Dr.
N.Y. - N.Y.

April 14, 1970

Mr. Rufus Cuthbertson
231 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10016

Dear Mr. Cuthbertson:

Thank you so much for being at the luncheon on Friday, and for your interest in the concerns we explained.

If we can ever be of assistance to you please let us know.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

April 14, 1970

Mr. David R. Bunster
National Council of Churches
Room 804
475 Riverside Drive
New York, N. Y. 10027

Dear Mr. Bunster:

Thank you so much for being at the luncheon on Friday, and for your interest in the concerns we explained.

If we can ever be of assistance to you please let us know.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

April 14, 1970

Mr. Charles E. Cobb
U. C. C.
287 Park Avenue South
New York, N. Y. 10010

Dear Charles:

Thank you so much for being at the luncheon Friday, and for your interest in the concerns we explained.

If we can ever be of assistance to you please let us know.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

April 14, 1970

Mr. Donald Black
COEMAR - UPC USA
Room 917
475 Riverside Drive
New York, N. Y. 10027

Dear Mr. Black:

Thank you so much for being at the luncheon on Friday, and for your interest in the concerns we explained.

If we can ever be of assistance to you please let us know.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

April 14, 1970

Mr. L. W. McMaster
Board of National Missions
UP USA
Room 1108
475 Riverside Drive
New York, N. Y. 10027

Dear Mr. McMaster:

Thank you so much for being at the luncheon on Friday, and for your interest in the concerns we explained.

If we can ever be of assistance to you please let us know.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

April 14, 1970

Mr. H. Leroy Brininger
National Council of Churches
475 Riverside Drive
New York, N. Y. 10027

Dear Mr. Brininger:

Thank you so much for being at the luncheon on Friday, and for your interest in the concerns we explained.

If we cab ever be of assistance to you please let us know.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

April 15, 1970

Rev. Charles S. Spivey
National Council of Churches
475 Riverside Drive
New York, N. Y. 10027

Dear Rev. Spivey:

Thank you so much for being at the luncheon on Friday, and for your interest in the concerns we explained.

If we can ever be of assistance to you please let us know.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

31.3

April 14, 1970

Mrs. Gerterlyn Dozier
Executive Council of the Episcopal
Church
815 Second Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10017

Dear Mrs. Dozier:

Thank you so much for being at the luncheon on Friday, and for your interest in the concerns we explained.

If we can ever be of assistance to you please let us know.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

SRC 31.3

FROM OFFICE MARKED (X)
X 275 Peachtree St., N. E. - ATLANTA, GA. 30303
— 2121 Eighth Ave., N. - BIRMINGHAM, ALA. 35203
— 901 Sumter St. - COLUMBIA, S. C. 29201
— 320 South Ashe St. - GREENSBORO, N. C. 27401
— 301 North Lamar St. - JACKSON, MISS. 39202
— 21 West Church St. - JACKSONVILLE, FLA. 32202
— U. S. Courthouse Bldg. - NASHVILLE, TENN. 37203

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
DISTRICT DIRECTOR

April 15, 1970

IN REPLY REFER TO
XRC4
416

Voter Education Project, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Your application for exemption from income tax has been forwarded to the National Office of the Internal Revenue Service. After consideration of the application, the National Office will reply directly to you.

If further correspondence with respect to your application should become necessary, you should write the Assistant Commissioner (Technical), Internal Revenue Service, Attention: T:R:EO, Washington 25, D. C.

Very truly yours,
District Director
A. C. Ross
A. C. Ross

RC SE FORM AUD - 208 (REV. 6-60)

31.3

Internal Revenue Service
Washington, DC 20224

Date: MAY 14 1970

In reply refer to:
T:MS:EO:R:3-PKB

Voter Education Project, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Gentlemen:

Based on the information supplied, we rule that you are exempt from Federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. This ruling assumes that your operations will be as stated in your exemption application.

In this letter we are assuming, but not determining, that you are a private foundation as defined in new section 509(a) of the Code. Your attention is invited to new section 508(b) of the Code which sets forth requirements for establishing that an organization exempt under section 501(c)(3) is not a private foundation. When procedures are developed to implement these new requirements, we will advise you how to proceed to notify the Internal Revenue Service if you do not believe yourself to be a private foundation.

For years beginning prior to January 1, 1970, you are required to file the annual information return, Form 990-A. For each subsequent year, please refer to the instructions accompanying the Form 990-A for that particular year to determine whether you are required to file. If filing is required, you must file the Form 990-A by the 15th day of the fifth month following the end of your annual accounting period.

You are not required to file Federal income tax returns unless you are subject to the tax on unrelated business income under section 511 of the Code. If you are subject to this tax, you must file an income tax return on Form 990-T. In this letter we are not determining whether any of your present or proposed activities is unrelated trade or business as defined in section 513 of the Code.

You are not liable for Federal unemployment taxes. You are liable for social security taxes only if you have filed waiver of exemption certificates as provided in the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. (Your District Director will be glad to tell you more about the latter point.)

RECEIVED
MAY 18 1970

Voter Education Project, Inc.

Donors may deduct contributions to you as provided by section 170 of the Code. Bequests, legacies, devises, transfers, or gifts to you or for your use are deductible for Federal estate and gift tax purposes under sections 2055, 2106, and 2522 of the Code.

In letters dated April 3 and April 13, 1970, you have, through your attorney, made the following representations:

1. Your activities will be conducted on a nonpartisan basis; will not be confined to one specific election period; and will be carried on through your agents in 5 or more states.

2. Substantially all of your income will be expended directly for the active conduct of the activities constituting the purpose or function for which you are organized and operated.

3. You will meet the support test set forth in section 4945(f)(4) of the Code.

4. You will not accept contributions which are earmarked for voter registration drives in the manner proscribed by section 4945(f)(5) of the Code.

For years during which you operate in accordance with these representations, you will be considered an organization described in section 4945(f) and therefore not subject to section 4945(d)(2). For years during which you maintain your status as an organization described in section 4945(f), amounts contributed to you by private foundations which are not designated for voter registration activities and which are not actually controlled with respect to use by the private donor foundation will not be considered amounts paid or incurred to carry on, directly or indirectly, any voter registration drive for purposes of section 4945 of the Code.

If you change your purposes, character, or method of operation, please let your District Director know, so that he may consider the effect on your exempt status. Also, please keep him informed of any changes in your name or address.

Voter Education Project, Inc.

You need an employer identification number even if you don't have any employees. This number is used on all your tax returns and in your correspondence with the Internal Revenue Service. If you don't have such a number, please file Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number, with your District Director.

We are informing the District Director, Atlanta, Georgia, of this ruling.

Very truly yours,

Lincoln Hamblen
Director, Miscellaneous and Special
Provisions Tax Division

A BRIEF PROJECTION OF PROGRAM PLANS FOR VEP, INC., BEGINNING JUNE 1, 1970

The first year of VEP, Inc., as a separate corporation will see operations basically as they have been while a part of SRC and as projected in the proposal submitted to the Ford Foundation. There are, of course, some changes based on experience and changing situations.

The main areas of program are: Voter Registration, Support of College Service Centers for Elected Officials, support of the staffed state VEP's, and Research.

Voter Registration: We anticipate that during the first year approximately $150,000 will be used in support of voter registration programs throughout the region. These funds will be supplemented by substantial technical assistance from the Atlanta staff and those of the state VEP's. We are currently exploring expanded work in registration with Florida migrant workers, an area of voter registration heretofore largely ignored.

The College Service Centers: Centers are now funded at Southern University and at Tougaloo, Miles and Clark Colleges. We will continue this support but step up the supervision and assistance given them from Atlanta. We have discovered that newly elected officials are not as aware as they should be of

this service and shall direct special effort to correct this. Later, we shall explore expanding this program to other states if additional funds can be found.

State Voter Education Projects: Partially because of legal restrictions during 1970 to date, and because of priority much of the time of these Project staffs has been spent in adult education. While the staffs will now also offer assistance to local registration campaigns, a major amount of their time will still be devoted to establishing and assisting in the instruction in local adult education classes on matters of non-partisan political and governmental interests. This work relates to that of the VEP research effort.

Research: This department now has two senior professional staffers, Marvin Wall, Director of Research and Charles Rooks, a political scientist. They are supported by two research assistants. This department shall continue to keep statistics on registration by race, voting patterns and the like, to answer inquiries and brief scholars and the media. In addition, they shall continue and expand the effort to produce adult educational materials such as the "know your state" government series. The VEP newsletter has been discontinued. These resources will go into the above mentioned expansion of materials needed for adult education.

3/.3

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

This is to acknowledge receipt of check #8299 in the amount of $55,702.68, in support of the college service centers.

John Lewis
John Lewis

June 10, 1970

Mr. John Lewis
Director
The Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

Enclosed is our check for $55,702.68, representing a grant to the Voter Education Project in support of the Service Centers for elected officials located at the several colleges.

As you know, earlier this year we received a grant from the Carnegie Corporation earmarked exclusively for support of the college service centers. To date, we have expended $14,849.74 of these funds for that purpose. An additional $12,447.58 has been expended for other cost incurred by VEP. The enclosed funds, therefore, are granted on the stipulation that VEP will raise at least an additional $12,447.58, exclusively for support of the college service centers, so that they will receive during the year a minimum total support of $83,000.00.

Please acknowledge receipt of this contribution on the enclosed carbon of this letter and return to us.

We do, of course, require a report and a year end audit on the use of these funds.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

Enclosures

June 10, 1970

Mr. John Lewis
Director
The Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

Enclosed is our check for $55,702.68, representing a grant to the Voter Education Project in support of the Service Centers for elected officials located at the several colleges.

As you know, earlier this year we received a grant from the Carnegie Corporation earmarked exclusively for support of the college service centers. To date, we have expended $14,849.74 of these funds for that purpose. An additional $12,447.58 has been expended for other cost incurred by VEP. The enclosed funds, therefore, are granted on the stipulation that VEP will raise at least an additional $12,447.58, exclusively for support of the college service centers, so that they will receive during the year a minimum total support of $83,000.00.

Please acknowledge receipt of this contribution on the enclosed carbon of this letter and return to us.

We do, of course, require a report and a year end audit on the use of these funds.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

Enclosures

THE FIELD FOUNDATION
100 EAST 85TH STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10028

VEP-
Gen. Information

JUN 23 1970
313

June 19, 1970

Mr. John Lewis, Executive Director
Voter Education Project, Inc.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

On November 17,1969 we wrote to Vernon Jordan that the Foundation had renewed, for calendar 1970, its grant of $125,000 for the Southern Regional Council's Voter Education Project. The grant was, however, especially conditioned, as follows:

> Our check for that amount will reach you shortly after the first of the year, provided there is no legal impediment to the grant at that time. That proviso could include either a Congressional prohibition or crippling inhibition of your program. It would also include any crippling restrictions that might conceivably be imposed on your program as a result of some such measure as that contained in the House bill, which would require you to gain for your program the approval of a number of funding sources.

The payment was not made because of SRC/VEP's decision to suspend voter registration work as of January 1. Since that date, the Voter Education Project has become a separately incorporated 501(c)3 organization, and you have informed us that, as of June 1, 1970, you have resumed field activities; thus you will operate for only seven months of this year. We are enclosing, therefore, our check for $72,920, representing approximately 7/12 of our pledge, as full and final payment of our 1970 grant.

We understand that your program year will henceforth run from June 1 - May 31, and our grants have typically been on a calendar year basis. I think it is premature to specify just how we should proceed in the future, and suggest therefore that you and I discuss that early this coming Fall.

I do call your attention both to the pledge and the limitations of the pledge set forth in our letter of November 27, 1968 to Mr. Jordan. We said then that the Foundation had granted $125,000 for 1969, and was "prepared

31.3

Mr. John Lewis June 19, 1970

to consider three annual renewals of this grant, at your request." The renewal of which the enclosed check is the payment of the first of those contemplated three. It is important for you to bear in mind that each subsequent one must be determined on its own merits, and furthermore that the Foundation has not as of now thought or committed itself beyond 1972.

Although in the interests of moving ahead in your work we have enclosed our check, its acceptance and use by you is expressly conditioned on your compliance with the terms hereinafter set forth in this letter.

We require that you give us a written report on or near September 30, 1970, and another on or near December 31, 1970, describing the work carried on under this grant. This program report may be combined with any of the other reports mentioned in the attachment to this letter, and can be in the form of past VEP reports.

The Tax Reform Act of 1969 imposes on us and on you certain other obligations. It is necessary that we ask you to read the attached sheet, titled "Additional Conditions of Grant." We ask that you or the appropriate official of your institution sign and return the enclosed copy of this letter, indicating agreement with all its terms and with those of the attachment.

In regard to the issue of partisanship, you may find of interest a paragraph from a letter of our legal counsel, in the course of which he was advising the Foundation regarding this grant:

> In evaluating VEP's compliance with the requirement of section 4945(f) that its activities be non-partisan, we do not believe that you should regard VEP's directing its activities principally at the black community as involving partisanship. In this connection, we believe it is pertinent that the report of the House Ways and Means Committee on the Tax Reform Act of 1969 stated that it was expected that the Southern Regional Council would come within the provisions of section 4945(f). This statement was made following the submission to the Committee of materials describing the black orientation of the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council.

Finally, if any public announcement of this grant is made we would appreciate receiving a copy.

I wish for you, John, the very best of everything in your new job, which seems to me one of the most important in this nation. We are all grateful to you for taking it on.

My best to all your associates, on your staff and on your board.

Sincerely,

Encs. Leslie Dunbar
/la

cc: Paul Anthony

THE FIELD FOUNDATION, INC.

Additional Conditions of Grant

In accordance with the provisions of section 4945 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, the funds provided by this grant may not be used to carry on propaganda, or otherwise to attempt to influence pending legislation, or to work for or against the introduction of specific legislative proposals. Nor may they be used to influence the outcome of any specific public election. You may not use the funds provided by this grant to carry on, directly or indirectly, any voter registration activities, except in compliance with the provisions of section 4945 (f) of the Internal Revenue Code.

You are, therefore, prohibited from using such funds for any attempt to influence any such legislation through an attempt to affect the opinion of the general public or any segment thereof, or for any attempt to influence such legislation through communication with any member or employee of a legislative body, or with any other government official or employee who may participate in the formulation of the legislation. However, technical advice and assistance may be given to a governmental body or to a committee or subdivision thereof in response to a written request by such body or subdivision. In addition, grantees may use these funds to conduct, and make available, nonpartisan analysis, study or research.

This grant is made in reliance on the representations made by you in your letters to the Internal Revenue Service of April 3 and April 13, 1970, to the effect that you will operate in a manner which will render you an organization described in section 4945 (f) of the Internal Revenue Code. We therefore will require you to furnish us with monthly statements showing your expected sources of support for 1970, broken down into (a) funds already received, (b) funds pledged, and (c) other funds expected to be received.

We will also require at quarterly intervals a statement describing (a) the procedures you are pursuing, in order to assure that all activities for which these funds are used are of a non-partisan nature, and (b) changes, if any, in your mehods of operation from those described in your letters of April 3 and 13, 1970. In the event that you should, at any time, cease to be an organization described in section 4945(f), you are to notify us at once.

file 31.3

THE FORD FOUNDATION
320 EAST 43RD STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017

June 25, 1970

Mr. John Lewis
Executive Director
Voter Education Project, Inc.
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

COPY

Dear John:

We are moving ahead with the regranting action to shift our VEP support from SRC to the new VEP, Inc. I anticipate no problems whatsoever. The Foundation's commitment to you and the VEP is, if anything, stronger than ever.

Our delay in making the shift has been partially administrative and partially occasioned by my absence from the office for a couple of weeks on an extended business trip. The administrative matters are mostly internal, but do include two matters that involve you:

First, I will need a letter from an official of the VEP, Inc. (presumably you) officially requesting the transfer of the $120,000 from SRC. The way we handle this operation is to withdraw the funds on our books from SRC (and Paul's letter of May 22 suffices for that) and establish a new and separate grant to the VEP, Inc. (and that requires a request directly from that corporate entity). I think a simple letter will suffice, referring to and incorporating Paul's May 22 letter, the attached IRS ruling, and the outlined VEP, Inc. work-plan for the year.

Second, we will be working out some simple procedure for ensuring that our support stays within the 25% Tax Reform Act limitation. We are not sure what that will be yet but will inform you when we send you an official letter of grant notification regarding the shift of funds.

We are now about half way through the three-year period of support for the VEP. That rather symbolic half-way point, plus the more significant corporate and personnel changes at the VEP, make this a good opportunity for us at the Foundation to sit down informally with you and review a number of matters. George Esser, Bryant George, and I are interested in discussing local registration and education techniques, your fund-raising approaches to the churches, and the roles of the

Service Centers, the State VEP's, and the Atlanta research staff. In addition, we have adopted a policy of more closely monitoring many of our grantees, and I would like to go over that with you, as well as touch on next year's evaluation.

Would you be available for an afternoon session or a dinner meeting on Tuesday, July 7, or a morning session on Wednesday, July 8? These dates would be good for George Esser, who will be on the road that week and can pass through Atlanta on those days. This wouldn't be a full program review or anything like that, just an informal get-together. I hope you can make it. Please give me a call and let me know if one of those times would be convenient for you.

Sincerely,

Basil J. Whiting
Program Officer

cc: Mr. George Esser
Mr. Paul Anthony
Mr. Bryant George

31.3

AUG 6 1970

THE FORD FOUNDATION
320 EAST 43RD STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017

HOWARD R. DRESSNER
SECRETARY

August 5, 1970

Mr. John Lewis, Executive Director
Voter Education Project, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

700-0521
Grant Number

COPY

Dear Mr. Lewis:

I am pleased to inform you that The Ford Foundation has approved a grant of $120,000 to the Voter Education Project, Inc. (VEP, Inc.) over a one-year period beginning June 1, 1970 for general and project support of voter education, voter registration, research, and services to elected officials throughout the South. This grant is being made in response to your request of June 30, 1970 addressed to Mr. Basil J. Whiting of the Foundation staff.

It is understood that funds under this grant will be used only for the purposes described in the VEP section of the proposal submitted to the Foundation by the Southern Regional Council, Inc. on December 31, 1967. It is further understood that these grant funds will be used specifically for the purposes outlined in the program plans for VEP, Inc.'s first year attached to Mr. Paul Anthony's letter of May 22, 1970 and to your letter of June 30, 1970, both to Mr. Whiting.

Under the laws of the United States Government applicable to the Foundation, all grants, including this one, must be expended solely for educational, scientific, literary, or charitable purposes. The grant is made only for the purposes stated in this letter, and the funds under the grant may not be expended for any other purpose without the Foundation's prior approval in writing. Grant funds will be returned to the Foundation if these funds are not expended or committed for the purposes of the grant and within the period stated.

The laws particularly applicable to this grant limit one foundation's support of voter registration activities to 25% of your total support. In conformance with this restriction, payment of the grant funds will be subject to the following special procedures and conditions. After receipt of a countersigned copy of this letter, payment will be made in quarterly installments, as follows: $96,000 will be paid in three installments, the amounts of which will be based on your estimates of funds needed for each quarter; the balance of $24,000 will be reserved for payment in the last quarter of the grant period. Each request for a quarterly installment

should be submitted in duplicate to the Secretary of the Foundation and should be accompanied by a statement containing the following information:

- the amount of money received by VEP for the current year's operation, broken down by dollar and percentage amount by donor;

- the amount of money firmly committed to VEP (including that already received) for the current year's operation, broken down by dollar and percentage amount by donor;

- and the amount of money reasonably anticipated to be received by VEP (including that already committed and received) for the current year's operation, broken down by dollar and percentage amount by donor.

Please be advised that payment will be made only if review by Foundation staff indicates that Foundation support is expected to be 25% or less of VEP, Inc.'s total support. Should this not be the case, the Foundation will advise VEP, Inc. of the appropriate next steps. It is understood that these procedures may be modified in light of future Treasury Department rulings.

In accordance with the provisions in the U.S. Tax Reform Act of 1969, grant funds may not be used:

(a) to carry on propaganda, or otherwise to attempt to influence any legislation through (i) an attempt to affect the opinion of the general public or any segment thereof or (ii) through communication with any member or employee of a legislative body, or with any other government official or employee who may participate in the formulation of the legislation (except technical advice or assistance provided to a governmental body or to a committee or other subdivision, as the case may be)

--other than through making available the results of nonpartisan analysis, study or research;

(b) to influence the outcome of any specific election or to carry on, directly or indirectly any voter registration drive, except as provided for in subsection 4945(f) of the Act. It is understood that VEP, Inc. is now and will continue to be in compliance with the applicable provisions of this subsection; payment of the grant funds will be contingent upon such compliance.

The Foundation also calls to your attention provisions of the U.S. Tax Reform Act of 1969 pertaining to payments made by private foundations as

grants to individuals for travel, study, or similar purposes and/or to specified classes of U.S. public officials (federal, state, and local).

A written report is to be furnished to the Secretary of the Foundation upon completion of the grant period. This report should contain a narrative account of what was accomplished by the expenditure of the funds, a financial accounting by categories of expenditure, and copies of publications resulting from the grant.

The Foundation may monitor and conduct an evaluation of operations under this grant, which may include a visit from Foundation personnel to observe your program, discuss the program with your personnel and review financial and other records and materials connected with the activities financed by this grant. In addition, the Foundation may be required to take other steps in order to comply with its obligations under the law to ensure that grant funds are expended solely for the purposes provided in this grant letter and to obtain full and complete reports on how the funds have been expended.

The Foundation will include information on this grant in its periodic public reports.

If this letter correctly sets forth your understanding of the arrangements made regarding this grant, will you please countersign and return the attached copy of this letter to the Secretary of the Foundation. In all correspondence concerning this grant, reference should be made to the grant number designated on the first page.

On behalf of the Foundation, may I extend every good wish for the success of your activities.

Sincerely,

Howard R Dressner

Attachment

Gilbert Oshiro

Vice President

for the Voter Education Project, Inc.

cc: Mr. Paul Anthony
Mr. George H. Esser, Jr.

file
31.3

V.E.P.
VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT, INC. • 5 FORSYTH STREET N.W. ATLANTA, GA. 30303 (404) 522-7495

June 30, 1970

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

The Executive Board of the Voter Education Project, Inc., is meeting at Holly Knoll in the Conference Center of the Morton Memorial Foundation, Capahosic, Virginia, July 24-26. The meeting will begin with dinner on Friday, the 24th, and end with lunch on Sunday the 26th.

The meeting will consist of a review of the Tax Reform Bill and its relationship to the Voter Education Project, Inc., and recommendations for future plans and programs.

While complete details of the meeting have yet to be completed, this letter is to request that you reserve the dates on your calendar and please plan to attend.

Let us know if you can be with us.

Sincerely yours,

John

John Lewis
Executive Director

JL:js

VEP

file 31.1

REPORT

OF

THE VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT, INC.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

MOTON MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

CAPAHOSIC, VIRGINIA

July 24-26, 1970

FOREWORD

This Capahosic Retreat, the first for the "New VEP," was held at Holly Knoll amidst the relaxed atmosphere along the York River.

Our Executive Committee, our past and present supporters and friends, and the staff came together to talk about what has been done in the area of voter education and registration in the past, how we can profit from and utilize this experience in the future, the problems we face, and what new heights we may set our sights on within the new structure of VEP.

The following pages reflect the "documented" facts of what happened at our meeting. However, the warmth, support, fellowship, and goodwill generated during those three days could not ever be conveyed properly on paper.

I wish to express our appreciation for the continued demonstrations of belief and faith in what we are doing. This trust and confidence is the origin of VEP, and it will be the strengthening factor of our future.

-- John Lewis
Executive Director
VEP, Inc.

CAPAHOSIC MEETING REPORT

The first retreat for the Executive Committee and staff of the new Voter Education Project, Inc., began Friday evening, July 24, 1970, at Holly Knoll, Capahosic, Virginia. John Lewis, Executive Director of VEP, presided over the opening session beginning with the keynote address by the Honorable Julian Bond, "Where We Are, and Where Do We Go From Here?"

Mr. Bond recalled Dr. Kenneth Clark's statement that elected officials provide black communities, for the first time, with democratically selected leadership. But he added:

> "Over and over again, black elected officials, black political hopefuls, and black political activists discover that the problem is more than getting registered and getting elected; it is having access to the knowledge, expertise, experience, funds, and associations that can make the difference between innocent, well-meaning incompetents in black-face, and viable, forceful, and effective representation for thousands of previously unrepresented people."

There is a need, Mr. Bond said, for regular and scholarly analysis of black voting patterns; how national legislation and metropolitanism would affect black political aspirations; how many new 18-year-old voters will be black; the backgrounds of black delegates and alternates to the 1968 political conventions; and what congressional elections will be influenced by the black vote in 1970 and 1972.

"The services available to black political activists need to be coordinated," Mr. Bond added. "The services available need to be more widely dispersed."

Mr. Bond also called for an independent and non-partisan "mechanism" to report on the successes, failures, problems, and errors of newly elected officials and to "call /_them_/ to account."

The questions and problems he had raised, Mr. Bond continued, could not be answered by agencies in New York and Washington that are too far removed from the southern struggle. Mr. Bond urged greater and stronger support for "the agencies and people in the South like the Voter Education Project who have demonstrated a continuing interest in the political fortunes of the black South, and who were willing to venture into it when it was more dangerous, physically and politically, than it is today."

David F. Rock, member of the Atlanta law firm of Haas, Holland, Freeman, Levison, and Gibert, then gave "An Analysis of How the Tax Reform Bill Affects VEP." Mr. Rock represented VEP in its successful effort to obtain tax-exempt status under the new law.

Mr. Rock described the Tax Reform Act of 1969 as an "overreaction by Congress to isolated abuses of the tax exemption privileges" and "a vehicle for angry elements in Congress who regarded their interests as somehow jeopardized by voter registration drives." He predicted that the Act might cause some small foundations to go out of business and turn over their funds to large foundations, thus concentrating philantropic wealth in fewer hands.

Mr. Rock described a "private foundation," as defined in the Act, and outlined the restrictions placed upon private foundations. Any propaganda or activity designed to influence legislation is subject to a penalty tax, he said. Non-partisan voter registration is permitted if (a) no more than 25 per cent of the funds comes from

a single tax-exempt organization ; (b) the funds are not earmarked for use in a single state or single election; and (c) registration activities are not confined to a single election period and are carried on in five or more states.

In order to meet the latter requirements, Mr. Rock explained, a ruling has been obtained from the Internal Revenue Service that each group supported by VEP is an agent of VEP. So that organizations giving money to VEP will not be covered indirectly by the same restrictions applying to VEP, money given to VEP is for use within the general framework of VEP's operations and is not earmarked for voter registration.

Restrictions also are placed on grants to individuals, Mr. Rock noted. He interpreted these restrictions as meaning that VEP could not give a grant to an individual except under certain circumstances, so that the individual could undertake research of his own choosing. However, VEP could employ someone to conduct research, making sure that the research would benefit primarily VEP rather than the individual employed.

If VEP gives funds to another private foundation, VEP must accept "expenditure responsibility" and see that the funds are properly spent. Funds spent by private foundations must be for purposes which are religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational.

Mr. Rock then described the Act's restrictions on "self-dealing." Any grants or payments to government officials, except reasonable reimbursements for travel, constitute self-dealing. "Government official" covers a wide range of elected and appointed federal and state officials, including executive and personal assistants and secretaries.

Such find-raising activities as dinners, raffles, and entertainments are permitted, Mr. Rock said, so long as these activities are not undertaken so regularly as to become a business in itself. Such things as magazine selling advertising to the general business community, or a movie house opened for general entertainment would be subject to taxation. Tickets for fund-raisers would be tax deductible to the extent to which the ticket price exceeded the service (e.g., the value of the actual meal at a benefit dinner) rendered.

On Saturday morning, July 25, with the President of the VEP Board, Mr. Donald L. Hollowell, presiding, members of the staff reported, beginning with John Lewis. Mr. Lewis' report focused on the voter registration activities of VEP.

Although there has been a dramatic increase in black registration, one-third of the region's voting-age blacks are not registered, Mr. Lewis pointed out. He said that interest is running high this year because of a number of crucial elections and VEP, Inc., already had some 200 applications for grants on file when it was able to resume its registration activities in June.

Even with the Voting Rights Act, Mr. Lewis noted, there are some areas in the South, particularly rural areas, in which registration barriers remain. He cited the case of Stewart County, Georgia, one of the first projects funded in June by VEP, Inc., and introduced Mrs. Clara Thomas, a registration leader from that county who had graciously consented to attend the meeting. Mr. Lewis added:

> "It has become rather difficult for us to justify the funding of voter registration efforts in large urban centers such as Atlanta, Memphis, and New

> Orleans, where more than 50 per cent of the blacks of voting age are registered, and there are few, if any, major hindrances to registration. We are committing funds for voter registration to those areas of the South where the need is more acute."

Much work remains to be done, Mr. Lewis declared, "in organizing the unorganized, registereing the unregistered, and providing a voice for the voiceless."

During Mr. Lewis' presentation, a new VEP register-to-vote tape was played, and the group voiced its general approval. The tape, made by Zebra Advertising Company in New York, is being sent to black radio stations in the South.

Dr. Charles Rooks, Director of Technical Assistance Programs, presented a paper which he summarized for the meeting, on VEP's service centers for black elected officials. After sketching briefly the positions and locations of some 600 black elected officials in the region, and mentioning the outlook for the election of more such officials in the next few years, Dr. Rooks listed the following ways in which service centers can assist black officials:

1. Orientation to office. This might be accomplished through preparing training manuals, conducting workshops, assigning a consultant or intern to render either short-term or long-term assistance, and arranging trips to consult with experienced officials;
2. Providing information on using an office in a positive manner. This might go beyond the training manual by providing information on government and private grants, assisting in grant applications,

investigating new means of obtaining grants, passing along information about accomplishments of officials elsewhere, providing special consultants, and providing staff aides;

3. Protection against charges of malfeasance. If not otherwise provided, accountants could be furnished to audit books when blacks take office in order to forestall accusations of financial mismanagement;

4. "Crisis" assistance. Black officials should have somewhere to turn when unexpected situations arise, either through chance or through deliberate harassment.

Some of this assistance could be provided by the service centers, Dr. Rooks added, but new means would have to be found to provide other assistance. He listed possible additional resources:

1. A "clearinghouse" of information for black elected officials. This clearinghouse would supply information on government programs, what other officials are doing, new ideas and experiments, and the like. This would be done on both regional and state levels.

2. Training programs for present and potential leaders. This would include training regarding such things as community organization, registration drives, and political campaigns, to be done within the limitations on the use of tax-exempt funds.

3. Research into the experiences of places such as Fayette, Mississippi, Hancock County, Georgia, and Greene County, Alabama, where blacks take political control.

4. Use of graduate students, consultants and researchers to supply a wide range of assistance to school systems, including investigation into the use of Title I funds.

5. Use of graduate students in other fields -- law, political science, economics, business administration, and so on -- under an agreement, where possible, that would grant academic credit for work with a service center or directly with officials. A possible by-product would be a decision on the part of some of these students to do similar work after graduation.

The Director of Research, Marvin Wall, discussed research, publications, and future studies. Mr. Wall pointed out that research activities are necessarily limited by the amount of money available. Research activities, he added, are further limited by day-to-day responsibilities, including the following: Keeping progress reports on projects funded by VEP; answering inquiries from the Justice Department, Congress, the Civil Rights Commission, and others about Voting Rights complaints and in turn referring such complaints to the proper federal, state, and local authorities; answering requests for information from news agencies, USIA, political parties, civil rights organizations, authors, students, teachers, and others; keeping

statistics, information, and publications up-to-date; working with state VEPs, service centers, and other researchers in editing and preparing publications and voter education material; acting as a "broker" in getting various public and private agencies in touch with grassroots leaders and others with key information, and vice versa; and assisting VEP projects in researching state election codes, dealing with local officials, and meeting other problems.

But if money and time permit, Mr. Wall proposed several research undertakings:

1. A study of fraud, gerrymandering, legerdemain, and other election security problems. Results of this research would become the basis of a how-to-prevent-it booklet and, perhaps, an audio-visual presentation such as a film or film-strip. Mr. Wall said this material would be important in helping black voters and candidates protect themselves from election fraud.

2. An intensive survey to determine the accuracy or inaccuracy of VEP's current registration estimates. This would be done by employing teams of students to make county-by-county checks to obtain the best possible official or unofficial figures on registration, by race. Mr. Wall pointed out that the 1970 Census' general population characteristics soon will be available, providing new figures on voting-age population, by county and by race. He also noted that statistics on voting-age population would have to be

revised anyway when the new 18-year-old voting provision becomes effective. If registration figures are not available for every county, Mr. Wall explained, the survey would select enough key counties to provide a reliable statewide estimate.

Significant political breakthroughs can be expected in the future, Mr. Wall concluded. He said the predicted exodus of whites has not taken place in Fayette, Mississippi; Greene County, Alabama; Hancock County, Georgia; and Macon County, Alabama. Recalling Bayard Rustin's prediction made several years ago that Mississippi in 25 years would be among the most progressive states in the Union, Mr. Wall expressed the opinion that this dream is not dead.

Directors of VEP's three service centers -- Sherrill Marcus of Miles College, Thomas E. Smith of Southern University, and Antonio L. Thomas of Clark -- gave brief reports on the work of their centers.

Mr. Marcus said technical assistance currently being provided by his center includes: advice on federal-aid programs, legal advice, voter registration surveys, seminars for elected officials and consultants, community organization and neighborhood development. Mr. Marcus said a hoped-for expanded program would increase the center staff to give elected officials more assistance in community-action programs, to provide some officeholders with full-time interns, to provide more consultants, to print booklets, and to gather more reference material for the center office.

Mr. Smith reported that the Louisiana center is equipped to

render technical assistance in five categories: research, legal, leadership training, consultive, and resource materials. Where a large number of blacks have been elected to parallel office, workshops have been held in which they are made aware of the center's services. Legal problems are common during an officeholder's first term. The University Law School usually is able to handle requests referred by the center. If not, the officeholder is referred to the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, or some similar organization. Other divisions of the University, such as the College of Engineering and the College of Education, usually are willing to make their resources available at the request of the center.

The Louisiana center is organizing a Title I Task Force consisting of the center staff and representatives from the Law School and College of Education. This Task Force will visit localities to aid school board members, PTAs, and other community groups in evaluating existing Title I programs and recommending new ones.

Mr. Thomas reported on the difficulties he had encountered in involving students in the Georgia center's activities. On one occasion, he noted, student volunteers were enlisted to monitor meetings of public bodies, such as the school board and aldermanic board, in Atlanta. However, only a few of the volunteers actually participated.

Mr. Thomas mentioned efforts to communicate complaints from black communities to black officeholders. He added, however, that he was not sure how far VEP wanted him to go in this direction.

On one occasion the Georgia Center arranged for black community leaders to confront a gathering of officeholders, Mr. Thomas recalled, and this brought some criticism from VEP.

A discussion followed on utilizing students and faculty members to assist black officeholders. Board members said VEP must prepare for an increase in the number of black officials and anticipate their needs. There was a suggestion that students enrolled in Black Studies programs be recruited. It was stated that black students from the South would be preferred, but students of any race or region could be used. Students would have to understand their responsibility to the officeholder to whom assigned, and lay aside the desire to "do their own thing." One suggested means of assisting was that of preparing digests of proposed legislation and ordinances.

Enlisting the aid of the academic community was discussed at length. It was stressed that many students must work their way through college and cannot afford to work as unpaid volunteers. Hence either money or college credit must be offered. Ideas for approaching teachers of political science were discussed, and further discussion was reserved for the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

<u>Consensus: VEP must clearly define the services the centers are to provide, and the centers must become as knowledgeable as possible about other resources available to meet the needs of the growing number of black elected officials</u>.

The next discussion centered on whether VEP should limit registration activities to those counties having less than one-half of the blacks registered. While it was felt that efforts should be concentrated on these counties, it was also felt that factors in

areas with registration above 50 per cent should not be disregarded. Among these factors: interest in the community; projections as to the future of the community; number of black people elected and community interest developing therefrom; and presence of working community groups.

Consensus: There should be no hard and fast rule. VEP should provide support in those areas in which there is a good potential for black participation in the political process, always recognizing that exceptions will arise.

Then came a discussion about whether VEP should take part in direct action. It was recalled that VEP had been indirectly involved in direct-action situations, notably in LeFlore County, Mississippi, in the first half of the decade.

Consensus: VEP should not assume the leadership in direct action. However, it is recognized that situations might arise in which VEP involvement would be appropriate. Most of the time VEP should maintain an advisory role. Involvement of a grantee or prospective grantee should not affect funding by VEP.

A panel discussion was held on, "Current Needs in the South -- What's Ahead and VEP's Role." Panel Members were: Donald L. Anderson, Harry Bowie, E. D. Nixon, Leslie Dunbar, Norman Hill, and Julian Bond. Presiding was Frank Smith, Vice President of the Executive Board. Views of the panel members were as follows:

Bowie: Next year will be a major election year in Mississippi. Most blacks previously elected in Mississippi hold relatively minor positions. VEP should pay particular attention to

those areas in which 18-to-21-year-olds can be motivated to register. Moreover, certain counties are being reapportioned and total re-registration is being required in these counties. These counties should get special consideration.

Nixon: In Alabama, VEP should be identified with groups throughout the state. VEP needs to be sure all funds will be spent where they can be utilized. VEP needs to fund additional programs for maximum results.

Dunbar: VEP has got to have a sense of strategy as to what makes a difference in people's lives. There are a number of things needing to be done and there are a lot of expectations on any scale, but of all the necessary things for the South is to increase political participation by minority people. That is number one.

Hill: The A. Philip Randolph Institute has encouraged voter registration work by black trade unionists in major cities across the country. VEP should know which cities are included and make efforts to work with these black trade unionists.

Bond: More technical assistance should be available to black activists. Service centers should be an avenue of help for existing groups. Growth trends in business, industry, government, etc., should be examined to spot future employment opportunities, e.g., growth of hospitals means more jobs for nurses and hospital service employees.

Officeholders should not be allowed to serve without challenge. Their actions should be scrutinized and they should be held accountable to their constituents. There is a need to find out why some people who should run for office do not.

Anderson: Poor blacks in Southside Virginia are striving to solve their problems through Assemblies -- a sort of community organization succeeding where so many OEO Community Action Programs are failing. Each Assembly is a 50-member committee. In turn, there are higher committees consisting of representatives from the lower committees. Structure is along lines of British Parliament. Problems not solved at the Assembly level moves up to the higher committee level. The hope is to eventually move past multi-county level to statewide level. Assemblies are working on such basic needs as food and clothing, medical and recreational facilities, farm and consumer cooperatives, legal aid, family planning, education, employment, minority business enterprise, etc. Assemblies could spearhead registration drives.

Board member Henry Marsh said that VEP seems to be concentrating on Deep South states. He urged more emphasis on border states. Different strategies, he noted, may be necessary in rural and urban areas.

Mr. Bowie proposed a study of population migration in order to project, say 10 years ahead, where the black registration potential will be dropping. He suggested that groups already aided by VEP assist in locating groups to work in areas where no aid has been given. There are some areas, he added, which have not been assisted. It is especially important, he continued, that VEP give aid in those counties where re-registration is required.

The main problem in Alabama, said Mr. Nixon, is getting people to use the ballot. People have to be taught the power of the ballot, he added. Some blacks have fears about how they will be treated at the polls.

Chairman Hollowell asked if anyone could relate instances of devious actions to thwart black political participation. Mrs. Thomas cited the difficulties encountered in Stewart County, Georgia, the main one being arbitrary closings of the registration office when blacks were seeking to register. Mr. Nixon observed that the registration system works against the working man -- that is, the registration office opens after the working man goes to work and closes before he gets off.

Mr. Hollowell asked whether VEP could pay attorney's fees in legal actions arising out of registration projects. Mr. Rock felt that this probably could be done, so long as the legal action came about as part of the registration process. Moreover, Mr. Rock added, VEP is an educational organization. Enlightenment of the public about registration difficulties dramatized through legal action hence would be within VEP's tax-exempt status.

Consensus: Where projects encounter registration difficulties, each instance should be carefully and thoroughly documented. It is important to see that each violation is properly and officially reported to the appropriate local, state, or federal authority, whether or not that authority could be expected to take action. In this way, redress could be sought at the proper level, with the complaint and action documented.

Sunday morning, July 26, Chairman Hollowell gave a recapitulation of the three-day gathering, emphasizing the points of unamimity of the group.

It was generally agreed that although it is apparent that

voter registration needs the continued support of VEP and its friends, concentrated activity in the area of voter education seems especially urgent. Many suggestions for research and technical assistance projects were directed to the hundreds of newly elected black officials.

Through the interest and support of many old friends, VEP has been able to make a substantial contribution toward the enfranchisement of southern blacks. But this is only a first step toward full political participation. It now falls to VEP and its friends -- both old and new -- to ensure that the vote becomes an effective instrument to improve community life.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:30 a. m.

LIST OF CAPAHOSIC CONFEREES

Anderson, Donald
Anthony, Paul
Bond, Julian
Bowie, Harry
Branton, Wiley A.
Cashin, Joan*
Cleveland, C. Bron
Coleman, Elijah
Donaldson, Ivanhoe
Dunbar, Leslie
Edwards, John
George, Bryant
Gilmore, Thomas
Haas , Joseph*
Hill, Norman
Hollowell, Donald L.*
Marcus, Sherrill
Marsh, Henry*
Moss, Thomas
Nixon, E. D.
Patton, W. C.
Rock, David
Smith, Frank E.*
Smith, Thomas E.
Thomas, Antonio
Thomas, Clara
Watkins, Lucy
Wheeler, John*
Wheeler, Raymond*
Whiting, Raymond
Whiting, Basil
Harris, John R.

*Officers and Board Members, VEP, Inc.

VEP Staff

John Lewis
Executive Director

Thaddeus Olive, Jr.
Administrative Assistant

Marvin Wall
Director of Research

Charles Rooks
Director of Technical
Assistance Programs

Marilyn Adamson
Bookkeeper

Patricia Madsen
Research Assistant

Janet Shortt
Administrative Secretary

Daveta DeLaughter ("Lucky")
Summer Intern

Executive Committee Meeting
Moton Memorial Foundation
Capahosic Virginia
July 24-26, 1970

The Voter Education Project, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

November, 1970

What Happened in the South, 1970

More than 110 black candidates, out of 370 seeking public office, were elected in the South on November 3, according to a survey conducted by the Voter Education Project, Inc. This brings the total number of black elected officials in the South to 665. The 110 winners include about 35 incumbents resulting in a net increase of 75 black officeholders. The Voter Education Project also determined that black voter registration in the region has increased by 212,000 since the 1968 elections.

Among the victories registered by blacks in the 1970 elections were several with particular historic and political significance. For the first time in modern history, there will be black representatives in the state legislatures of Alabama and South Carolina. Three blacks were elected to the state house in South Carolina, and two in Alabama. This leaves only Arkansas among the states of the Old Confederacy with an all-white legislature. Black representation in the legislatures of Florida, Georgia, and North Carolina was increased this year.

At the local level, three more Alabama counties have adopted a new approach to "law and order" with the election of black sheriffs. Now, in addition to Macon County, which re-elected the black sheriff who first won office four years

ago, the chief law enforcement officer in Bullock, Greene, and Lowndes Counties will also be black. In Lowndes County, which was the scene of bitter civil rights struggles during the early sixties, there was not a single black citizen registered to vote as late as the summer of 1965.

Alabama's first black probate judge was elected in Greene County. This office is the most powerful position in that state's local government structure. With the other victories registered in this election, blacks now hold virtually every elective office in that predominantly black county.

Perhaps one of the most significant elections in the South this year was one in which a black candidate lost. In Atlanta's Fifth Congressional District, the Rev. Andrew J. Young, the first black since 1870 to win the nomination of a major party for the U. S. House of Representatives, was defeated in the general election by the Republican incumbent. But Young drew support from all segments of the predominantly white congressional district, and his campaign held forth the promise of new kinds of electoral alliances in the future for southern black candidates.

Alabama

In Alabama, 21 blacks won public offices in the 1970 elections. In addition to the re-election of Macon County's Lucius D. Amerson, who previously had been the only black sheriff in the nation, three other black sheriffs were elected: H. O. Williams in Bullock County, Thomas Gilmore in Greene

County, and John Hulett in Lowndes County.

The first blacks elected to the Alabama legislature in modern times are Fred Gray and Thomas Reed, who will represent Governor George Wallace's home district, which consists of Macon, Barbour, and Bullock Counties. Reverend William McKinley Branch of Greene County became the first black elected to the position of probate judge.

Five black coroners were elected: Willie McGhee in Lowndes County, Raymond Allen in Bullock County, Mrs. James Weatherly in Sumter County, Ocie Burton in Macon County, and the Reverend Abner Milton in Greene County. The following black circuit court clerks were chosen: Alma Miller in Lowndes County, James M. Hopkins, II, in Macon County, and Mrs. Wadine V. Williams in Greene County. In Greene, Macon, and Bullock Counties, blacks were added to the school boards. They are: John Head and Mrs. Essie Chambers of Greene County, Connie Harper and Ellis Hall of Macon County, and Clinton Thornton of Bullock County. Daniel L. Beasley was selected as a member of the Macon County board of revenue.

Dr. John Cashin, the state chairman of the National Democratic Party of Alabama, received 14 per cent of the vote in his race for governor. Most of the black candidates running in Alabama were on the NDPA ticket, while the remainder were Democratic Party nominees. A dozen of the NDPA candidates were victorious, and the rest of the successful black candidates were Democrats.

Arkansas

In Arkansas, black mayors were elected in two more bi-racial towns. They are Emmet J. Conley of Cotton Plant and Willard Whitaker of Madison.

None of the six black candidates for the state legislature were successful, leaving Arkansas alone among the 11 states of the Old Confederacy with an all-white legislature.

Black voters gave Republican Governor Winthrop Rockefeller heavy support, but Democrat Dale Bumpers won by a wide margin.

Florida

In Florida, Joe Lang Kershaw, Florida's first black legislator since Reconstruction, won a second term with a landslide victory in Miami. He will be joined in the state house by Gwendolyn S. Cherry, also of Dade County, who was unopposed in the general election after winning the Democratic primary.

Blacks were elected to the school board in Dade and Palm Beach Counties, the first of their race in either county to win this office. William H. Turner was the victor in Dade, and Dan Hendrix was the winner in Palm Beach.

Black voters provided crucial support for Democrat Lawton Chiles in his successful race for the United States Senate. The number of black votes received by Chiles appears to exceed his margin of victory.

Georgia

In Georgia, blacks retained their 14 seats in the state legislature and added a 15th when Jesse Blackshear of Chatham County (Savannah) was elected. This gives the Georgia legislature one of the largest black delegations in the nation.

Blacks retained their majority on the board of county commissioners in Hancock County, as George Lott and Johnny Warren were elected. They also gained a majority on the school board with the election of the Reverend R. E. Edwards, Thomas Host, and Robert Ingram. Hancock County, Georgia, and Greene County, Alabama, are the only counties in the nation in which blacks hold a majority on both boards. Also in Hancock County, Leroy Wiley was elected Superior Court clerk, becoming the first black in Georgia to win that office.

The Reverend Andrew J. Young, first black in the South to be nominated by a majority party for the United States House of Representatives in modern times, was defeated by the Republican incumbent. Young received about 42.6 per cent of the vote in the Fifth Congressional District, which is 70 per cent white.

Louisiana

In Louisiana, blacks were elected to school board posts in Calcasieu and Pointe Coupee parishes (counties). V. E. Washington and Thomas Nelson of Calcasieu and Pointe Coupee, respectively, are the first blacks elected to the school boards of their parishes. In Orleans Parish, Larry Cager, a black

candidate for the school board, won enough votes to gain a position in a run-off election.

Mississippi

In Mississippi, eight blacks were elected to county school board posts in seven different counties. They are: Richard Coleman, Bolivar County; Mr. Littleton, Clairborne County; John Hollins, Coahoma County; Matila J. Burns, Holmes County; Mrs. Lillie Brown and Robert White, Jefferson County; John Beaman, Madison County, and the Reverend Eckers, Marshall County.

North Carolina

In North Carolina, blacks picked up an additional legislative seat. Representative Henry Frye of Greensboro was re-elected, leading the balloting for the six house seats in Guilford County. The new representative is the Reverend Joy L. Johnson of Fairmont, whose district is composed of Robeson, Hoke, and Scotland Counties.

In other elections in North Carolina, Earl R. Lewis was elected to the Hertford County Board of Commissioners and J. W. Faison was elected to the Northampton County Board of Commissioners, while Asa T. Spaulding was re-elected to the Durham County Board of Commissioners. In Winston-Salem, Dr. A. H. Coleman and Richard N. Davis joined incumbents Carl H. Russell and C. C. Ross on the city council.

As they have in the past, black voters in Durham and Raleigh furnished more than the winning margin for United States Representative Nick Galifianakis in North Carolina's

Fourth Congressional District. The same was true in many other contests throughout the state, prompting the State Democratic Chairman to issue an unusually frank expression of gratitude after the election.

"I would be remiss," his statement said, "If I didn't thank the black voters. Their loyalty to the party and solidarity in voting made the difference in many races. I hope those who gained directly from this support realize the contribution they made on election day."

South Carolina

In South Carolina, three blacks were elected to the state legislature, which had been all-white since 1901. The new legislators are James Felder and Leevy Johnson of Columbia and Herbert Fielding of Charleston.

In Charleston County, Lonnie Hampton, III, was elected to the county council, and A. R. Blake was elected to the county school board.

Blacks supplied the winning votes in the major state-wide contests, as they have done in most such races since 1966. Black votes amounted to more than the margin of victory for John West, who was elected governor; Earl Morris, who was elected lieutenant governor; and Cyril Busbee, elected superintendent of education.

Tennessee

In Tennessee, blacks retained their eight seats in the state legislature. Two black incumbents, M. G. Blakemore of Davidson County, and James I. Taylor of Shelby County, were

defeated by black candidates Charles Pruitt of Davidson County and Harold E. Ford of Shelby County. Incumbent Senator Avon Williams and Representative Harold Love, both of Davidson County, were re-elected, as were Senator J. O. Patterson, Jr., and Representatives Ira Murphy and Alvin King of Shelby County. Robert Booker of Knox County was also returned to the state house.

Blacks voted heavily for the unsuccessful Democratic candidates for United States Senate and governor, Albert Gore and John J. Hooker, Jr.

Texas

In Texas, two of the three black incumbents in the state legislature were up for re-election this year, and both Curtis Graves of Houston and Zan W. Holmes, Jr., of Dallas, won. Senator Barbara Jordan of Houston is still serving a four-year term.

Preliminary reports indicate that black voters may have supplied the margin of victory for Lloyd Bentsen in the United States Senate race and for Preston Smith in the gubernatorial contest.

Virginia

No black candidates were elected in Virginia on November 3, but a number of blacks were elected to city council positions in local elections earlier in the year.

Said John Lewis, Executive Director of the Voter Education Project, Inc.:

"The results of the 1970 elections are now history. The South has witnessed the tumbling of many barriers that all too often had restricted black citizens of their rights, guaranteed by the United States Constitution.

"The substantial voter registration increase that has taken place over the last five years is now returning dividends. The elections of black people, especially on the local levels, has strengthened the political power of a people who so long were denied the right to participate in the democratic process.

"While the nation still gropes with domestic and international turmoil, the southern region of this vast land appears to be laying a foundation of bringing people together -- new alliances to assure all its citizens a voice.

"We are witnessing, particularly with the 1970 elections, the power of the ballot. While many segregationists still insist on anti-black platforms to win votes, it is becoming increasingly evident that the position of keeping blacks down and out of the political process cannot endure."

The Voter Education Project supports projects of voter registration, citizenship education, and technical assistance for black elected officials in the 11 southern states.

The Voter Education Project is non-partisan and endorses no particular candidates.

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V.E.P.
VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT, INC. • 5 FORSYTH STREET N.W. ATLANTA, GA. 30303 (404) 522-7495

April 19, 1971

Ms. Florence Anderson
Secretary
Carnegie Corporation of New York
437 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Dear Ms. Anderson:

Thank you for your letter of April 16 regarding the grant for the college service centers for elected officials.

You noted that the number of service centers had been reduced from five to four, but this should be explained. The Carnegie grant to the Southern Regional Council from the beginning went for the support of only four centers. The center at Miles College was not originally included because (we understand) it was not accredited. The Miles Center, which initially served only the Jefferson County area, was supported by a special grant from another foundation. After Miles College became accredited and it became obvious that it would be more efficient to operate only one service center in Alabama and that Miles was the best choice, we closed down the center at Talladega College at the end of May, 1970. Thereafter the Miles Center became one of the four centers supported by the Carnegie grant, although some of the support for this center continues to come from the other source.

Enclosed are the grant letters, with accompanying budgets, which we sent to the four service centers last June. The total of these grants was $87,060. We have not yet made grants for the coming year, but we expect them to be approximately the same as those enclosed.

Not included in these budgets are several expenses which are related to the operation of the centers. For example, the costs of statewide meetings held in Alabama and Mississippi; special legal assistance provided for the officials in Greene County, Alabama; professional consultants provided to the aldermen in Bolton, Mississippi; the expenses incurred by the Atlanta VEP office in coordinating and monitoring the activities of the centers; and so forth.

I hope that the above information is sufficient, but if you need more information, please let me know. Also, we shall be happy to submit a detailed report on the activities of the centers early this summer.

Sincerely yours,

John Lewis
Executive Director

JL:js
Enclosures
cc: Mr. Eli Evans
Mr. Paul Anthony

1972 Mid-Year Report

N. C. Voter Education Project

VEP 31.1

31.3

Essel

Mr. John Lewis
Voter Education Project
52 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

Thank you for your special invitation to attend VEP's annual dinner. The Southern Regional Council and staff will purchase eight tickets for this event. Unfortunately, we will not be able to contribute $1,000 for a donor table.

We know that this is a very important meeting and give our wholehearted support.

Sincerely yours,

Harry J. Bowie
Associate Director

HJB:syc

To help all citizens of the United States to achieve full citizenship participation through programs of leadership training, citizenship education, and voter education and registration; to study and evaluate and otherwise engage in research concerning methods for teaching and encouraging the right to register and vote and, where possible, to publish the results of such study and evaluations; and, based upon such programs, evaluation and study, to develop educational programs whichwill effectively encourage greater public participation in the electoral process. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the organization shall not carry on propaganda, or otherwise attempt to influence legislation or participate in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office and shall exercise only such powers and engage in only such activities as are in furtherance of the exempt purposes of the organization and which are set forth in 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as currently or hereinafter in effect.

EXCERPTS FROM MINUTES OF STEERING COMMITTEE
FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW VOTER EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Hilton Inn

Saturday, January 31, 1970

1. Name - Voter Education Program

2. Nature of Organization - Corporation

3. Membership

   a. Membership-at-Large - 50 to 75

   b. Board - 25

   c. Executive Committee - 9 (Terms to be for 3 years--staggered; membership at large will be by invitation. Members elect Board which selects Executive Committee.

4. Purpose - To be proposed by Counsel.

5. SRC to be requested to furnish records to new organization; also, will be requested to loan equipment until purchased, leased, etc., as well as to furnish staff as needed to get the organization launched.

6. Incorporation--Counsel to handle and to file for tax exemption.

7. Members Present:

   Mrs. Doris Carpenter Cashin, John Wheeler, Henry Marsh, Joe Haas and Associate (Rock), Donald Hollowell

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING
Atlanta, Georgia
February 25, 1970
10:00 a.m.

AGENDA

I. INVOCATION

II. MINUTES

III. REPORT OF COUNSEL

IV. DISCUSSION

V. NEW BUSINESS

VI. OTHER

VII. ADJOURNMENT

31.3

FORM 1023
(Rev. April 1965)

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

EXEMPTION APPLICATION

(To be made only by a principal officer of the organization claiming exemption)

To be filed in duplicate with the District Director for your District.

For use of organizations applying for exemption under section 501(a) and described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, which are organized and operated (or will operate) exclusively for one or more of the following purposes (check purpose(s)):

- ☐ Religious
- ☐ Charitable
- ☒ Scientific
- ☐ Testing for Public Safety
- ☒ Educational
- ☐ For the prevention of cruelty to children or animals
- ☐ Literary

Every organization that claims to be exempt must furnish the information and data specified in duplicate. If any organization fails to submit the information and data required, this application will not be considered on its merits and the organization will be notified accordingly.

This application shall be open to public inspection in accordance with section 6104(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code. See separate instructions for Form 1023 to properly answer the questions below.

1a. Full name of organization: Voter Education Project, Inc.

b. Employer identification number: Application pending

2. Complete address (number, street, city or town, State and Postal ZIP code): 5 Forsyth Street, Atlanta, Georgia

3a. Is the organization incorporated? ☒ Yes ☐ No

b. If "Yes," in which State and under which law (General corporation, not for profit, membership, educational, eleemosynary, etc.)? Cite statutory provisions. Yes. Georgia Non-Profit Corporation Code Chapters 22-21-22-40

4a. If not incorporated, what is form of organization?

b. Date incorporated or organized: Feb. 24, 1970

c. Month and day on which the annual accounting period ends: Dec. 31

5a. Has organization filed Federal income tax return(s)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

b. If "Yes," form number of return filed and Internal Revenue District where filed.

c. Year(s) filed

6. After July 1, 1950, did the creator of your organization (if a trust), or a contributor to your organization, or a brother or sister (whole or half blood), spouse, ancestor, or lineal descendant of such creator or contributor, or a corporation controlled directly or indirectly by such creator or contributor, enter into any of the transactions (or activities) enumerated below? NOTE: If you have any knowledge or contemplate that you will be a party to any of the transactions (or activities) enumerated in 6a through 6f, check "planned" in the applicable block(s) and see instructions.

	Yes	No	Planned		Yes	No	Planned
a. Borrow any part of your income or corpus?		X		d. Purchase any securities or other property from you?		X	
b. Receive any compensation from you?		X		e. Sell any securities or other property to you?		X	
c. Have any part of your services made available to him?		X		f. Receive any of your income or corpus in any other transaction?		X	

	Yes	No
7. Have you issued or do you plan to issue membership, stock, or other certificates evidencing voting power in the organization?		X
8a. Are you the outgrowth or continuation of any form of predecessor(s)?	X	
b. Do you have capital stock issued and outstanding?		X
c. Have you made or do you plan to make any distribution of your property to shareholders or members?		X
d. Did you receive or do you expect to receive 10 percent or more of your assets from any organization, group of affiliated organizations (affiliated through stockholding, common ownership, or otherwise), any individual, or members of a family group (brother or sister whether whole or half blood, spouse, ancestor, or lineal descendant)?	X	
e. Does any part or will any part of your receipts represent payment for services of any character rendered or to be rendered by you?		X
f. Are you now, have you ever been, or do you plan to be engaged in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise advocating or opposing pending or proposed legislation?		X
g. Do you participate or plan to participate in or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements) any political campaign on behalf of or in opposition to any candidate for public office?		X
h. Have you made or do you plan to make any payments to members or shareholders for services rendered or to be rendered?		X
i. Does any part or do you plan to have any part of your net income inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual?		X
j. Are you now or are you planning to be affiliated in any manner with any organization(s)?		X
k. Do you hold or plan to hold 10 percent or more of any class of stock or 10 percent or more of the total combined voting power of stock in any corporation?		X

9. Has any State or any court (including a Court of Probate, Surrogate's Court, etc.) ever declared whether you were or were not organized and operated for charitable, etc., purposes? ☐ Yes ☒ No. If "Yes," attach copies in duplicate of pertinent administrative or judicial decisions.

10. You must attach copies in duplicate of the following:

X a. If incorporated, a copy of your articles of incorporation, or if not incorporated, a copy of your constitution, articles of association, declaration of trust, or other document whereby you were created setting forth your aims and purposes, a copy of all amendments thereto, and any changes presently proposed.

X b. A copy of your bylaws or other similar code of regulations, all amendments thereto, and any changes presently proposed.

X c. A complete statement of assets and liabilities as of the end of each annual accounting period (or as of the date of the filing of this application, if you were in existence for less than a year).

X d. A statement of receipts and expenditures for each annual accounting period of operation (or for the period for which you were in existence, if less than a year).

e. A statement which clearly indicates what State statutes or court decisions govern the distribution of assets upon dissolution. (This statement may be omitted if your charter, certificate, or other instrument of organization makes provision for such distribution.)

X f. A brief statement of the specific purposes for which you were formed. (Do not quote from or make reference to your articles of incorporation, constitution, articles of association, declaration of trust, or other document whereby you were created for this question.)

X g. A statement explaining in detail each fund-raising activity and each business enterprise you have engaged in or plan to engage in, accompanied by copies of all agreements, if any, with other parties for the conduct of each fund-raising activity or business enterprise.

X h. A statement which describes in detail the nature of each of your activities which you have checked on page 1, activities which you sponsor, and proposed activities.

X i. A statement which explains fully any specific activities that you have engaged in or sponsored and which have been discontinued. Give dates of commencement and termination and the reasons for discontinuance.

X j. A statement which describes the purposes, other than in payment for services rendered or supplies furnished, for which your funds are expended or will be expended.

X k. A schedule indicating the name and position of each officer, director, trustee, etc., of the organization and the relationship, if any, by blood, marriage, adoption, or employment, of each such person to the creator of the organization (if a trust), to any person who has made a substantial contribution to the organization, or to a corporation controlled (by ownership of 50 percent or more of voting stock or 50 percent or more of value of all stock), directly or indirectly, by such creator or contributor. The schedule shall also indicate the time devoted to position and compensation (including salary and expense account allowance), if any, of each officer, director, trustee, etc., of the organization.

X l. A copy of each lease, if any, in which you are the lessee or lessor of property (real, personal, gas, oil, or mineral) or in which you own an interest under such lease, together with copies of all agreements with other parties for development of the property.

SIGNATURE AND VERIFICATION

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this application, including accompanying statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true, correct, and complete.

Date	Signature of officer	Title

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1965—O-764-147

The Need for Funds for Voter Registration in the South

One of the major groups which has funded a large a large number of voter registration programs in the South is the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council. Since January 1970 VEP has been unable to supply local groups with funds because of the tax reform law. The Internal Revenue Service has been asked to rule that this is a tax-exempt activity, as SRC-VEP contends it is, but until that ruling is given most foundations will now give contributions to the project for voter registration.

While there has been a dramatic - more than 1,000,000 - increase in black voters during the past eight years in the South, almost 40% of the blacks eligible to register have not done so. Interest, on the part of local community groups, who want to continue voter registration programs is running high at this time because of the number of crucial elections which will be held during the year. If this interest is to be utilized and if additional persons are to be registered these local groups need financial assistance immediately. The needs are usually quite modest, usually $500 to $1,500. Relative to the results, the money is stretched impressively; most of it is used for gasoline, renting of cars or buses, and for out of pocket expenses.

If these needs are met they must be met immediately, for each state has a cut-off date, many of them soon, after which persons cannot vote in this year's elections.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT
OF
VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT, INC.

The initial Board of Directors of Voter Education Project, Inc., a Georgia non-profit Corporation did, on March 21, 1970, adopt amendments to the Articles of Incorporation of said Corporation as follows:

1.

By the deletion of the provisions of Article II, and by insertion in lieu thereof of the following:

> "The Corporation shall have perpetual duration".

2.

By insertion of the following as Article VII:

> "No part of the net earnings of the Corporation shall inure to the benefit of any member. In the event of liquidation or dissolution of the Corporation, whether voluntary or involuntary, no member shall be entitled to any distribution or division of the remaining property or proceeds and the balance of all money and other property received by the Corporation from any source, after the payment of all debts and obligations, shall be used or distributed exclusively for the purposes set forth in Article III of these Articles and within the intendment of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as presently or hereinafter in effect.
>
> The Corporation shall in each taxable year distribute its income in such manner as not to subject it to tax under Section 4942 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The Corporation shall not:
>
> 1. Engage in an act of self-dealing as defined in Section 4941(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954;
>
> 2. Retain any excess business holdings as defined in Section 4943(c) of the said Code; and
>
> 3. Make any investments in such manner as to subject the Corporation to tax under Section 4944 of said Code or make any taxable expenditure as defined in Section 4945(d) of said Code.

At the date of the adoption of the said amendments by the Board of Directors, ten (10) directors were in office and six (6) directors voted for the amendment."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Voter Education Project, Inc. has casued these Articles of Amendment to be executed and its corporate seal to be affixed and has caused the foregoing to be attested, all by its duly authorized officers, on this, the _____ day of _____, 1970.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT, INC.

BY:_____
President

ATTEST:

_____

file 31.3

MEMO
TO: Paul Anthony
FROM: John Lewis

One of the major problems facing VEP when it resumes voter registration activities will be the requirement that no more than 25% of our funds can come from any one source. This means that we will either have to forfeit some of the funds committed to us by the Field and Ford Foundations or raise additional money to balance the amounts received by them.

It is probably best to think in terms of the Field Foundation grant of $125,000. (As of May, there is approximately $173,000 committed but not yet granted from the Ford Foundation; if we received all of this after separation, it would mean that our total budget would have to be $692,000.) If we operate at the level of $500,000, then we could receive $125,000 from both Field and Ford. This would leave $250,000 to be raised from other sources.

Without consideration at this point of whether the grant has been received or not, the other commitments to VEP for 1970 are: Aaron E. Norman--$7000, Irwin-Sweeny-Miller--$15,000, Carnegie--$83,000, and a tentative offer of $25,000 from New World. This is a total of $380,000, leaving $120,000 to be raised if we are to operate at the level of a half million dollars.

It must be kept in mind that if we fail to raise a total of $500,000, then some grants will have to be reduced to the point where they constitute only 25% of the total. (For instance, if no additional funds can be raised our total budget could be $188,000, with only $47,000 being received from Ford, Field and Carnegie.) Thus our budget is reduced not only by what we fail to raise in additional funds, but also by the necessary downward adjustments in the large grants.

The above calculations assume that we can transfer to VEP, Inc. all of the grants committed to VEP-SRC, except that remaining part of the Ford grant in excess of $125,000. This should be no problem with those foundations which have not yet sent their funds to SRC. The major problem lies with the Carnegie grant, which has been sent already. It is crucial that arrangements be made to transfer this money to VEP, Inc., or otherwise we will be in a very serious situation with regard to meeting our $500,000 target. (Without this $83,000 grant, $203,000 would have to be raised if the Field and Ford grants are not to be reduced below $125,000. If no additional funds are raised, it would mean a total budget of only $94,000.)

In light of these circumstances, the best solution would appear to be the following:

1.) Use none of the Carnegie money and transfer the entire $83,000 to VEP, Inc. upon separation. If there are insurmountable legal problems to transferal of money from SRC to VEP, then perhaps the best alternative would be for SRC to return the grant to Carnegie and let Carnegie send it to VEP. (The same applies to the $7,000 grant from Aaron E. Norman which was received in December 1969.)

2.) Charge all costs until the time of separation to the Ford grants. Since most of the $100,000 thus far received from Ford has been expended, we should request the next $21,000 installment of the special Ford grant for the technical assistance program. This would also permit the expenditures for service centers and related activities to be properly attributed to a grant earmarked for those purposes. If necessary, perhaps we could also request a small portion of the $110,000 remaining in the large Ford grant.

3.) Send out the quarterly funding for the service centers and the state VEPs before separation, using up portions of the Ford grant which we could not take with us in any event. With regard to some of the service centers, this would be particularly appropriate, since some of the funds due to them are reimbursements to the college for deficit financing during previous months.

4.) Any other committed expenditures which can be

made now should be made out of the Ford grant prior to separation.

All of these steps are designed to get the most possible mileage out of the funds which were originally committed to VEP for 1970. They would allow us to use the maximum amount of that Ford money which cannot be transferred to us, and they would ~~create~~ present the least difficulty to our efforts to accumulate a sufficient budget after separation.

If these arrangements, or equally satisfactory alternatives, are not carried out, the result will be a serious crippling of the VEP.

NEGRO VOTER REGISTRATION FOR SELECT~~IVE~~ed YEARS
AND VOTING AGE POPULATIONS

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

STATE	1952		1956		1960		Spring 1966		1950 CENSUS	1960 CENSUS
	# Registered	%VAP Reg.	# Registered	%VAP Reg.	# Registered	% VAP Reg.	# Reg.	% VAP Reg.	NEGRO VAP	NEGRO VAP
ALABAMA	25,224	9.5	53,366	20.1	73,272	15.2	235,572	48.9	265,458	481,320
ARKANSAS	61,413	26.4	69,677	30.0	72,604	37.6	104,000	54.0	232,191	192,672
FLORIDA	120,900	32.9	148,703	40.5	163,128	34.7	288,069	60.2	366,797	470,306
GEORGIA	144,835	23.3	163,389	26.2	180,000	29.3	256,346	41.8	622,703	612,910
LOUISIANA	120,000	24.9	161,410	33.5	156,938	30.4	228,073	42.3	481,284	514,589
MISSISSIPPI	20,000	4.0	20,000	4.0	22,000	5.2	125,000	29.6	497,354	422,256
N. CAROLINA	100,000	18.2	135,000	24.5	172,166	31.3	269,328	48.9	549,741	550,929
S. CAROLINA	80,000	20,5	99,890	25.6	58,122	15.7	186,752	50.3	390,024	371,104
TENNESSEE	85,000	26.6	90,000	28.2	185,000	58.9	225,000	71.7	318,790	313,873
TEXAS	181,916	31.2	214,000	36.7	226,818	34.9	400,000	61.6	582,944	649,412
VIRGINIA	69,326	16.4	82,603	19.5	100,100	23.8	185,000	44.0	422,670	421,051
TOTAL	1,008,614	21.3	1,238,038	26.2	1,410,148	28.2	2,503,140	50.1	4,729,956	5,000,376

REPORT ON THE FIRST MEETING OF THE
VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

: : :

The Advisory Committee of the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council held its first meeting on Thursday, December 30, 1965. The purpose of this meeting was to ascertain the reaction and suggestions of the Project's Advisory Committee on the proposal, "A Project in Citizenship Education," submitted by SRC to the Field and Taconic Foundations.

Members of the Advisory Committee present were Russell Sugarman, Memphis attorney; Frank Smith, Director, TVA; C. G. Gomillion, Tuskegee Institute; Richard Miles, Director, South Carolina Voter Education Project; Jesse Hill, Atlanta businessman; Samuel DuBois Cook, Chairman, Department of Political Science, Atlanta University; John H. Wheeler, President, Southern Regional Council.

Representing the staff were Paul Anthony, Vernon Jordan, Barbara Patterson, and Pat Watters. Dr. Cook was elected Chairman of the Advisory Committee.

The function of the Advisory Committee is exactly what the title implies; the committee is advisory only. Though the project will not be bound by the committee's reactions on suggestions of program, the project will and must give great weight to the advice and counsel of the committee. The individuals serving on the committee were invited to do so because of their interest, experience, and personal involvement in the wide range of activities

in citizenship participation; they bring much to the project.

There was unanimous support for the entire proposal. The committee felt that the proposal addressed itself to basic needs in citizenship education in the South and enthusiastically hoped for the immediate implementation of the project as set forth in the proposal.

Discussion at the meeting centered on the proposal, and the outline headings therein were taken up singly. The following sets forth the reactions and suggestions of the committee under each heading in the proposal.

A NEW PROGRAM

Suggestion--Voter registration should be given a higher priority by the project than the educational and leadership training facets of the program, though the latter have real value and purpose.

Reaction--The majority of the committee concurred on the importance and the crucial need for increased registration. But they saw registration as "the first layer of the onion." Their feeling was that while the last project and other agency efforts have clearly demonstrated the ability to register voters (assuming the availability of resources), this project must also direct its energies and resources to the next layer of onion. This is helping and motivating registered voters to become active and enlightened voters, fully participating in the political process.

Memphis was cited as a city with needs beyond registration.

Approximately 70% of the eligible Negroes are registered but are in dire need of civic education programming to motivate voting and to counter such potentially dangerous trends as the white power structure using current federal programs as a pork barrel to entrench itself.

Suggestion--That the project select certain metropolitan centers for programs emphasizing citizenship education but also encompassing registration campaigns. The education programs would stress the intricacies and modus operandi of local government enabling the citizenry to better understand their role and responsibility in such urban problems as urban renewal, annexation, flouridation, housing and slum clearance, police protection, and locally administered federal programs.

A logical consequence of this community effort would be the recognition by local governments of the political implications of a larger and better informed Negro electorate.

Suggestion--Request the major civil rights organizations and other agencies to make available to the project materials and resources used by them in citizenship education programs. The project would assess the materials and their possible effectiveness and then use them where appropriate.

Suggestion--The project set as a top research priority the preparation of outlines of local organizational structure of city and county governments. The idea here is that people need to know how the government is organized at the level closest to the people where there is a day to day relationship between the government and the people.

Reaction--If the results of the project's programs are to be meaningful, it will be on the state level, and in counties and cities. At these levels, the project's programs can be most effective and this is where our resources should be concentrated.

Suggestion--The project should require that applications for grants of funds for any program include a statement of the local political situation, and an assessment of past political behavior in the area in which the program will be implemented.

Reaction--The suggestion was unanimously approved and well received. In addition to this requirement, it was felt that an applicant must justify to the project the need for the program proposed. The justification of need would be subject to flexible guidelines set up in advance by the project.

Suggestion--The Department of Justice needs to be encouraged to send more federal examiners into the states covered by the '65 Voting Law. How can this be done?

Reaction--Some of the initial programs of the project on voter registration should be set up in areas where the need for federal intervention can be effectively dramatized. The Department of Justice will send registrars only where the need is clearly demonstrated, judging from its action to date.

Suggestion--To avoid some of the pitfalls of machine politics in northern urban areas, the project should sponsor pilot voter education programs in those areas where federal

examiners have registered large numbers of voters. Conceivably, for example, the new registered voters could be driven from the plantation on the plantation owner's truck and told how to vote by the owner, for his personal and economic interests contrary to their own.

Pilot voter education programs in selected areas where federal examiners have been assigned might demonstrate to the Department of Justice that registration alone is not the full story. Such a program could provide the project with documentary evidence of intimidation and economic reprisals against persons who dare to exercise their right to vote independently and intelligently.

INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

Suggestion--It is important to minimize the conflicts in programs between local groups and the major civil rights organizations as well as among the major groups themselves -- exclusive of local groups.

Reaction--It is of paramount importance that the project have some knowledge of local situations. For example, Albany, Georgia, would perhaps reject overtures for programs by all of the civil rights organizations because of its past experiences with almost all of them.

The project, if aware of such local attitudes, can assist local communities in developing their own programs or be helpful to the civil rights organizations in reestablishing relations with the local people by providing staff and other resources.

In areas where the several organizations either claim to have or in fact have on-going programs, the project could be effective in setting up coalition groups or cooperative efforts to achieve stated specific goals. In Tennessee, for example, a powerful and effective political organization, the Tennessee Voters Council, is not beset with organizational tensions because local affiliates of several of the major organizations are represented and have an active voice in the affairs of the Council.

The South Carolina Voter Education Project is another example of a statewide cooperative effort. Represented on its executive committee is a staff person of each of the major civil rights organizations and the lay leaders of the organizations. In addition, the South Carolina Council on Human Relations is an active participant in the South Carolina VEP.

Suggestion--Generally, the civil rights organizations relate best on voter registration because its success is measurable and publishable. The project, therefore, must develop further avenues for cooperative ventures.

Reaction--The project has to help provide the major groups with the incentive and resources to take their programs beyond the registration process alone into the crucial areas of citizenship education and leadership training.

VOTER EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP TRAINING

Suggestion--How will the project relate to statewide groups like

the Alabama State Coordinating Committee for Registration and Voting, the Tennessee Voters Council, and the South Carolina Voter Education Project if they should move from the proposed programs and logically drift into political action? Political action here would mean supporting and running candidates, advocating legislation and publicly favoring and working for specific public policy decisions. Is this project restricted here?

Reaction--Under the tax-exemption ruling that guided the first VEP, grants were permissible to non-tax-exempt groups. To clarify this problem, however, the project should prepare a set of procedural guidelines. These guidelines should spell out the limitations, if any, upon grantees in the use of project funds. Prohibitions against certain kinds of political activity that violate the project's authority under the tax ruling as relates to grantees should be clearly set forth.

Suggestions--The guidelines, in addition to setting forth limitations on grantees, must be flexible and varied so as to encourage and stimulate groups to participate. Hard, rigid, and complex guidelines will be a negative factor in getting support from local groups.

Reaction--This was very favorably received and was suggested as a priority item for the project. The grant procedure, from submitting the proposal to letting funds, ought to be simple and quick, yet thorough.

Suggestion--Budgetary limitations for the convening of leaders

and potential leaders for seminars suggest the use of co-operative programs with resources like the Capahoosic Center in Virginia, which has funds avaialble for travel and other expenses for such meetings. The project should immediately explore the possibilities here for cooperation.

Reaction--There was a positive response to the suggestion with the hope expressed that a meeting of grass roots leaders at the Center be arranged early in the program. This meeting, with emphasis less on exchange and more on instruction, will be beneficial to the project in planning other programs. In addition, this meeting could provide a basic format for meetings to be held in local areas or on centrally located college campuses.

Suggestion--The selection of schools for leadership training or civic education centers must be made with regard to the needs of the surrounding communities. Also, schools located in rural areas cannot be overlooked as effective participants. It was noted that with the exception of Tougaloo Southern Christian College and Jackson State College, Negro colleges in Mississippi are situated in rural settings.

Reaction--There was agreement. It was pointed out that the value of such meetings to the participating school itself, once the program has come and gone, should not be overlooked. Institutes on campuses for citizenship education or leadership training will not only broaden the school's educational services to the community, but will bring the community closer to the school.

Further, high school students may be provided their first opportunity to witness higher education as a tangible reality by attending a campus workshop.

OTHER RESOURCES

Suggestion--The League of Women Voters and COPE are valuable resources to the project. Mention was also made of the Citizens Crusade Against Poverty, a new group with which the staff is already in contact.

Reaction--These and other relationships should be explored and strengthened.

Suggestion--The project would profit from liaison with government agencies responsible for the administration of some 106 federal programs. An intimate knowledge of these federal programs by the project will be useful in preparing materials for workshops in citizenship education and leadership training.

Reaction--The project in cooperation with the SRC research staff and other agencies should prepare simple, concise, easily read materials explaining federal programs for use throughout the region.

INVOLVEMENT OF STUDENTS

Reaction--The response to this aspect of the proposal was overwhelmingly favorable. "Most exciting," "great," and "highly important," were among the reactions. Involvement of students was the most lively and agreeable discussion of the meeting. The greatest concern was how best to implement the idea and

whether the budgetary allocation was sufficient.

Suggestion--The selection of the student participants should involve the school administration in setting the criteria. A major effort by the project to solicit the cooperation of colleges and universities is envisioned.

To adequately involve the colleges, to properly recruit students and to establish a student work program, two things seem necessary. One, an additional budget item providing for a second field person to be primarily responsible for the student program, is needed. And second, the direction and supervision of the students should be the responsibility of the local group or agency conducting the program where the students are assigned.

Reaction--The staff person to cooperate with the school and the local group would provide the most desirable coordination of student efforts. A further responsibility of the staff person and the local group directing and supervising the students would be to assure the project that it is getting its moneys worth from the students.

Suggestion--Local office holders and government officials should be approached to permit students sponsored by the project to work in their offices as interns thereby experiencing first-hand the operation of government.

Reaction--There was much enthusiasm here and the vital point was made that this is education, not political action. Universities with departments in urban and muncipal planning make such

internship arrangements as a part of the curriculum.

Certain difficulties were visualized in the operation of this program in rural areas. It was suggested, however, that similar liaisons may be possible with county agricultural personnel and other county agencies.

BUDGET

Suggestion--The staff should reassess the budget and request additional funds more consistent with the needs of national agencies and local groups.

Further, the first year's spending may not accurately gauge the amounts needed in subsequent years, once the project has assessed the effectiveness of its programs, particularly the more inovational aspects such as education, student involvement and leadership training.

The project may choose to sponsor more programs the second year, and therefore should not be limited because of caution in expending funds the first year on new ventures. Hopefully, supporters will permit a carry-over of any unexpended funds.

Additional funds for the salary and travel of a second staff person for student activities should be added to any supplemental budgetary requests.

Suggestion--Some metropolitan areas like Atlanta, Nashville, Charlotte, because of their economic affluence and independence, are in a position to provide matching funds to a project grant. The willingness of these communities to provide matching funds would be a sure indication of their interest in the project's programs.

Reaction--This was received favorably for selected metropolitan areas, provided that the project set up flexible guidelines for the communities involved. Matching funds provisos, however, should not be applicable to rural communities.

CONCLUSIONS

The Advisory Committee meeting closed with two conclusions. First, the proposal as set forth by the Council has merit and fulfills a tremendous need in the region. If it is to be effective, time is of the essence. The program needs to become operative immediately. Committee members associated with past VEP programs stressed the impact of a timetable which launches the program during the winter and early spring with sufficient momentum to carry it through the summer.

Second, there was complete agreement that the budget as presently drafted is inadequate to meet the needs of and the requests for resources from national organizations and local groups.

##

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Service
Washington, D.C.

Attention: Mr. John R. Barber, T:MS:EO

Re: Voter Education Project, Inc.

Dear Mr. Commissioner:

Your rulings are respectfully requested on behalf of Voter Education Project, Inc. ("VEP"), with respect to its status as a tax-exempt organization under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended. These rulings are necessitated by the Tax Reform Act of 1969, and in particular by the enactment of Code Section 4945, with respect to the tax on taxable expenditures.

FACTS

VEP was incorporated as a non-profit corporation under the laws of the State of Georgia, on February 24, 1970. VEP has applied for an employer identification number which has not yet been issued.

VEP was organized for the purpose of conducting a program of voter education. A substantially identical program of voter education was conducted by Southern Regional Council ("SRC"), a Georgia non-profit corporation, prior to December 31, 1969.

SRC was granted exemption as an educational organization under Section 101(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939. SRC determined that because of certain difficulties imposed upon it by the Tax Reform Act of 1969, it would discontinue all voter registration activity as of December 31, 1969, and would substantially curtail, and eventually discontinue all other voter education projects.

Several persons believed that the voter education project as previously conducted by SRC was of such importance

to the quality of American citizenship as to necessitate a new organization to continue this activity. Accordingly, the following persons organized VEP and agreed to serve as its initial Board of Directors until elections could be held in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation and the By-Laws of the Corporation:

Donald L. Hollowell
Frank E. Smith
Henry Marsh
John H. Wheeler
Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler
James E. Youngdahl
Mrs. John Cashin
James McBride Dobbs
Joseph F. Haas
Dr. Vivian Henderson.

The Articles of Incorporation, including Amendments, and the By-Laws of the Corporation are enclosed herewith as Exhibit "A".

Upon receipt of the rulings herein requested, VEP will conduct a voter education program in substantially the same manner as the program was conducted by SRC. A full description of this program is set forth below.

The voter education project seeks to study and evaluate the effectiveness of organized effort in promoting interest and participation in American citizenship. It is intended that the results of such study and evaluation will be published for consumption by the general public once sufficient information has been compiled and evaluated. It is hoped that as a result of this program VEP and other interested groups will be able to devise better techniques for improving the quality of American citizenship.

The source material for this research project will be primarily the following:

(1) reports submitted by the state and local agents of VEP;

(2) field observations of VEP staff; and

(3) news reports, government sources and conversations with informed local persons.

Most of the data for the research program will be supplied by state and local agents of VEP. The activities carried on by these local agents will include voter registration drives; seminars, workshops and conferences for candidates and office-holders; and a citizenship ~~restriction~~ instruction for the general public. All of these activities will be conducted on a completely non-partisan basis. Voter registration drives will not be conducted for the purpose of electing any candidate. The seminars and conferences will be restricted to discussions of the duties and responsibilities of candidates and/or office-holders, and discussions of campaign techniques and strategy will not be permitted. Frequently these seminars will be held in cooperation with local schools, universities and religious institutions. The citizenship instruction will consist primarily of classes for the general public concerning the organization and operation of federal, state and local government.

The local agents which conduct the voter education programs will operate on funds supplied by VEP. In order to be eligible to operate as an agent of SRC, a local organization must present a proposal which outlines the kind of program the group wishes to sponsor, the region in which the program will be operated, the persons who will execute the program, the duration of the program, and the cost involved. In reviewing each proposal, VEP will give primary emphasis to the value of the proposed project to the research and study program. If the proposal is approved by VEP, the local group is required to assist in the research and study program of VEP by submitting to VEP on a bi-weekly or monthly basis the following:

1. Voter Registration Activity:

(a) the number of persons registered as a result of the program;

(b) the methods used in registering such persons;

(c) the increase in number of new voters in the one or two week period;

(d) samples of materials, leaflets and programs used by the group; and

(e) a report itemizing all disbursements and enclosing appropriate vouchers for each disbursement.

2. Voter Education Activity:

(a) kinds of programs and methods of operation;

(b) samples of all material used;

(c) names and background of instructors;

(d) cooperation, if any, with local governmental agencies, schools and colleges; and

(e) measurement of community participation - number of people involved in the citizenship classes and leadership training seminars.

The local agent will establish a bank account to which a two-week supply of funds will be transferred by VEP. After VEP reviews the disbursements for the previous two weeks, it will advance funds to be expended by the agent during the subsequent two week period. VEP will employ a full-time field director who, together with other staff members, will make both announced and unannounced visits to all projects receiving VEP support in order to ascertain that the funds which they used are disbursed for the purposes intended.

If at any time VEP determines that the funds which it supplies are being used for other than non-partisan voter education and voter registration purposes, it will immediately cut off any further support to its agent.

VEP will operate as a separate and independent non-profit corporation. Although VEP will have offices in the same building as SRC, these offices will be on a different floor than those occuppied by SRC. VEP will have its own staff and executive director, none of whom will be employees of SRC. The membership and Board of Directors of VEP may include persons who are also members or directors of SRC, although this is not required under the terms of VEP's By-Laws. No funds will be supplied, directly or indirectly, by SRC to VEP.

Although no firm commitments for foundation support have been received to date, VEP is hopeful of receiving funds from the following foundations in the amounts indicated:

Ford Foundation.....	$100,000.00
Field Foundation.....	100,000.00
Carnegie Corporation.....	83,000.00
New World Foundation.....	25,000.00
New York Foundation.....	15,000.00
Mary Reynolds Babcock Fund.....	15,000.00
Taconic Foundation.....	25,000.00
Aaron E. Norman Fund.....	2,500.00
Total:	$365,000.00

Toward 500

In requesting funds from these foundations, VEP will follow custom in submitting a letter designating the amount requested and the purpose or purposes toward which the funds requested will be applied. In no event will VEP accept funds from any foundation or organization subject to any restriction or stipulation that the funds be used for any specific purpose other than the general program of voter education described above.

RULINGS REQUESTED

Based upon the foregoing information, the following rulings are respectfully requested:

Find nexus

(1) VEP will qualify as an educational organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Code.

(2) The foundations or other organizations which make contributions to VEP subject only to the restriction that it

shall be used for the full program of voter education activities as described above, shall not be regarded as engaged "directly or indirectly" in any of the voter registration activities for purposes of Section 4945.

(3) For purposes of Section 4945(f)(2), VEP shall be regarded as conducting voter registration drives in each state in which drives are conducted by its agents in the manner described above.

(4) Provided the voter registration activity is conducted by VEP in the manner described above, no tax shall be imposed upon it or upon its agents by reason of Section 4945.

(5) For purposes of Section 4945(f)(2), voter registration drives will not be regarded as confined to a specific election period provided they do not occur during the period commencing upon the date upon which candidates for public office may qualify to run in a primary or general election and ending upon the day the election is held.

DISCUSSION

1. Section 501(c)(3): The Articles of Incorporation and proposed activities of VEP, as described above, indicate that it is organized and will operate exclusively for an educational purpose. Moreover, the charter of the organization specifically prohibits it from engaging in any activities which would jeopardize its exemption under Section 501(c)(3).

Section 1.501(c)(3) - 1(v) of the Income Tax Regulations states, in part, that the term "educational...relates to the instruction of the public on subjects useful to the individual and beneficial to the community." All of the activities described above will therefore qualify as educational. The citizenship classes and programs are designed to inform the public about the organization and operation of their government. Leadership seminars instruct public office-holders in ways which they

can improve their service to the public. The voter registration drives serve to encourage the participation of citizens in the American electoral process. These drives also serve as the backbone of research concerning the effectiveness of various techniques in stimulating public participation in the American political process. We believe that all of these activities are useful to the individual since they promote his exercise of one of his most important rights as a citizen, and that ultimately the community will benefit by reason of an enlightened electorate. Accordingly, there is no doubt that VEP qualifies as an educational organization under Section 501(c)(3).

2. Section 4945: VEP respectfully urges that this Section of the Tax Reform Act was not intended by Congress to impose any tax upon the organizations which support or conduct the voter registration drives described above. This is clearly indicated by the following statement contained on page 34 of the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives:

> "Two examples of existing private foundations which, based upon the committee's information as (sic) their activities, are expected to be permitted to engage in such activities and receive other private foundation support are the League of Women Voters Education Fund and the Southern Regional Council."

Since VEP will operate the voter registration drives in substantially the same manner as the drives were conducted by SRC, we believe the legislative intendment necessarily snactions the activities herein described.

Furthermore, VEP contends that the rulings herein requested are supported by the literal language of Section 4945, for the reasons discussed below.

VEP will not accept funds from any organization which seeks to earmark its contributions for any particular phase of the voter education program. ~~Since the contributing organizatio~~ns

Since the contributing organizations to VEP will exercise no direct and continuing control over the manner in which the voter education activities are conducted, we believe such organizations cannot be properly regarded as engaged directly or indirectly in voter registration drives.

On the other hand, the degree of control exercised by VEP with respect to recipients of its funds is sufficient to establish an agency relationship. As noted above, VEP will exercise continuing, constant and close supervisions over the conduct of all such voter registration activities. VEP will designate details of programs to be conducted by the recipient group, and the personnel, salaries and other costs involved and the duration of the program. Since it advances funds only on a two-week basis, VEP will be able to discontinue all or any part of a local group's activities at any time.

The reason VEP intends to use local agents to conduct the drives, rather than its own staff, is that most of the drives can be completed within a relatively short period of time. The average duration of drives conducted by recipients of SRC grants in 1969 was 9 weeks. VEP could not conduct voter registration drives in this manner through use of a permanent staff as efficiently as existing or ad hoc local groups operating with VEP funds, since it would have to employ field agents to be on hand for each drive and supply transportation, boarding and lodging for such personnel. The cost involved would be so substantial as to drastically curtail the voter registration effort of VEP.

Based upon the reports of the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee, it is reasonably clear that the purpose in proscribing voter registration drives confines to one specific election period was to eliminate the possibility that voter registration activity could be used for a partisan purpose. It is our belief that without knowing the first official candidate, it would be very difficult for any organization to

attempt to achieve a desired result in a particular election by registering voters. We therefore believe that the date of qualification is an appropriate line of demarcation to separate partisans from non-partisan voter registration activity.

Enclosed herewith is a Power of Attorney authorizing the undersigned and S. Jarvin Levison to represent VEP in connection with this request for ruling.

Because of the uncertainty created by the Tax Reform Act of 1969, substantially all of the foundations which previously granted funds to the voter registration program have suspended further grants until such time as they receive assurance that their support of voter registration activity will not result in the imposition of any tax upon them, or upon recipient organizations under Section 4945, of the Code. Accordingly, the voter registration activity has been discontinued and will not be reactivated until such time as the rulings requested herein are issued. VEP believes that the suspension of the voter registration activity is a sufficient "emergency" and "hardship" as to invoke Revenue Procedure 70-5 I.R.B. 1970-9, 32, and urgently requests that said rulings be promptly issued. In accordance with Section 3.05 of that Revenue Procedure, a separate STATEMENT amplifying the "hardship" and "emergency" is submitted with this ruling.

If any additional information is desired, or if there is any doubt the rulings requested will be promptly issued, the opportunity of a conference in the national office of the Internal Revenue Service is respectfully requested.

Sincerely,

DAVID F. ROCK
For the Firm

DFR:nfl

Enclosures

VEP 31.1

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT, INC.

1970

5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Personal Note From the Executive Director

I have had the opportunity since March to serve the Voter Education Project as Executive Director, succeeding Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., who assumed the post of Executive Director of the United Negro College Fund.

Vernon had been the Director since 1965. His work in the South laid a firm base for VEP and has assisted immeasurably in the smooth transition of this office.

I want to thank the Executive Director, Paul Anthony, the Executive Committee, and Staff of the Southern Regional Council, and our own VEP Board and Staff for the assistance they have rendered to me.

Nineteen-seventy marks the beginning of a new decade, a decade in which the Voter Education Project clearly has a significant role to play. We must continue to support the maximum participation of minority people in the political process. We must reach out and assist in the vital areas of voter education and citizenship education.

Our work is cut out for us. Because of the problems or reorganization, we only had about six months in 1970 to really do our job. In 1971, we must double our efforts to stimulate and educate and at the same time eradicate the remaining vestiges of discrimination which have so harmfully divided this society in the past.

It is my sincere belief that we can make the South the model for the nation -- black and white, rich and poor -- and that the day will come in the continued struggle when we will have overcome.

John Lewis

-- John Lewis

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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT, INC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Officers

Donald L. Hollowell

Vice President

Frank Smith

Secretary

Mrs. Joan Cashin

Treasurer

Henry Marsh

Board Members

Julian Bond

Hodding Carter, III

James H. Chubbuck

Joseph F. Haas

Vivian Henderson

Harry Huge

Robert J. Palmer

John Ruffin, Jr.

John H. Wheeler

Raymond Wheeler

James E. Youngdahl

Legal Counsel

Joseph F. Haas

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT, INC.

STAFF

Executive Director
John Lewis

Director of Technical Assistance
Charles S. Rooks

Director of Research
Marvin Wall

Administrative Assistant
Thaddeus Olive, Jr.

Coordinator of Special Projects
Thomas Houck

Administrative Secretary
Janet C. Shortt

Research Associate
Shirley W. Cooks

Research Associate
Patricia Madsen

Secretary
Gloria Gaines

Research Assistant
Claude Clopton, III

Administrative Aides
Elzadie Bradley - Marilyn Adamson

INTRODUCTION

The twelve months covered by this report were perhaps the most crucial in the history of VEP. The year began with the very existence of VEP in serious question. For several months after it appeared that VEP might survive, there was still uncertainty over whether sufficient funds would be available for an effective program. But as the year drew to a close, VEP had overcome all these obstacles and was moving into a larger scope of operations than ever before.

In December, 1969, Congress passed a new tax reform law, much of which was concerned with regulating the use of tax-exempt foundation funds. Several new restrictions on the use of such funds for voter registration activities were written into the law. Since one of VEP's primary purposes is to support voter registration activities and almost all of its funds come from foundations, this new law directly affected the existence of VEP. Eventually, as the law was interpreted, it became clear that VEP would have little difficulty in complying with most of these provisions, but one new requirement appeared to raise a very serious problem. Under the new law, an organization engaged in voter registration activities cannot receive more than twenty-five per cent of its funds from one source. The Southern Regional Council, Inc., of which the Voter Education Project was a part, received considerably more than one-fourth of its support from one foundation. After considering various alternatives, it was decided that the best

solution to this dilemma was to separate VEP from SRC. This meant that only VEP would be subjected to the 25 per cent clause of the new law.

It took until June 1 to complete the process of legally separating the two organizations and gaining a tax-exemption for the newly incorporated VEP. During this period, many of VEP's activities were curtailed, or fully suspended in the case of voter registration.

Although it required several weeks after incorporation to remove all the difficulties involved in receiving funds from foundations, VEP was deeply gratified by the response of its friends in the foundation world. Not only did those foundations which were supporting VEP when the new [law] was enacted continue to contribute, but some of the foundations which had supported VEP in its earlier days also came back to assist VEP as it faced the new conditions imposed by the law.

This does not mean that VEP faces no financial problems in the future. Because there cannot be a dependence on any one or two large foundations to provide the bulk of its funds, VEP must broaden its base of support. During the last few months of 1970, efforts were begun not only to seek new foundation contributors, but also to develop a program which would raise money from other groups and individuals.

In addition to organizational changes, there were also important personnel changes at VEP during 1970. Mr. Vernon Jordan, who had directed VEP since December, 1965, resigned in

February to become Executive Director of the United Negro College Fund. His secretary, Mrs. Nobbie Morgan, moved to the Southern Regional Council to become Administrative Assistant. The Rev. John Morris, who had served as Special Assistant to Mr. Jordan, resigned in February also. And Mrs. Jerusha Brothers, formerly secretary for the VEP Research Department, became the secretary for the Executive Director of SRC. Miss Emma Jane Neelley, Research Assistant, resigned in July to take a teaching position.

Mr. John Lewis was named the new Director of VEP and assumed that position the first of March. Mr. Lewis came to VEP from the position of Director of the Community Organization Project of SRC. Before that, he had worked for the Field Foundation, and prior to that had been chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and a leader in the civil rights movement. Mrs. Janet Shortt, who had formerly worked for SRC, became Mr. Lewis' secretary. In August, Miss Elzadie Bradley was employed as Administrative Aide while Mrs. Marilyn Adamson took maternity leave. In September, Miss Gloria Gaines joined VEP as secretary, and on October 1, Mrs. Shirley Cooks joined the staff as Research Associate. Marvin Wall continued as Research Director; Thaddeus Olive, Jr., as Administrative Assistant; and Charles Rooks, who had been Research Associate, became Director of Technical Assistance Programs. Miss Patricia Madsen, Research Assistant, moved to the Technical Assistance Department.

During the summer, three Urban Corps Interns worked in

the VEP office. Miss Daveta DeLaughter, a senior at Morris Brown College, worked as secretary. Miss Jerrie Norris, a senior at Smith College, and William Millkey, a junior at Washington and Lee College, worked on a joint research project.

The staffs of the statewide VEP offices in North and South Carolina remained the same. In North Carolina, John Edwards continued as Director; William Towe as Research Director, and Miss Juanita Jackson as secretary. In South Carolina, Thomas Moss continued as Director, and Miss Carol Jacobs as secretary. The Louisiana VEP was closed in June, and the Director, William Samuels, entered law school at Southern University. In Arkansas, Elijah Coleman remained as Director, but Mrs. Joanna Edwards, who served as Research Director for several years, resigned because of illness. Mrs. Lorraine Walker now serves as secretary, and Mrs. Barbara Graves as part-time bookkeeper.

The staffs at the college-affiliated service centers for elected officials underwent some changes. Mrs. Taunya Banks resigned as Director of the Mississippi Center in June and her secretary, Mrs. Lillie Bell, resigned later in the fall. The Center at Talladega College in Alabama was terminated in May, and Professor Harold Franklin returned to full-time teaching at the college. At the Louisiana Center, Dr. Thomas Smith, who had been serving as part-time Director, assumed the position full-time in June. His secretary is Miss Yvette Marchelle. Mr. Sherrill Marcus, Director, and Mrs. Eva Carter, secretary, continued to operate the Miles College Center in Alabama. And the

staff of the Georgia Center at Clark College, Antonio Thomas, Director, and Miss Julia Blalock, secretary, remained the same in 1970.

When VEP became a separate corporation, a new Board of Directors was named and other Board members were added later in the year. A list of the Board members can be found at the beginning of this report.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE-SERVICE CENTERS SPECIAL PROJECTS

As the number of black elected officials in the South increases yearly, the Voter Education Project continues to try to maintain and develop programs which will meet some of the needs they have in performing their official duties. Most of these assistance programs are carried out by four service centers which are located at predominantly black colleges, but the state VEP offices also render some assistance to officials, and the Atlanta VEP office directly sponsors a number of assistance programs.

The report which follows is not intended to be an exhaustive accounting of every activity engaged in by one of the offices involved in this program. Instead, it mentions most of the major programs and enough of the other functions to indicate the general types of activities which are conducted. For example, numerous inquiries are received on a great variety of matters related to public officials, and these inquiries result in research reports, referrals, or development of plans for new programs, but only a few of these are mentioned in this report. Likewise, numerous materials are distributed by these offices, but most of these will not be listed specifically.

Atlanta VEP Office.--The Voter Education Project sponsored several conferences and workshops during 1970. During the spring, two meetings were held to inform black school board members throughout the South about Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and to discuss with them ways in which they could try to

improve this program in their communities. The first meeting was held in Little Rock, Arkansas, and was attended by school board members from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Texas. School board members from Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia attended the second conference in Durham, North Carolina. Outstanding experts on Title I and other educational matters were used to conduct these meetings.

Following up these meetings, VEP distributed to school board members and numerous community leaders materials on Title I and other educational programs. At the beginning of the summer, a workshop on Title I was held in Atlanta for several community workers who would be working on Title I problems during the summer and for the service center directors and some of their interns. In addition, VEP employed a representative who spent the summer informing community groups in Arkansas about Title I and how they could get involved in their school's program. Also, VEP sponsored during the summer an intern attached to the American Friends Service Committee who worked with community groups on educational problems.

In conjunction with the Georgia Center for Elected Officials, VEP employed two students during the summer to make a study of the Title I program in Atlanta. This study developed in response to the interest of one of the members of the Board of Education. The report which grew out of this investigation will be made available to interested persons, as well as the school board and other appropriate officials.

In response to an increasing number of requests for assistance in seeking federal government programs, VEP sponsored in August a workshop for service center directors, state VEP directors, several elected officials, and a few community leaders. This three-day workshop, conducted by a professional consulting firm, instructed the participants about the nature and procedures of federal programs in several fields, including housing, economic development, neighborhood facilities, water and sewer facilities, and others.

VEP sponsored a Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Fellow who worked in Greene County, Alabama, during most of 1970. Small fellowships were granted to two of the newly-elected black sheriffs in Alabama to enable them to attend a nine-day training conference before they assumed office.

During the latter part of the year, much attention was given to organizing an internship program which would provide assistance to most of the black legislators in the South during the upcoming legislative sessions. During this period, efforts were also made to develop plans and seek support for additional programs to assist elected officials, particularly in the field of technical assistance in applying for federal programs, which VEP views as one of the most needed areas of assistance.

Talladega College.--The Talladega Service Center, which initially was given responsibility to work throughout Alabama, except for Jefferson County, was closed at the end of May, and

all activities in Alabama were thereafter concentrated in the Center at Miles College. During the first months of 1970, the Talladega Center, under the part-time directorship of Professor Harold Franklin, was particularly active in working with the newly-incorporated town of Ridgeville. The Center assisted Ridgeville in securing an attorney, preparing an application for a water project grant, instructing the officials about various aspects of city government, and in starting a local newspaper. In addition to the work there, the Center gathered and distributed information and materials to a number of other officials around the state.

Miles College.--For the first half of 1970, the Miles College Center worked only in the Jefferson County (Birmingham) area, but in June the Center, under the direction of Sherrill Marcus, was given responsibility to develop a statewide program. The single most important activity which the Center sponsored during 1970 was a statewide meeting of black elected officials on December 4-6 in Montgomery. This meeting was designed to provide newly-elected officials with an orientation to their offices and incumbent or re-elected officials with additional information and advice on the continuing problems of their offices. Workshops, conducted by experts from government, academic, and private sources, were held for each office, as well as joint workshops on state and federal programs. In addition, public addresses by state, regional, and national leaders were given, and a discussion among Alabama officials laid the groundwork for

creating a statewide association of black public officials. Subsequent to this meeting, the Center director continued to meet with several of the newly-elected officials to arrange further assistance for them as they assume their offices.

Among the various other activities promoted by the Center during the year were the following:

In Fairfield, the director worked with members of the city council in demonstrating the need for water and sewer improvements and investigating the prospects of securing a government grant to meet this need. Also in Fairfield, in conjunction with some of the city officials and community leaders, the Center director helped reactivate an organization concerned with housing needs; the Center then provided information, secured consultants and federal officials for weekly workshops, and helped prepare the documents required for the group to start a housing program.

At the request of a school board member, the Center played an active role in the school desegregation activities in Jefferson County. The Center helped organize a series of meetings which provided the parents with more factual information on what was going on and informed the general public of the views of the black community. Further meetings were held to deal with problems which arose during the desegregation process.

In response to several requests for assistance in economic development, the Center convened a number of meetings which brought together concerned citizens, representatives of existing non-profit corporations, and some officials. The Center then provided

these people with pertinent information about their concerns and is assisting in arranging for the kind of professional consultation which they need.

During the 1969-70 school year, about twenty Miles College students served as interns with the Center. They were assigned to work with black members of the school and aldermanic boards in the several municipalities in Jefferson County. These interns assisted the officials in various ways, including filling requests for information, conducting surveys, and making observations on the content and style of the board meetings.

During the summer, four students were employed as full-time interns, and they worked in Jefferson County and in Anniston. Among the projects they worked on were a study of annexation problems in Jefferson County, preparation of booklets on Alabama government, and studies of the School Lunch and Title I programs. Their report on the Title I and School Lunch programs was given to the Human Relations Council which intends to follow through on some of the abuses which were discovered in these programs.

Southern University.--In June, Dr. Thomas Smith, who had been part-time director of the Public Affairs Service Center while serving as Assistant Professor of Political Science at Southern University, became the Center's full-time Director. This enabled the Center to give more attention to the needs of Louisiana officials and to begin developing new programs to meet these needs. A number of these new programs dealt with education. After the

November elections, the director provided orientation to the newly-elected school board members. Previously the Director had consulted with a number of school board members and community leaders about the Title I program in their schools and discussed ways in which the community could appropriately participate in the planning and evaluation of these programs. The Center organized a Title I task force which is designed to coordinate the resources of the Center, the Law School, and the School of Education and make these resources available to communities which are having problems with their Title I programs. The Director has also referred officials and community leaders concerned with desegregation problems to appropriate legal groups for assistance.

Other types of officials have also requested the assistance of the Center. For example, the Director provided orientation to office for a new constable, gave legal guidance on several problems confronting an alderman, and conferred with several justices of the peace on the operation of their offices.

During the legislative session, the Center provided Representative Ernest N. Morial with two law student interns. The Center has arranged for political science majors at Southern University to serve as interns for other public officials.

The Center Director spoke to several groups on matters of concern to them and has distributed information to officials

and community leaders throughout the state. For example, in addition to the educational problems mentioned above, he gave assistance on problems of reapportionment, on the fifty-three proposed amendments to the Louisiana Constitution, on the census, and on the general history of Louisiana politics and government.

One of the highlights of the year was a seminar on the Black Community and Public Service which was held on the Southern University campus. This two-day meeting involved several public officials, several faculty members, and hundreds of students in addresses and discussion on the role of black public officials and ways in which students and others could contribute to this field. One of the projects which is presently involving students and faculty in public service, the redevelopment project in Grand Coteau, was continued in 1970 with the Center being actively involved in the coordination of this program.

Tougaloo College.--For almost half of 1970, the Mississippi Center for Elected Officials did not have a director. Mrs. Taunya Banks resigned in June, and the new Director, Mr. Larry Rand, was not employed until December. During the first half of 1970, the Center conducted a number of activities, either on a statewide basis, or in response to particular requests from individual officials or communities. The Director investigated the procedures being set up for administering the 1970 Census and found several deficiencies; she then informed black officials, legal and community groups, and federal officials in an effort

to insure a fair and accurate count.

In response to numerous requests for information, the Center prepared and distributed documents on the following matters: County School Board Elections; School Trustee Elections; Congressional Elections; Electoral Offices to be Filled 1970-73; Important Elections, Registration, and Qualifying Dates 1970-1973; An Explanation of the New "Open Primary" Law; Federal Housing Programs; and State Taxation.

The Center assisted Representative Robert Clark during the three-month legislative session. This assistance consisted of bill summation and analysis, as well as research on particular problems.

Among the several assistance activities which were prompted by requests from individual officials were the following:

At the request of the Chancery Clerk of Claiborne County, the Director, along with an expert on educational programs, investigated the Title I program in that county, during which several blatant violations of the program were discovered. As a result of this investigation and the ensuing letters and hearings, a new Title I coordinator was appointed to reform the program. The other incident is typical of some of the activities in which the Center has been engaged in previous years. A candidate for a vacancy on the Jonestown aldermanic board (created by the resignation of an incumbent black alderman) was denied a place on the ballot through an erroneous legal opinion about the candidate's qualification to run. After investigating the situation

and checking the law, the Director involved a local civil rights attorney in the case and subsequently the candidate's name was placed on the ballot.

Clark College.-- In Georgia, unlike the other states where there are service centers, most of the black elected officials come from urban areas, and their background and needs are somewhat different from the officials who reside in small towns and rural areas. Much of the activity of the Georgia Center for Elected Officials has consisted of carrying out research projects for some of these urban officials, and this activity has resulted in unpublished reports for the use of these officials. For example, the Center has researched questions concerning city problems for the Vice-Mayor and some of the aldermen in Atlanta, and the Director has also gathered information and worked with some of the state legislators who reside in Atlanta.

In conjunction with a state legislator and an Atlanta alderman, the Center has been involved in establishing a committee on consumer affairs. This committee will accumulate data on consumer problems and assist both state legislators and city aldermen who want to introduce legislation dealing with these problems. In response to a request from a school board member, the Center in cooperation with the Atlanta VEP office, sponsored a study of the Atlanta Title I program by two student interns during the summer. The Center also is becoming involved in a study of rapid transit proposals as they affect the needs of the inter-city poor.

During the legislative session, a Robert F. Kennedy

Memorial Fellow was assigned to the Center to provide assistance to some of the state legislators. During the summer, a law student intern worked in the Center office doing research for various officials, and during the fall semester, two other interns were used by the Center, one working primarily on problems arising from the Atlanta aldermanic board, and the other working on projects requested by the Vice-Mayor of Atlanta.

All of the Center's activities have not been confined to the Atlanta area, however. For example, another law student intern was assigned during the summer to work on economic development projects with the officials in Hancock County. In response to a request from an official in Hilltonia, the Center arranged for a housing consultant to assist this official in investigating the prospects for a housing program there.

Throughout the year, the Center's Director has conducted a radio program which is designed to bring to the public the views of public officials and others on problems and events of concern to the Atlanta community. The Center has also been developing a seminar which will bring college students and public officials together for an examination of contemporary problems and the ways in which officials and community groups can tackle these problems.

RESEARCH

As part of the process of complying with the new tax law and separating from the Southern Regional Council, the Research Department of VEP worked in close cooperation with SRC, the tax lawyers, and others during the first five months of 1970.

During this time, the Research Department also moved ahead with preparation of texts for Know-Your-Government booklets on Alabama and Mississippi. The Alabama booklet now is in the editing stage, and the Mississippi booklet is in the re-write stage. Know Your Arkansas Government, written in 1969, was published in January, 1970, bringing the number of such booklets published to four. The National Roster of Black Elected Officials was published in February in cooperation with the Washington office of the Metropolitan Applied Research Center, Inc. VEP supplied the names and addresses of black elected officials in the South, and MARC obtained the lists of officials from other states. A major study, The Atlanta Elections of 1969, was published in June. The VEP Newsletter was discontinued in March with the publication of Volume IV, Numbers 1 and 2.

In February, the Research Director appeared with the Director, Mr. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., and a former Director, Mr. Wiley A. Branton, before the U. S. Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights. The Voting Rights Act, which was the subject of their testimony, was extended by Congress in June.

The resumption of voter registration grants led this year to an unusually heavy volume of complaints and difficulties reported

by registration projects. These complaints were referred by the Research Department to the Department of Justice in Washington. For example, over a period of several weeks, the Research Department relayed a series of complaints from Stewart County, Georgia, to the Justice Department, and ultimately the Justice Department sent a representative into the county.

Throughout the summer, the Research Department distributed tapes, produced by VEP urging citizens to register and vote, to more than 70 black-oriented radio stations in the South. The Research Department also produced and distributed a poster, "Hands that pick cotton . . . ," which was specially drawn for VEP. The VEP booklet, How to Conduct a Registration Campaign, went into a third printing of 10,000 copies with revisions and new material.

During the summer and fall, there was a heavy flow of requests for election information from the media, government agencies, civil rights organizations, writers, foreign visitors, and news agencies, political parties, teachers, students, and others. State-by-state voter registration estimates were revised in July and August, and again in December.

VEP was represented by the Research Director before the Fulton County Board of Registration and Elections in an effort to secure more neighborhood sites and deputies for voter registration in Atlanta's low-income areas. This effort, in which VEP was one of many participating organizations, eventually was successful.

In September, the Research Director addressed the Resurgens Club in Atlanta and analyzed the Georgia Democratic run-off election.

In October, a major research undertaking was begun. It is a county-by-county survey to determine levels of black registration in as many counties as possible in those states where official state figures are not kept by race. Tennessee was selected as the first state, and that survey is virtually complete.

In November, the Research Department conducted a survey of black candidates who had run in the general election. A report on those who had won was prepared and distributed.

Two other studies were undertaken in the fall of 1970, but they will not be ready for publication until sometime in 1971. One is a study of the 1970 gubernatorial, congressional, and county elections in the Atlanta area. This study will continue the investigation into Atlanta voting patterns which was begun with the report on the 1969 Atlanta municipal elections. The second study is an investigation of turnout and voting patterns among black voters throughout the South in the 1968 and 1970 elections.

VOTER REGISTRATION - STATEWIDE VEPS

During the first five months of 1970, VEP suspended all voter registration activity, while it was undergoing the reorganization necessary to comply with the new tax law. After June 1, however, when all the legal hurdles were overcome, VEP once again began making grants to local communities in support of registration drives.

It was September before all the problems were ironed out and sufficient funds were received to resume full-scale operations in this important program. Although there was no way to recover the crucial months lost by this delay, VEP tried to make the most of the remaining time before the November elections. A total of one hundred voter registration projects was funded before the year was out.

Major voter registration efforts during 1970 took place in Georgia, Alabama, Virginia, Tennessee, and South Carolina. Towards the end of 1970, several projects in Mississippi received funding, and in Texas VEP initiated what will hopefully be a continued participation in the Mexican-American community with the issuance of a voter registration grant.

During the past two years, more than 220,000 black people have been registered by local registration programs. Local project directors have been able, in most cases, to receive the cooperation of local registrars in carrying out registration activities. One of the major exceptions was in Stewart County, Georgia.

During 1970, the three state VEP's in North Carolina,

Arkansas, and South Carolina, held statewide meetings where people involved in local projects throughout the state attended. Workshops on voter registration and citizenship education were held. John Lewis, VEP Director, keynoted two of these meetings, stressing the need to develop a "new populism" in the South, wherein poor whites and blacks would reject racism and come together in pursuit of their many common interests through the power of the ballot. The spirit displayed by the participants in these meetings encouraged this hope.

Through its field activities, VEP attempted to assess the leadership and organization of local projects and make judgments on the probability of a successful project in particular communities. The field activities also served as a monitoring system through which VEP could insure that the local projects adhered to the guidelines governing the conduct of voter registration drives.

In this involvement with local community projects, VEP became even more impressed with the urgent need to develop programs of citizenship education which will go beyond the scope of many of the voter registration programs. Many citizens not only need assistance in gaining an entrance into the political process by registering, but they need instruction in the nature of various government programs and processes, so that their political participation can lead to meaningful results for their lives. VEP sees as one of its major tasks in the future the development of materials and programs for this purpose.

This does not mean, however, that the job of registering voters in the South is nearing completion. There remains ahead the task of reaching the almost two million unregistered black people in the South, plus the newly enfranchised eighteen-to-twenty-year-olds. Also, many of those who have registered in recent years are facing the requirement of reregistering as part of the redistricting process in some communities.

South Carolina Voter Education Project.--The South Carolina Voter Education Project was active in many voter registration and education drives in 1970, working with local civic organizations, civil rights organizations, and interested citizens. On February 4, 1970, a joint meeting of the SCVEP and the State Conference of Branches NAACP was held in Columbia to plan a statewide voter registration drive for 1970. Attending the meeting were VEP congressional district and county chairmen, local NAACP chapter representatives, and the executive committees of both organizations. The VEP district and county chairmen held several subsequent meetings to further the registration activities.

Political participation by blacks in South Carolina reached a new high during the year. The number of black registered voters increased to 221,000. A number of black candidates ran for office, and some of them were victorious, including three who won seats in the state legislature. Also several hundred blacks participated in political party precinct organizations and in county and state conventions. More than 300 black delegates attended the state conventions of the political parties in 1970. Many blacks held offices

at various levels of party organization.

Although there were many gains in political participation in 1970, all problems are not yet removed. For example, in some counties registration drives met with opposition from the officials who operate the registration and electoral machinery. In Colleton County, the secretary of the county board of registration refused to register black citizens because they did not have identification numbers. These violations of the state laws were corrected by the South Carolina Voter Education Project office and the State Election Commission office. In Edgefield and Florence Counties, efforts to get blacks appointed as deputy registrars who could conduct registration throughout the county were met with opposition. In Edgefield County, the problem was ironed out by local workers and some state and county officials, but in Florence County, the complaint eventually was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice.

The SCVEP held its Sixth Annual Leadership Conference on September 19, 1970, in Columbia. In attendance were about four hundred VEP task force workers and community leaders. In addition to the keynote speech by Mr. John Lewis, Director of the Voter Education Project, three workshops were held during the conference, one on Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, one on Welfare, and one on Organizing a Community for Voter Registration and Voter Participation. Several private and government agencies cooperated in the sponsorship of these workshops.

North Carolina Voter Education Project.--Although registra-

tion activities on the part of VEP were curtailed until after mid-year, the North Carolina Voter Education Project still managed after this date to give assistance to numerous counties throughout the state in establishing and conducting voter registration drives. In addition to this registration work, the NCVEP concentrated this year on a statewide leadership conference, regional and local workshops, and the development of educational material for indigenous leaders and workers.

The Fourth Annual State Leadership Conference was held in September. Approximately four hundred persons attended the conference. The new voter registration laws were explained and the importance of the November general elections were stressed at the general sessions. Two leaflets, "Some Important Facts About the New Voter Registration Laws," and "Monitoring Public Meetings" were prepared for the conference. They were included in a kit with Know Your Government: The County Commissioners and Know Your North Carolina Government, and other educational material which was distributed at the state meeting.

Workshops were also conducted on the following topics: Voter Registration and Get-Out-The-Vote; Housing, Economic Development, Title I of the ESEA, and Monitoring Public Meetings. Mayors Howard Lee and Richard Hatcher were the speakers at the conference.

Support was given to the NCVEP First and Second Congressional District organizations. Workshops at their regional meetings and at the meetings of numerous local groups were conducted by the Director. In 1970, the focus of most of these workshops was on

how to participate effectively in precinct and other meetings of political parties. The booklet, You Too Can Take Part in Precinct Meetings, and other educational material were distributed at the regional and local workshops.

As a result of this work, there was a significant increase in the number of blacks who were elected as officers, ranging from the precinct committee to the state executive committee. There was a large increase in the number of black delegates to the county, congressional, and state conventions this year.

Contact was maintained with black public officials. Requests by these officials for information and other forms of aid were serviced on an individual basis. To meet the need of black officeholders and community leaders for specialized material about the problems of a particular community, state and local laws were researched and special material prepared on such subjects as: How an Area May be Annexed Into the City Limits; How Are the Members of a School Board in a Particular County Elected; How to Obtain Water and Sewage Services, etc.

In addition to the material mentioned above, the drafts of two booklets have been completed: Know Your Government: The City Council and Where It's At in North Carolina: A Research Guide for Organizers. Comprehensive files of publications and newsclippings about state and local government affairs, federal programs, voter registration, black public officials, and political campaigns and election results were kept during 1970, as in previous years.

Arkansas Voter Education Project.--In 1970, the Arkansas

Voter Education Project placed its major emphasis on citizenship education activities. The year began and ended with special attention being given to efforts to inform communities of the importance of their involvement in the educational system. The powers of local school boards and the procedures for running for school board positions were explained to community groups throughout the state. Approximately sixty black candidates ran for school board positions in 1970, but only about five of them were successful. AVEP prepared an "Analysis of the 1970 School Elections."

Later in the year, AVEP wrote to school boards throughout the state informing them of the law which allowed an increase in school board size from five to eight members. It was suggested that this would enable the boards to appoint minority group representatives in the interim before the next regular elections.

The AVEP Annual Meeting was held in Pine Bluff in October. The morning program included presentations by the candidates (or their representatives) for governor and lieutenant governor; a keynote address by Mr. John Lewis, Executive Director of VEP; reports from across the state; and an address by Mr. Ben Grinage, former Director of AVEP, on the "War's Impact on the Poor." Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, noted civil rights worker from Greenville, Mississippi, spoke at the luncheon meeting. The remainder of the program consisted of workshops on: The Impact of a Unitary School System on the Black Community; The Importance of Political Involvement at the Local Level; Pros and Cons of the Proposed Constitution and Amendment 1; and Employment and Income Mantenance.

Among the other meetings which the Arkansas VEP sponsored or participated in during 1970 were the following:

In February, AVEP, along with SOME (State Organization for Minority Envolvement), conducted a two-day seminar in Hot Springs for community people from eastern and southern Arkansas. This seminar dealt primarily with ways in which communities could more effectively solve their local problems. In July, a citizenship education workshop was held by AVEP in Pine Bluff. A record number of two hundred people from across the state attended the sessions, which were concerned with four main purposes: (1) to discuss the new proposed Constitution; (2) to give a simplified explanation of the new election code; (3) to explain what the National Welfare Rights Organization is; and (4) to discuss the Title I (of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act) projects for 1970.

As usual, the Arkansas Voter Education Project worked with communities throughout the state on a number of other problems, and the Project continued to acquire and distribute resource materials which would be helpful to these communities.

PROJECTION - 1971

With 1971 already one month old at the time of this report, we can now anticipate with enthusiasm the kinds of programming VEP will be involved in during the coming year.

Voter registration and citizenship education should take on new dimensions in the coming months, with expanded concerns in the Mexican-American, low-income white, and Spanish-speaking migrant communities. The recent Supreme Court decision allowing participation in federal elections of youth between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one certainly should be met with strong responsive action which will include assistance to registration activities among this age group.

With the election of one hundred ten black officials in the 1970 elections, we can see the results of our ongoing funding of local level registration campaigns. In 1971, VEP will continue to respond to the necessary task of reaching as many of the unregistered black voters as possible throughout the South, with special emphasis placed on areas where we have the greatest number of black people yet unregistered.

We must continue to develop the kinds of workshops and materials that can stimulate participation in the electoral process. To this end it is our hope that all aspects of VEP -- the statewide programs, the service centers, and the Atlanta office -- can explore in 1971 ways in which citizens can be assisted beyond the act of simple registration. We must give greater service to our elected officials so that they might produce greater benefits for their com-

munities. We must better inform registered voters of how various government offices and programs affect their lives and how they can make an input into the operation of these programs. We must arm black voters with the necessary information and training to prevent electoral fraud and other maneuvers which seek to destroy the effectiveness of their recently gained franchise.

We plan to do the necessary research and prepare the appropriate materials -- both audio-visual and written -- to facilitate greater and more effective participation in their communities. And in the area of technical assistance to elected officials, we hope to expand this vitally important activity by making available to these officials specialists whose expertise can assist communities in their efforts to obtain government programs.

VEP in 1971 will thus forge ahead in its mission to remove the stumbling blocks that continue to plague minority group participation in the political process. In doing this, we will need to expand our staff and budget, develop new sources of funding, and continue to update our methods and materials so that we can be assured of the best possible results.

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APPENDICES

Grant Summary for Year Ending December 31, 1970

Voter Registration in the South: Autumn, 1970

Black Elected Officials in the Southern States, November, 1970

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT, INC.

GRANT SUMMARY

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1970

ALABAMA	$ 31,835.00
ARKANSAS	13,971.07
FLORIDA	3,700.00
GEORGIA	33,380.68
LOUISIANA	23,810.00
MISSISSIPPI	35,515.00
NORTH CAROLINA	26,713.46
SOUTH CAROLINA	22,780.86
TENNESSEE	6,015.00
TEXAS	6,500.00
VIRGINIA	6,292.00
TOTAL	$210,513.07

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT, INC.

GRANT SUMMARY

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1970

ALABAMA

70-2	Alabama Center for Elected Officials Birmingham, Alabama	$24,200.00	Leadership Training Program Development
70-35	Bessemer Voter's League Bessemer, Alabama	650.00	Voter Registration
70-49	Greene County Voter Registration Committee - Eutaw, Alabama	500.00	Voter Registration
70-50	Barbour County Registration Committee Eufaula, Alabama	500.00	Voter Registration
70-51	Marengo County Voter Registration Committee - Demopolish, Alabama	500.00	Voter Registration
70-52	Lowndes County Voter Registration Committee - Hayneville, Alabama	500.00	Voter Registration
70-53	Dallas County Voter Registration Committee - Selma, Alabama	500.00	Voter Registration
70-54	Perry County Voter Registration Committee - Marion, Alabama	500.00	Voter Registration
70-55	Sumter County SCLC Livingston, Alabama	500.00	Voter Registration
70-56	Wilcox County SCLC Camden, Alabama	585.00	Voter Registration
70-57	Hale County Progressive Association Greensboro, Alabama	500.00	Voter Registration
70-77	Morgan County Organization for Voter Education - Decatur, Alabama	150.00	Voter Registration
70-78	All-Macon County Voter Registration Committee - Tuskegee, Alabama	150.00	Voter Registration
70-79	Concerned Citizens for Voter Education - Greensboro, Alabama	500.00	Voter Registration
70-80	Bullock County Improvement Organization Union Springs, Alabama	250.00	Voter Registration
70-81	Marengo County Coordination Association Callion, Alabama	100.00	Voter Registration

70-82	Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights - Birmingham, Alabama	250.00	Voter Registration
70-83	Alabama State Coordination Association for Registration and Voting Montgomery, Alabama	150.00	Voter Registration
70-84	Clarks County Civic Association Coffeeville, Alabama	100.00	Voter Registration
70-85	Neighborhood Organized Workers Mobile, Alabama	250.00	Voter Registration
70-86	Pickens County Branch, NAACP Aliceville, Alabama	100.00	Voter Registration
70-94	Alabama Training Program - Sheriffs Hayneville, Alabama	400.00	Leadership Training Program Development
	TOTAL	$31,835.00	

ARKANSAS

69-6	Arkansas Council on Human Relations Voter Education Project Little Rock, Arkansas	$13,971.07	Program Development
	TOTAL	$13,971.07	

FLORIDA

70-17	Citizens Coordinating Committee of Daytona Beach, Inc. Daytona Beach, Florida	1,200.00	Voter Registration
70-18	Seminole Voter Education Project Sanford, Florida	1,000.00	Voter Registration
70-19	Voter Registration and Citizenship Education Inter-civic Council of SCLC Tallahassee, Florida	1,000.00	Voter Registration
70-20	Clearwater Branch, NAACP Clearwater, Florida	500.00	Voter Registration
	TOTAL	$ 3,700.00	

GEORGIA

70-1	Georgia Center for Elected Officials Southern Center for Studies in Public Policy Atlanta, Georgia	$19,300.00	Leadership Training Program Development
70-5	Title I Conference Atlanta, Georgia	328.68	Development Program
70-6	The Black Citizens Organization of Crawford County Musella, Georgia	500.00	Voter Registration
70-7	Houston County Voters Committee Warner Robins, Georgia	500.00	Voter Registration
70-8	Stewart County Voter Registration Workers - Lumpkin, Georgia	500.00	Voter Registration
70-9	Citizenship Education Commission Fort Valley, Georgia	500.00	Voter Registration
70-12	Coweta County Voter Education Project Newnan, Georgia	500.00	Voter Registration
70-13	Rising Star Voter's League Indian Springs, Georgia	500.00	Voter Registration
70-14	Citizens Participation Council for Action - Athens, Georgia	500.00	Voter Registration
70-15	United Association for Progress Milledgeville, Georgia	500.00	Voter Registration
70-21	John Hope University Homes Registration Committee - Atlanta, Georgia	432.00	Voter Registration
70-22	Heeman E. Perry Homes Registration Committee Atlanta, Georgia	400.00	Voter Registration
70-24	Webster County Voter Education Project Richland, Georgia	500.00	Voter Registration
70-25	Black United Group of Griffin Griffin, Georgia	500.00	Voter Registration
70-26	Burke County Voter Education Project Waynesboro, Georgia	600.00	Voter Registration
70-27	Miss Eleanor Crittenden Morgan, Georgia	500.00	Voter Registration
70-28	Meriweather County Voter Education Project Greenville, Georgia	500.00	Voter Registration

70-29	Pike County Voter Education Project Zebulon, Georgia	500.00	Voter Registration
70-30	Crisp County Voter Education Project Cordele, Georgia	500.00	Voter Registration
70-31	Warren County Voter Education Project - Warrenton, Georgia	500.00	Voter Registration
70-32	Taliaferro County Voter Education Project Union Point, Georgia	200.00	Voter Registration
70-33	Washington County Voter Education Project Sandersville, Georgia	1,320.00	Voter Registration
70-34	Jefferson County Voter Registration Project Louisville, Georgia	500.00	Voter Registration
70-45	Southwest Georgia Voter Education Project - Albany, Georgia	1,800.00	Voter Registration
70-90	YWCA's Youth Voter Education Action Project - Atlanta, Georgia	1,000.00	Development Program
	TOTAL	$33,380.68	

LOUISIANA

70-3	Public Affairs Service Center Southern University Baton Rouge, Louisiana	$23,810.00	Leadership Training Program Development
	TOTAL	$23,810.00	

MISSISSIPPI

70-4	Mississippi Center for Elected Officials Jackson, Mississippi	$19,750.00	Leadership Training Program Development
70-36	Coahoma County Youth Council of the NAACP Clarksdale, Mississippi	1,250.00	Voter Registration
70-42	Washington County Improvement Association Greenville, Mississippi	1,285.00	Voter Registration
70-87	Humphreys County Union for Progress Belzoni, Mississippi	1,700.00	Voter Registration
70-88	Sharkey County Voter Education Project Rolling Fork, Mississippi	1,640.00	Voter Registration
70-89	Sunflower County Voter's League Citizenship Education Project Ruleville, Mississippi	2,500.00	Voter Registration
70-91	The Greater Jackson Area Committee Greenville, Mississippi	1,950.00	Program Development
70-95	Yazoo County Voter League Benton, Mississippi	1,500.00	Voter Registration
70-96	Tunica County Union for Progress Tunica, Mississippi	1,440.00	Voter Registration
70-97	Holmes Countians United for Progress Durant, Mississippi	1,500.00	Voter Registration
70-98	Madison County Union for Progress Canton, Mississippi	1,000.00	Voter Registration
	TOTAL	$35,515.00	

NORTH CAROLINA

69-19	North Carolina Voter Education Durham, North Carolina	$23,213.46	Leadership Training Program Development
70-59	Wilson Community Improvement Association Wilson, North Carolina	700.00	Voter Registration
70-60	Wayne County Voter Education Project Goldsboro, North Carolina	800.00	Voter Registration
70-61	Citizens Committee for Increased Voter Registration and Participation Charlotte, North Carolina	1,000.00	Voter Registration
70-76	Greensboro Branch, NAACP Greensboro, North Carolina	1,000.00	Voter Registration
	TOTAL	$26,713.46	

SOUTH CAROLINA

69-20	South Carolina Voter Education Project Columbia, South Carolina	$13,780.86	Leadership Training Program Development
70-10	Florence County Voter Registration Florence, South Carolina	1,000.00	Voter Registration
70-38	Charleston County Voter Education Project Charleston, South Carolina	1,200.00	Voter Registration
70-39	Laurens County Voter Education Project Committee Clinton, South Carolina	1,000.00	Voter Registration
70-40	Edgefield County Voter Education Project - Edgefield, South Carolina	1,000.00	Voter Registration
70-41	South Carolina VEP Columbia, South Carolina	1,800.00	Voter Registration
70-46	Greenville Voter Education Project Greenville, South Carolina	1,000.00	Voter Registration
70-47	Sumter County Voter Registration Committee - Sumter, South Carolina	1,000.00	Voter Registration
70-48	Richland County Voter Registration Council - Columbia, South Carolina	1,000.00	Voter Registration
	TOTAL	$22,780.86	

TENNESSEE

70-11	Maury County Voter Education Project Columbia, Tennessee	$ 1,000.00	Voter Registration
70-16	West Tennessee Self-Help Development Corporation Ripley, Tennessee	1,000.00	Voter Registration
70-43	Knoxville Branch, NAACP Knoxville, Tennessee	2,000.00	Voter Registration
70-44	Nashville Frontlash Nashville, Tennessee	1,515.00	Voter Registration
70-74	Wilson County Council on Human Relations Hermitage, Tennessee	500.00	Voter Registration
	TOTAL	$ 6,015.00	

TEXAS

70-92	Young Minds in Action San Antonio, Texas	$ 2,000.00	Voter Registration
70-93	Houston West End Development Cooperation Voter Registration Fund Houston, Texas	2,000.00	Voter Registration
70-99	Project Voter Education & Registration Houston, Texas	1,000.00	Voter Registration
70-100	The San Patricio and Bee County Voter Registration Council Beeville, Texas	1,500.00	Voter Registration
	TOTAL	$ 6,500.00	

VIRGINIA

70-62	Isle of Wight Committee Smithfield, Virginia	$ 582.00	Voter Registration
70-63	South Hampton Committee Drewryville, Virginia	582.00	Voter Registration
70-64	Southside Portsmouth Committee Portsmouth, Virginia	582.00	Voter Registration
70-65	Amelia Committee Amelia, Virginia	582.00	Voter Registration
70-66	Prince Edward Committee Farmville, Virginia	582.00	Voter Registration
70-67	Charles City Committee Charles City, Virginia	582.00	Voter Registration
70-68	Lunenburg Branch, NAACP Kenbirdge, Virginia	500.00	Voter Registration
70-69	Cumberland County Voter Registration Committee Cumberland, Virginia	300.00	Voter Registration
70-70	Hopewell Improvement Association Affiliate of SCLC - Voter Registration Drive Hopewell, Virginia	500.00	Voter Registration
70-71	Dinwiddie County Civic League Carson, Virginia	500.00	Voter Registration
70-72	Greenville County Citizens Group Emporia, Virginia	500.00	Voter Registration
70-73	Sussex Improvement Association Waverly, Virginia	500.00	Voter Registration
	TOTAL	$ 6,292.00	

BLACK ELECTED OFFICIALS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES

November, 1970

	Alabama	Arkansas	Florida	Georgia	Louisiana	Mississippi	North Carolina	South Carolina	Tennessee	Texas	Virginia	Total	
Legislators													
State Senate				2					2	1	1	6	39
State House	2		2	13		1	2	3	6	2	2	33	
City Officials													
Mayor	4	5	1		3	3	3	2		1		22	
Vice Mayor			3	1	2	1	1		1	1	2	12	302
City Council	38	12	24	19	22	29	47	27	10	9	30	267	
Civil Service Bd.			1									1	
County Officials													
County Governing Bd.	7		1	6	10	4	3	8	2		2	43	
County Administration	1										1	2	60
Election Commission						15						15	
Law Enforcement Officials													
Judge, District Court							1		1			2	
Sheriff	4											4	
Coroner	5					2						7	
Town Marshall			1		4	1						6	
Probate Judge, Ordinary	1			1					5			7	127
Magistrate								9				9	
Court Clerk	3			1		1						5	
Constable	7		1		9	7			3			27	
Justice of the Peace	21	3			10	11			6		9	60	
School Board Officials													
School Board Members	11	34	2	10	13	14	12	6	4	10		116	116
TOTALS	104	54	36	53	73	89	69	55	40	24	47	644	

Voter Education Project, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W., 4th Floor
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

VOTER REGISTRATION IN THE SOUTH

Autumn, 1970

STATE	WHITE VEP*	BLACK VEP*	WHITES REGISTERED	BLACKS REGISTERED	PERCENT WHITE VAP REGISTERED	PERCENT BLACK VAP REGISTERED
ALABAMA	1,353,058	481,320	1,311,000	315,000	96.9	65.4
ARKANSAS	850,643	192,626	728,000	153,000	85.6	79.4
FLORIDA	2,617,438	470,261	2,495,000	302,000	95.3	64.2
GEORGIA	1,797,062	612,910	1,615,000	395,000	89.9	64.4
LOUISIANA	1,289,216	514,589	1,143,000	319,000	88.7	62.0
MISSISSIPPI	748,266	422,256	690,000	286,000	92.2	67.7
N. CAROLINA	2,005,955	550,929	1,640,000	305,000	81.8	55.4
S. CAROLINA	895,147	371,104	668,000	221,000	74.6	59.6
TENNESSEE	1,779,018	313,873	1,600,000	242,000	89.9	77.1
TEXAS	4,884,765	649,512	3,599,000	550,000	73.7	84.7
VIRGINIA	1,876,167	436,720	1,496,000	269,000	79.7	61.6
TOTALS	20,096,735	5,016,100	16,985,000	3,357,000	84.5	66.9

*VAP = Voting Age Population, 1960 Census.

December, 1970

Voter Education Project, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
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Atlanta, Georgia 30303

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1971 Annual Report
Voter Education Project, Inc.

1971 Annual Report
Voter Education Project, Inc.

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Introduction

Toward The Beloved Community...

By promoting minority group political participation in the South, the Voter Education Project, Inc. is ultimately working toward a goal which I like to describe as the Beloved Community—an all-encompassing, all-inclusive community of justice at peace with itself.

Gaining access to power through political involvement has been one of the single most important achievements of black Americans in recent years. We have seen the emergence of a revolutionary social and political movement—basically black and basically southern—which has the potential ultimately to make profound changes in the nature of national and international politics.

In the South, where more than half of the nation's blacks still live, the statistics of progress are impressive. Only five years ago, there were fewer than 100 black elected officials in the 11 southern states. At the end of 1971, because of increased black participation in the political process, there are 833 black officeholders in the South and literally dozens of black candidates have cleared the hurdles of two primaries in the State of Louisiana.

A significant increase in black voter registration has helped to free many black people whose lives were controlled by "white-only" politics from the local office of the justice of the peace to the halls of Congress.

While these developments are indicative of the fact that many of the most blatent barriers to black political participation have been overcome, the goal of a truly representative system of government in the South remains distant.

With over 2 million unregistered blacks over the age of 21 and the majority of 700,000 black 18-20 year-olds unregistered in the South at the beginning of 1972, it is obvious that there are still many bariers to black political participation and that much additional work is needed. Although black representation in public office continues to increase, we must face the reality that blacks are still seriously under-represented in the Southern political arena.

At the end of 1971, blacks in the South are on the verge of wielding substantial political power and making significant breakthroughs, but the promise of continued progress depends on continued and increased support for voter education and registration programs.

Political power alone cannot free people who have been enslaved for hundreds of years, but a new form of politics, the politics of hope, can be one means of building a truly democratic South. We sincerely believe that who governs does make a difference and that, through politics, we can once again place the problems of the poor and the problems of minority groups back on the American agenda.

This report contains a summary of the Voter Education Project program in 1971—a program designed to transform our rhetoric into reality. In 1971, with expanded programs of voter registration, citizenship education, and assistance to black elected officials, the VEP increased its role and its effectiveness in the South. With such innovations as the VEP voting rights tours, we have been able to communicate directly with the masses on an unprecedented scale.

At the end of this calendar year, we have little time for looking back. In many ways, we have viewed 1971 as a "dress rehearsal" for meeting the increasing needs and demands of the political year of 1972. Although the challenges and opportunities of 1972 will be far greater than any yet faced by the Voter Education Project, we are filled with a sense of hope that, with continued support and resources, we will be able to move one step closer to that Beloved Community which we seek.

John Lewis

John Lewis
Executive Director
Voter Education
Project, Inc.

December 31, 1971

The Voter Education Project, Inc.

The Voter Education Project, Inc. (VEP) is a private, nonprofit, nonpartisan tax-exempt, corporation which assists minority political participation in the 11 southern states of the Old Confederacy—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

History of VEP

The Voter Education Project was created in 1962 as part of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., a bi-racial organization devoted to equal opportunities for all peoples of the South.

PHASE I: 1962-1964

In 1962, legal, political, economic, and social forces conspired, often through violent means, to intimidate minority political participation in the South. As a result, fewer than 30 per cent of the South's five million voting age blacks were registered to vote. At the same time, there were no black elected officials in five of the 11 southern states and only 50 holding public office in the entire South.

The VEP was established to investigate the causes of low political participation by blacks and to involve more minority group members in the political arena. In the first phase of operations, from 1962 through 1964, the VEP funded local voter registration drives, largely through major civil rights organizations. As a result of these early efforts, back voter registration in the South increased by 700,000 in the period from 1962 through 1964. At the end of 1964, there were still fewer than 100 black elected officials in the South.

PHASE II: 1966-1969

Years of anguish and struggle for the right to vote came to a head in 1965 when a small but courageous band of demonstrators attempted to march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, to dramatize the denial of voting rights. The nonviolent marchers were set upon by policemen and brutally beaten—a bloody event which, as a result of public outrage, created a climate of support for the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Selma, Alabama—the struggle that won the right to vote. . .

Greater black political advances were possible after the enactment of the 1965 Voting Rights Act struck down literacy tests and other discriminatory devices which had been used to keep blacks from the ballot.

In 1966, the Voter Education Project re-organized a program of voter education and registration to take advantage of improved conditions under the new law. Unlike the first phase of VEP operations, allocations for voter registration were made directly to purely local community organizations which had been formed or were then emerging throughout the region.

In the period from early 1966 through 1969, the Voter Education Project, in a massive effort to increase the number of black voters, funded more than 600 local projects in the 11 southern states. In the first year after the Voting Rights Act, black voter registration in some states rose 50 to 60 per cent. Overall in the South, more than a million black citizens became registered to vote between 1965 and 1969.

As black voter registration activity increased sharply in this period, there was a corresponding increase in the number of blacks who were being elected to public office. For the most part, these officials did not have the benefit of previous experience in government, so the VEP began to develop programs to assist them in the performance of their duties.

The VEP expanded its scope of operations by creating the service centers for elected officials on black college campuses in four states and, in addition, began to administer its program through the four statewide field offices.

PHASE III: 1970-1971

In 1970, VEP separated from the Southern Regional Council and became an independent corporation, largely as a result of the 1969 Tax Reform Law. One of the most serious problems arising from the new law was that no more than 25 per cent of VEP's funds could come from a single source—a sharp blow to an organization dependent on a few foundations for funding.

For a time, the very existence of the VEP was in serious question. The process of legally separating the two organizations and gaining a tax-exempt status for the newly incorporated VEP continued through May of 1970. During this period, many of VEP's activities were curtailed and its voter registration program was completely suspended. However, by the end of 1970, the Voter Education Project had regained momentum and again resumed the operation of a comprehensive program.

Board Members. When the VEP became a separate corporation in 1970, a new Board of Directors was named and, later in the year, more members were added. In 1971, the Board was again expanded to provide greater representation throughout the region.

Program. Program areas for the VEP were classified into four major categories—voter registration, citizenship education, assistance to black elected officials, and research.

Administration. The 1971 VEP program was administered by the staff of the regional office headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, the statewide VEP field offices in Arkansas, North Carolina, and South Carolina, and the service centers for elected officials in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi. All VEP offices were involved to varying degrees in the administration of the four program areas. In brief, the organizational structure is:

Atlanta Regional Office. Under the supervision of the executive and deputy directors, who oversee the entire VEP operation, the staff of the regional office in 1971 included the following components: field, research, special projects, communications, financial, printing, and secretarial.

Statewide Field Offices. Each field office was staffed by a state director and a secretary. In addition, the North Carolina VEP had a research associate.

Service Centers for Elected Officials. Each service center was staffed by a director and a secretary.

Funding. Historically, the VEP had been funded by foundations. In 1971, support was received from the Carnegie Corporation, The Field Foundation, The Ford Foundation, The New World Foundation, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, New York Foundation, Irwin-Sweeney-Miller Foundation, Cummins Engine Foundation, Youth Action Fund, and the Youth Citizenship Fund.

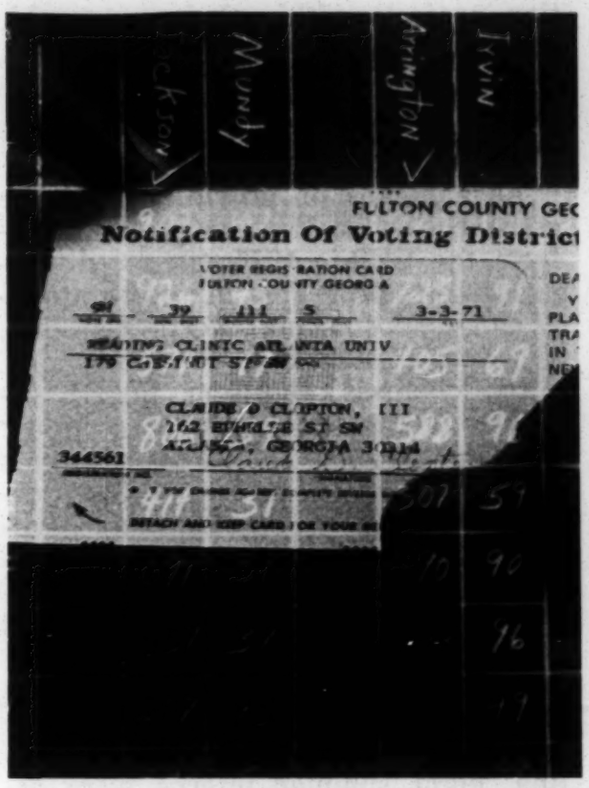
As a result of the conditions placed on the organization by the 1969 Tax Reform Law, in 1971 it became necessary for the VEP to seek to broaden its base of support by appealing directly to private citizens throughout the country. The gratifying response was an indication that many progressive individuals throughout the nation support the VEP efforts to achieve real democracy in the South.

Voter Registration

Voter registration has proven to be the key to black advances in the political arena. It has been responsible for an increase in the number of black elected officials and has increased the sensitivity of white politicians to their black constituents.

In 1971, there were still approximately two and one-half million unregistered voting age blacks, including 18-to-20 year olds. Thus a major emphasis of the VEP in 1971 was the continuation of voter registration programs which had proven to be effective and the implementation of new programs to reach unregistered minority group members.

Voter registration efforts by the VEP in 1971 included a system of allocating funds to local organizing efforts, assistance by staff members of the VEP regional and field offices, and a program of intern participation in four states.



GRANTS TO LOCAL GROUPS

In 1971, the Voter Education Project made grants to local voter registration groups in all eleven southern states. Under the VEP grant program, local community organizations must demonstrate the need for registration in their area and indicate in a written proposal the methods which will be used in organizing. The typical grant in 1971, ranging from $500 to $2,000, helped to defray unavoidable costs of local training workshops, publicity, canvassing, and transportation offices. For a state-by-state breakdown of voter registration and citizenship education grants and activities, see pages 22-23.

STAFF ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL EFFORTS

The staff members of the Atlanta regional office and the statewide field offices of the VEP played a continuing role of providing assistance to local voter registration groups in 1971.

Primary responsibility for the allocation of grants to local voter registration projects was centered in the Atlanta regional office. There the staff, primarily the field department, reviewed all program proposals and carried out the project selection process.

Under VEP guidelines, each local group which received VEP support was required to file a weekly progress report with the regional office. In addition, regional office staff maintained communication with local projects by telephone and by occasional field trips to the local registration projects in states with no VEP field office. By these means, the VEP was able to provide technical assistance to the local groups as the need arose.

In Arkansas, North Carolina, and South Carolina, the statewide VEP staffs also reviewed local voter registration proposals, provided registration materials, and visited local project areas to set up workshops and assist in organizing and conducting registration programs. To a lesser degree, the four VEP service centers monitored registra-

tion projects within their geographic areas of responsibility.

VOTER REGISTRATION INTERN PROGRAM

As a means of providing full-time assistance to local voter registration efforts, the VEP in 1971 sponsored summer intern programs in four states—Arkansas, Louisiana, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

In Arkansas, the four interns involved in the ten-week 1971 summer program assisted in adding hundreds of new voters to the rolls in a three-county area. The program was coordinated by the Arkansas Voter Education Project.

In Louisiana, five summer interns worked in an eight parish (county) area, concentrating their efforts in areas with heavy black populations.

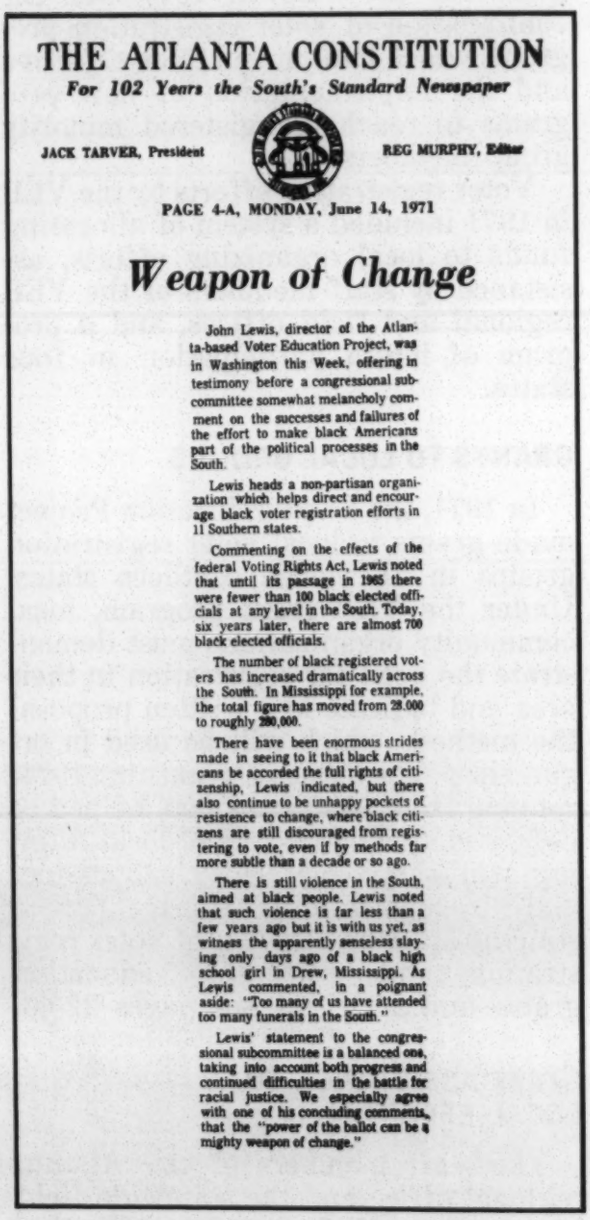
In North Carolina and South Carolina, eight summer interns were assigned to communities which had received VEP grants. Under the direction of the North Carolina Voter Education Project, the interns assisted community people in voter registration drives and citizenship education programs.

VOTING RIGHTS ENFORCEMENT

Enforcement of the provisions of the Voting Rights Act was a concern of the Voter Education Project in 1971. Throughout the year, the VEP served as a liasion between local registration groups and the U. S. Department of Justice in reporting allegations of voting rights violations.

A process of reregistration in Mississippi, approved belatedly by the Department of Justice, was sharply criticized by the VEP as an attempt to roll back black voting rights progress of recent years. In June, the VEP executive director testified on the matter before a House Judiciary Subcommittee in Washington. The subcommittee, after the hearings and investigations, concurred that the Department of Justice should have objected to the Mississippi reregistration.

Because of the reregistration process, the VEP asked that the Mississippi voter registration deadline be extended and that federal examiners be sent into the state to continue registration. Examiners were sent into three Mississippi counties, resulting in the registration of 1,311 persons.



THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

For 102 Years the South's Standard Newspaper

JACK TARVER, President — REG MURPHY, Editor

PAGE 4-A, MONDAY, June 14, 1971

Weapon of Change

John Lewis, director of the Atlanta-based Voter Education Project, was in Washington this Week, offering in testimony before a congressional subcommittee somewhat melancholy comment on the successes and failures of the effort to make black Americans part of the political processes in the South.

Lewis heads a non-partisan organization which helps direct and encourage black voter registration efforts in 11 Southern states.

Commenting on the effects of the federal Voting Rights Act, Lewis noted that until its passage in 1965 there were fewer than 100 black elected officials at any level in the South. Today, six years later, there are almost 700 black elected officials.

The number of black registered voters has increased dramatically across the South. In Mississippi for example, the total figure has moved from 28,000 to roughly 280,000.

There have been enormous strides made in seeing to it that black Americans be accorded the full rights of citizenship, Lewis indicated, but there also continue to be unhappy pockets of resistence to change, where black citizens are still discouraged from registering to vote, even if by methods far more subtle than a decade or so ago.

There is still violence in the South, aimed at black people. Lewis noted that such violence is far less than a few years ago but it is with us yet, as witness the apparently senseless slaying only days ago of a black high school girl in Drew, Mississippi. As Lewis commented, in a poignant aside: "Too many of us have attended too many funerals in the South."

Lewis' statement to the congressional subcommittee is a balanced one, taking into account both progress and continued difficulties in the battle for racial justice. We especially agree with one of his concluding comments, that the "power of the ballot can be a mighty weapon of change."

Citizenship Education

In 1971, the VEP utilized a variety of educational vehicles to promote citizenship education. Since citizenship education is often an integral part of the process of voter registration efforts, it is difficult to define this program area in isolation. For instance, citizens who have never registered to vote must first become acquainted with the importance of participation in decision-making and understand the nature of government positions and programs. In another example, the VEP voting rights tours described in this section were citizenship education efforts directed toward the end of voter registration.

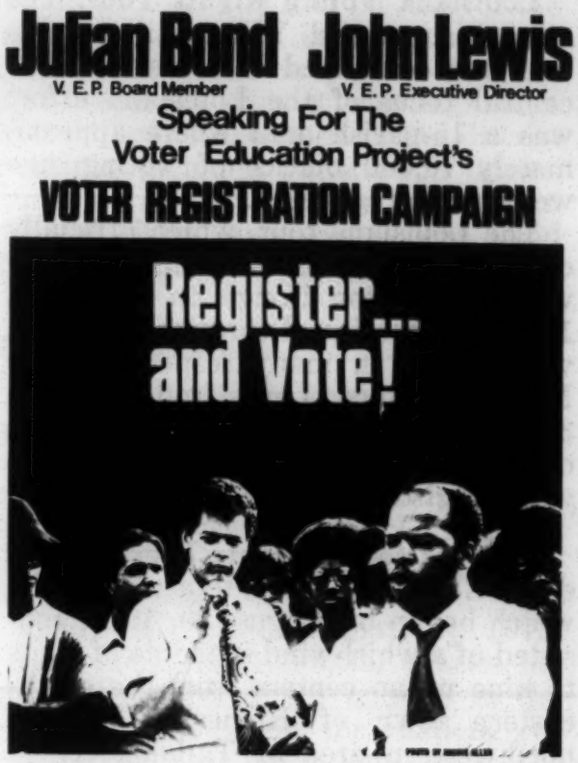
VOTING RIGHTS TOURS

For the first time in the history of the Voter Education Project, highly visible and well-publicized non-partisan voting tours were conducted in three southern states in 1971. The tours, which featured VEP executive director John Lewis and Julian Bond, a VEP board member, provided a vehicle for reaching large numbers of unregistered minority voters in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida.

The voting rights tours dramatized the potential of the black vote and encouraged the registration of minority group members in both rural and urban areas of the South. Prospective voters were reached through a series of public speaking appearances, rallies, and canvassing efforts in each state.

The tours also contributed toward keeping alive the spirit of hope and movement which has characterized many areas of the South since the dramatic days of the civil rights movement in the 1960's.

Mississippi Voting Rights Tour. In Mississippi, Lewis and Bond made more than 39 stops in 25 counties from June 22 through June 30, 1971. Their agenda included speeches in churches, schools, clubs, and public buildings throughout the state. During the days, they met and talked with potential



black voters wherever they could be found — in their homes, on the street, in the cotton fields, and in pool halls.

Since both Lewis and Bond had been active participants of the civil rights movement in the South in the 1960's, they were no strangers to the black masses of Mississippi. The warm response reflected the continuation of the vitality and commitment which has characterized the Mississippi civil rights movement for many years. Local voter registration workers reported that the tour was quite effective in boosting their efforts and had the effect of mobilizing large numbers of unregistered voters.

As stated by John Lewis, "Our trip was an attempt to conquer the fear that black citizens have. We had to demonstrate to the people of Mississippi that they were not alone in their struggle. We did not tell them who to vote for or what political party to join, but simply that they could begin to control their own destiny by registering to vote."

Louisiana Voting Rights Tour. The second successful VEP voting rights tour was conducted in Louisiana. The central focus of the Louisiana effort was a 15-parish area where approximately 70,000 blacks of voting age were yet unregistered.

The Louisiana tour, which officially opened with addresses at Southern University in Baton Rouge on August 2, 1971, and continued through August 5, was similar in many respects to the Mississippi tour. Lewis and Bond, in 33 public appearances, pointed out that over 200,000 blacks in Louisiana were yet unregistered.

Florida Voting Rights Tour. A two-day VEP voting rights tour of Florida, which began on August 29, 1971, consisted of a whirl-wind schedule of visits to nine urban centers from the southeastern town of Homestead to the northwestern area of Tallahassee.

The Florida tour was an attempt to mobilize minority voters who reside primarily in major metropolitan centers including Miami, Tampa, Orlando, and Jacksonville.

"Florida, unlike Mississippi and Louisiana, does not have a state-wide civil rights movement," commented Julian Bond. "It was our hope that the VEP drive could, through statewide voter registration efforts, tie together minority communities which have been separated in spirit and organization as well as by georgraphy."

RADIO TAPES

In 1970, the VEP had distributed tape recordings encouraging voter registration to black-oriented radio stations throughout the South. Due to a continuing demand for these one-minute spot announcements, additional tapes were made and distributed in 1971.

In conjunction with the voting rights tours, John Lewis and Julian Bond also made a series of promotional tapes to be used by radio stations in areas where voter registration and educational efforts were concentrated.

WRITTEN MATERIALS

The VEP continued the distribution of basic citizenship education handbooks in 1971 and issued several new publications.

A basic series of "Know Your Government" handbooks distributed in 1971 examined in detail various governmental positions and agencies and their duties and responsibilities. Other materials detailed the process of organizing registration campaigns, registering to vote, participating in precinct meetings, understanding the responsibilities of election officials, and acting as poll-watchers. For a complete listing of VEP publications, see page 24.

AUDIO-VISUAL PROGRAM

A series of slides and tape presentations were developed for use in a six-county area of Mississippi in the fall of 1971. The presentations described the form and contents of the paper, computer, and voting machine ballots in an effort to prepare black citizens to cast an effective ballot in the statewide general elections.

The audio-visual presentations were developed by the VEP staff and subsequently distributed throughout the six-county area by volunteer workers. The program was a six-week effort and was utilized in more than ninety communities.

CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION CLASSES

In addition to the citizenship education components of most local voter registration programs, the VEP sponsored citizenship education classes which were conducted by the Tombigbee Council on Human Relations. These classes, attended by over 800 black citizens, were held in a five-county area of Mississippi in October, 1971.

The class format included short lectures by trained instructors, the dis-

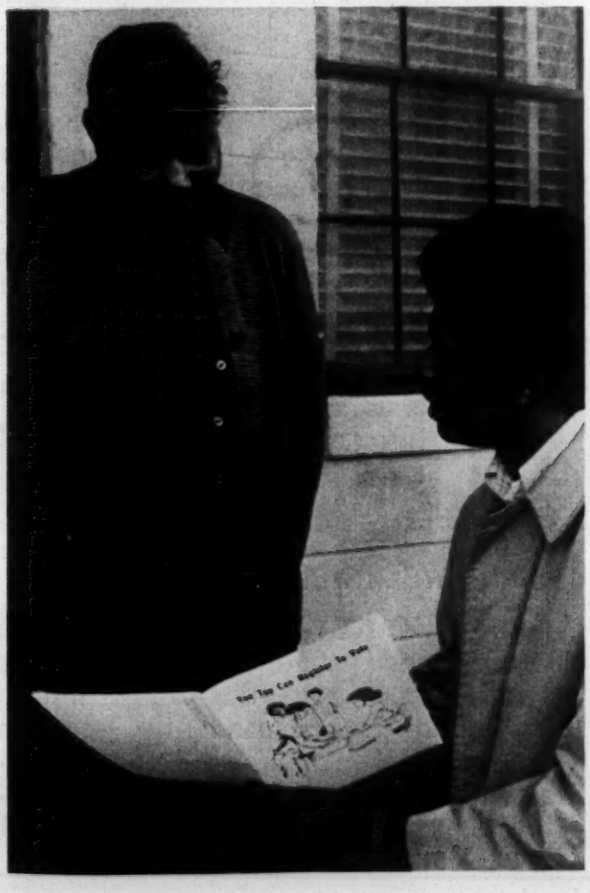
tribution of political handbooks describing the government structures and election procedures in each county, group discussions, and practice voting.

ARKANSAS CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION CONFERENCE

In February, the Arkansas Voter Education Project held a political seminar in Little Rock which attracted 150 participants. Topics discussed included methods of participating in the political process, community organizing, local election laws, and the Arkansas Election Code.

NORTH CAROLINA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT MEETINGS

Citizenship education workshops and meetings were held in four congressional districts in North Carolina. In February, a joint meeting of the First and Second Districts discussed the involvement of black parents in the public schools. The first meeting of the Third and Seventh Districts was organized in March and, after that session, separate district meetings continued. Topics discussed in the district meetings included registration drives, duties of elected officials, changes in election laws and regulations, and future political events in the state.



YOUTH PROGRAMS

In June, 1971, the scope of political activities was broadened as the last necessary state ratified the 26th amendment to the United States Constitution and 18-to-20 year olds were given the right to the ballot in federal, state, and local elections.

The VEP projectd that, by 1972, there would be 1,250,000 blacks between the ages of 18 and 23 in the South. Responding to the challenge of registering these new young voters, the VEP placed an emphasis on youth mobilization programs in conjunction with local voter registration efforts. The VEP encouraged the use of citizenship education materials which would attract and involve this important political populace in electoral activity.

At Southern University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, a voter education drive was conducted by the VEP service center to involve the newly enfranchised 18-to-20 year old student population. The drive included the distribution of educational materials, canvassing to reach unregistered students, and ultimately the actual registration of students at a temporary registrar's office which had been set up on the campus.

In December, 1971, a Youth Leadership Training Conference was held at North Carolina Central University. Over 300 young participants attended the workshop sessions, sponsored by the North Carolina Voter Education Project, to discuss youth registration, citizenship education, and electoral politics.

In Alabama, two youth meetings were convened by the Alabama Center for the purpose of coordinating youth voter registration campaigns. Both meetings were held in Montgomery and were attended by students from high schools, colleges, and communities from across the state. Several communities and institutions represented at the meetings followed up by conducting voter registration campaigns and formalizing organizational structures to continue their efforts.

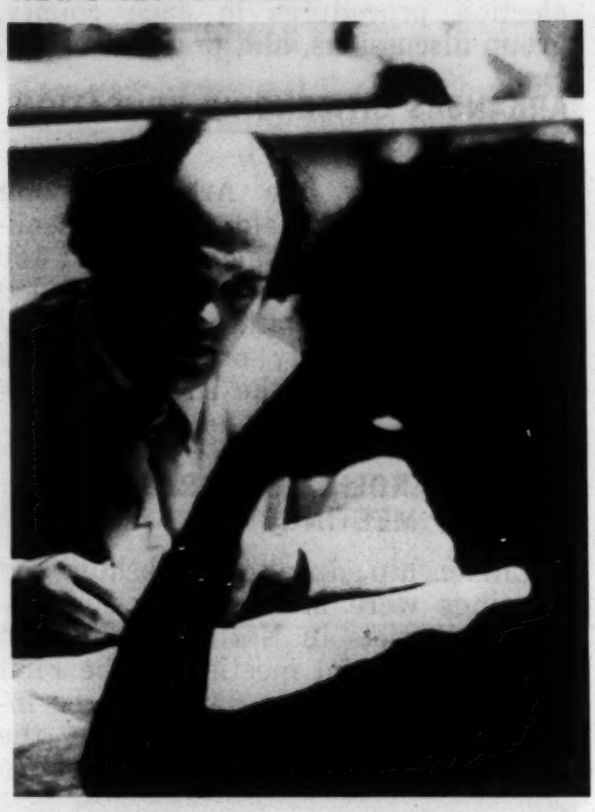
The Arkansas VEP worked to help organize youth groups in Little Rock, Dermott, Parksdale, Wilmot, and Pine Bluff. In Little Rock, work was coordinated with the Mayor's Youth Conference.

A VEP registration campaign, organized in Madison County, Mississippi by the Mississippi Service Center, sought to register Tougaloo College students. The voter drive was initially interrupted by local officials, but later resumed after a Justice Department ruling that students should be allowed to register if they had not done so in their home towns. When the situation was again reversed by the Mississippi Attorney General, a suit was filed and a restraining order allowed continued registration of students until a hearing could be arranged.

LOCAL CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECTS

As previously stated, many local voter registration projects also incorporated citizenship education components in their programs. A complete listing of local voter registration/citizenship education projects which received VEP support in 1971 is found on pages 22-23.

"CHICAGO" CONCERT REGISTRATION TOUR



The big-band rock group, Chicago, conducted a southern tour on October 19-31, 1971, and combined their musical program with a voter education effort. In coordination with the VEP, the tour agenda included distribution of citizenship education materials and, in some instances, involved actual registration of young voters. The tour visited 12 cities in Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida.

VEP NEWSLETTER

The VEP NEWS, which had been discontinued in March of 1970, was resumed as a periodic publication to disseminate information to southern minority group members and the general public. Resumption of the publication began with the April-June, 1971 issue, Volume 5, Number 1.

Technical Assistance to Black Officials

As the number of black elected officials continues to increase in the southern states, there is a corresponding need for expanded programs of technical assistance. It is critical that black officials, long denied the opportunity to hold elected offices, be given every opportunity to demonstrate that they can, through their public positions, bring significant benefits to their constituents.

The VEP, through its regional office, the statewide VEP offices, and the field service centers, administered specialized programs, sponsored workshops, supplied legal and professional consultation, and provided interns for black elected officials in 1971. Highlights of these activities follow.

VEP SERVICE CENTERS

Georgia Service Center for Elected Officials. The staff of the Georgia Service Center, located at Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia, responded to numerous requests for technical assistance, research data and materials, and information from black elected officials. As a means of establishing a communications link between black elected officials and various black community organizations and individuals, the Center published and distributed a newsletter.

At the request of one staff official, the Center conducted a consumer affairs project. In addition to participating in the legislative intern program in Georgia, (described elsewhere in this section), the Center also sponsored interns who worked with two black elected officials in the city of Atlanta.

In Augusta, the Center was active in assisting black members of the city council in the implementation of recommendations contained in the National Urban Audit.

Alabama Center for Elected Officials. The Alabama Center at Miles College in Birmingham convened a number of special meetings for black elected officials. A meeting of circuit clerks was held in Montgomery to discuss the duties, responsibilities, and experiences of that office. Other special meetings included sheriffs who met at Tuskegee and Montgomery, coroners who met in Montgomery, school board members who met in Montgomery, and municipal officials who met in Birmingham.

A meeting of black elected officials in Alabama was held on July 31 in Birmingham, where black legislators gave a review of the 1971 legislative sessions. After the review, the officials held a business session which led to the establishment of a new organization—the Black Elected Officials of Alabama.

Through the Alabama Center, the VEP provided the following assistance to black elected officials in Greene County: legal consultation, assistance in housing and law enforcement, as-

sistance in setting up a teacher training/black skills program, bookkeeping, and other forms of assistance to the circuit clerk.

The Center initiated a series of conferences which resulted in the formation of the Housing Resource Service of Alabama, Inc., a non-profit agency set up to aid minority and low income persons in securing decent housing.

More than 3,000 volumes of books, were donated to the Center. At the request of the mayors, these books were distributed to the Hobson City Library and to Roosevelt City for use in tutorial and other reading projects.

In addition to these programs, the Center staff responded to numerous specific requests for assistance from local black officials throughout the state, maintained a research library, and distributed educational materials to black officials and citizens.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA—Representative Thomas Reed (standing), a member of the House Legislative Education Committee, addresses meeting convened by the Alabama Center for Elected Officials.

Louisiana Public Affairs Service Center. One of the most significant contributions of the Center's staff at Southern University in Baton Rouge was its research and work in the area of legislative redistricting and reapportionment. At the request of black officials, the Center Staff was active in providing research for the development of a reapportionment plan which would provide an equitable increase in minority group representation in the Louisiana legislature.

The Center also provided effective assistance to local black officials in developing reapportionment plans for police juries and school boards.

Continuing in its role as a resource agency for black elected officials in Louisiana, the Center provided office orientation or a number of black elected officials. The Center responded to requests for clarification of election laws and regulations, general information, and requests for more detailed assistance.

Mississippi Center for Elected Officials. Beginning with a statewide conference of black elected officials in January, 1971, the Center, located at Tougaloo College in Tougaloo, attempted to learn of the needs of black officeholders and to acquaint them with the potential of the Center's resources. As a follow-up, several political education workshops were set up to examine registration, redistricting, candidacies, and poll-watching.

Since 1971 was an important election year in Mississippi, the Center staff was called upon to produce many research publications. These publications included an election manual, state government manual, black voter statistics, explanation of the re-registration process in Mississippi, detailed descriptions of various local, county, and state offices, explanation of candidate's qualifying procedures, and clarification of the overturn of the Open Primary Law.

In July, the Center conducted an election law workshop for black elected officials and candidates in Madison County in which changes in Mississippi laws were noted and the regulations were clarified.

Throughout the summer and fall, the center served an important function by receiving, investigating, and attempting to conciliate complaints which frequently arose as black candidates entered the political arena. Such situations included the importation of white election managers from other areas into predominantly black districts and the disqualification of black candidates because of extremely minor errors on qualifying forms. During the election period, the Center assisted in efforts to establish the most extensive network of black pollwatchers in Mississippi electoral history.

After the elections, the Center began an analysis of black participation in the election and immediately arranged a workshop session for newly-elected black county officeholders to prepare them to meet the challenge of their offices.

LEGISLATIVE INTERN PROGRAM

Each of the service centers of the VEP participated in the supervision of legislative interns. The interns worked with black legislators in every southern state except Arkansas, which has not yet elected any blacks to its state house. Most of the 27 interns in the ten-state area assisted the legislators on a full-time basis for the duration of the legislative sessions.

The interns were involved in research on problems of concern for the legislators, analyzed pending bills, attended committee meetings and public hearings on behalf of the legislators, acted as liaison agents with government agencies, prepared news releases, answered mail, and responded to requests from constituents.

Black voters in Canton, Mississippi, November 2, 1971.

In addition to the legislative interns, the VEP also provided interns to several black municipal officials, including the mayor of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, the vice-mayors of Richmond, Virginia and Atlanta, Georgia, and a black alderman in Atlanta.

SOUTHWIDE LEGISLATIVE REAPPORTIONMENT CONFERENCE

At the request of several black state legislators, the VEP staff in Atlanta convened a conference to discuss congressional and state reapportionment and redistricting. Over half the black legislators in the South attended the meeting in Atlanta on June 11 and 12, 1971.

The conference was coincidentally held shortly after two court decisions relating to the question of reapportionment were announced. The meeting, which included addresses by several experts on reapportionment and redistricting, was considered quite beneficial in that most state legislatures in the South had to deal with this crucial issue in 1971.

HOUSING CONFERENCE FOR NORTH CAROLINA OFFICIALS

The North Carolina Voter Education Project (NCVEP) sponsored a conference in Raleigh on July 16 and 17 to familiarize the state's black elected officials with funding programs and opportunities available throughout the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The Conference included a series of concurrent workshops on such topics as water and sewer grants, public housing, neighborhood facilities, and rent supplement programs.

VIRGINIA STATE CONFERENCE FOR ELECTED OFFICIALS

A working session for the benefit of black elected officials in Virginia was held in Richmond in December. The purpose of the conference was to help prepare the officials, especially those newly-elected, to meet the challenges of their positions.

Research

Basic to the implementation of workable programs in voter registration, citizenship education, and assistance to officials is a strong foundation of research. The following activities illustrate the inter-relatedness of research with other VEP program areas:

VOTER REGISTRATION

A major and continuing research effort performed by the VEP is the collection of statistics on current voting age population and voter registration by race in the 11 southern states. With the publication of the 1970 population statistics by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, the VEP in 1971 began to compile a new county-by-county breakdown of voter registration in the South.

Also in the area of voter registration, the VEP staff compiled, digested, recorded, and filed incoming research reports from local groups engaged in voter registration efforts.

CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION

One of the most important research functions is the collection of information for the publication of citizenship education materials. Included in 1971 VEP activities were research efforts in the preparation of booklets, leaflets, newsletters, and reports. A list of VEP publications is included in this report on page 24.

ASSISTANCE TO OFFICIALS

A continuing research project for the VEP is the maintenance of a current roster of black elected officials in the South. This data is constantly updated and revised because elections are held throughout each calendar year in several southern states. The VEP published data on black elected officials twice in 1971—first in August, when there were 735 black elected officials, and again at the end of December, when the number had increased to 833.

As indicated in the previous program area, many of the requests received by the VEP from black elected officials involved a substantial degree of research. Although many of the requests received in 1971 were highly specialized and were crucial only in limited geographic areas, there were exceptions to this generalization. One example is the VEP research requested by black Georgia legislators—data which helped provide the basis for a successful challenge of the state's racially discriminatory reapportionment plan.

ELECTIONS CALENDAR

In 1971, the research staff initiated the collection of data which will ultimately be published in the form of an elections calendar. The calendar will include qualifying deadlines, election dates, and terms of office for many municipal elected positions and all county and state positions in the 11 southern states.

YOUTH POLITICS

Research on minority youth potential in the southern political system was a priority item in the latter part of the year. The VEP was concerned with identifying the locations and numbers of black and Mexican-American youth throughout the South.

1968 ELECTION ANALYSIS

A research effort begun in 1971 and scheduled for publication in early 1972 was a study of black participation in the 1968 presidential election and black representation at the national conventions. This research effort will provide black citizens and the major political parties a yardstick by which to measure "adequate and fair representation" at national conventions in the decade of the 1970's.

SCHOOL BOARD SURVEY

The North Carolina VEP distributed a questionnaire to the approximately 140 school boards in the state. The data obtained will assist the NCVEP in preparing for more intensive work with the more than 60 black school board members in that state.

DELEGATE SELECTION RESEARCH

In October of 1971, the VEP initiated an intensive non-partisan research study of state statutes and major political party regulations relating to the process of delegate selection to the 1972 presidential conventions. This comprehensive research, concluded in December, will be the basis for a series of handbooks, one for each southern state, to be published in 1972 to encourage grassroots participation in the delegate selection process.

RESEARCH INTERNS

The VEP research effort was assisted by summer interns secured through the Atlanta Urban Corps. The interns, whose period of service ranged from one to three months, assisted in the development of citizenship education materials on state and local government, the analysis of grant records of past VEP-supported local projects, and the statistical investigation of minority group youth in the South. Several interns remained with the VEP program into the fall of 1971.

1971 ELECTION SURVEY

In November and December, 1971, the VEP conducted a survey of the offices won by blacks throughout the year. This research served as the basis for a published report on black electoral activity in 1971.

NCVEP RESEARCH

The North Carolina VEP completed a variety of research efforts in 1971. These efforts included election law research, a state-wide election calendar, handbooks for voters in several congressional districts, a research guide for organizers, a state-wide black population analysis, a summary of black voter registration statistics for the state, a study of barriers to black political participation, and the completion of drafts of several "Know Your Government" handbooks for other states in the South. (See list of VEP Publications, page 24.)

CHANGING PRECINCT RESEARCH SURVEY

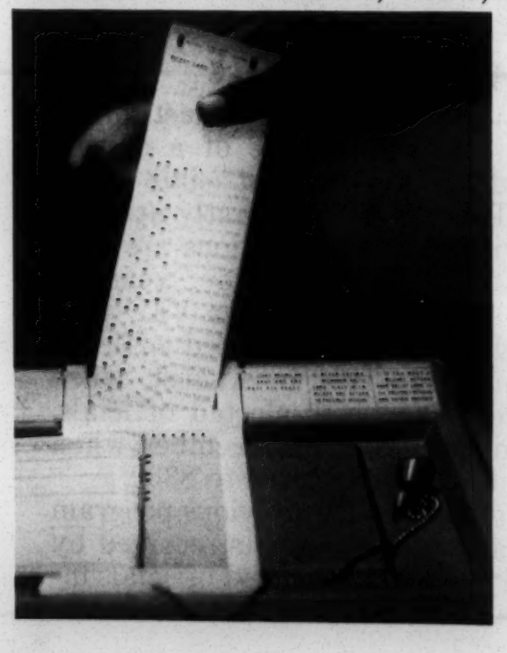
A VEP-supported survey of a selected precinct in Atlanta, Georgia, was begun in October to determine if the voter registration list contained an inaccurately high number of white voters who had moved from that area to the suburbs. The survey was also to measure the extent to which black voters who move from one section of the city to another continue to vote in the precinct of their old address.

SOUTHERN BLACK POLITICAL RESEARCH

The VEP issued a research grant in November to the Institute for Southern Studies to analyze the development of southern black politics in the 1960's, with emphasis on the challenge movements which have taken place in several states.

NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE ELECTION RESEARCH

A survey of black political participation in the 1971 Nashville municipal elections was completed and published in the VEP NEWS, Vol. 5, No. 2.



Projection '72

In 1972, the Voter Education Project will continue its non-partism efforts in the four program areas, but will increase staff involvement in organizing local communities to make greater use of the power of the ballot.

Most of the programs of the VEP in the past have been geared toward the development of political participation in the black community. This primary emphasis will continue, but there is now a need for a broader vision and a more comprehensive program.

In the year ahead, the VEP will begin to organize poor whites and Mexican-Americans—an important step toward developing meaningful alliances and coalitions with other groups whose resources have been exploited by the same social, economic and political structures. Within the new scope of VEP operations, the organizing of 18-to-20 year-olds to participate in the southern political system will receive high priority.

The VEP program projection for 1972 is an ambitious one which will require increased financial support. The need to continue support for the democratic revolution which is sweeping the South today must not be over-shadowed by the illusory glamor of the 1972 presidential campaigns.

The Voter Education Project is committed to continue its work of the past decade to made the dreams and aspirations of minority political participation a reality in the South. The VEP is confident that it will receive the urgently needed support from foundations, groups, and individuals of good will.

In this decade, the nation cannot be allowed to retreat from the needs of the present and the promises of the future.

The Board Members of The Voter Education Project, Inc.

PRESIDENT

Donald L. Hollowell
Regional Director
Equal Employment Commission
Atlanta, Georgia

VICE PRESIDENT

Frank Smith
Director
Tennessee Valley Authority
Knoxville, Tennessee

SECRETARY

Joan Cashin
Community Leader
Huntsville, Alabama

TREASURER

The Hon. Henry Marsh
Vice-Mayor
Richmond, Virginia

LEGAL COUNSEL

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Attorney-at-Law
Atlanta, Georgia

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for Mexican American Affairs
San Antonio, Texas

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Georgia House of Representatives
Atlanta, Georgia

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Florida House of Representatives
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Institute of Politics
Loyola University
New Orleans, Louisiana

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Clark College
Atlanta, Georgia

Harry Huge
Attorney-at-Law
Washington, D.C.

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Sumter, South Carolina

John Ruffin, Jr.
Attorney-at-Law
Augusta, Georgia

Linda Shelby
Dillard University Student
New Orleans, Louisiana

Maxine Smith
Executive Secretary
Memphis NAACP
Memphis, Tennessee

E. W. Steptoe
Community Leader
Liberty, Mississippi

The Hon. Dorothy M. Taylor
Louisiana House of Representatives
New Orleans, Louisiana

John H. Wheeler
President,
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

James E. Youngdahl
Attorney-at-Law
Little Rock, Arkansas

Raymond M. Wheeler
Physician
Charlotte, N.C.

Voter Education Staff (December 1971)

Atlanta Regional Office

John Lewis
Executive Director

Charles S. Rooks
Deputy Director

Marilyn Adamson
Finance Officer

Archie E. Allen
Communications Director

Claude D. Clopton
Research Associate

Page Crosland
Research Associate

Gloria Gaines
Assistant Field Director

Thomas E. Houck
Special Project Director

Barnetta Jackson
Research Associate

Betty Ann Pender
Receptionist

Janet Shortt
Administrative Assistant

Mozell Varner
Secretary

Ronald B. Wray
Mailing & Printing Supervisor

Statewide VEP Offices

ARKANSAS

Elijah Coleman
Director

Margaret Martin
Secretary

NORTH CAROLINA

John Edwards
Director

William H. Towe
Research Associate

Juanita Jackson
Secretary

SOUTH CAROLINA

Calvin Harris
Director

Carolyn Jacobs
Secretary

Sevice Centers For Elected Officials

ALABAMA

Sherrill Marcus
Director

Mary L. Sanders
Secretary

GEORGIA

Willie Woods
Director

Julia Blalock
Secretary

LOUISIANA

Thomas E. Smith
Director

Yvette Marcelle
Secretary

MISSISSIPPI

Lary Rand
Director

Magnolia Obsborne
Secretary

Staff members employed for only a part of 1971 include: Christine Bailey, Elzadie Bradley, Eva O. Carter, Shirley Cooks, Harold L. Curry, William Ezell, Barbara Graves, Patricia Madsen, Harry Maples, Thaddeus Olive, Emily Paynter, Pamela Pritchard, William H. Samuel, Andrea Smith and Marvin Wall.

Local Voter Registration and Citizenship Education Projects Receiving VEP Support, 1971

Alabama

Anniston-Calhoun County VEP, Anniston.

Alabama Christian Movement, Birmham.

Alabama State Coordination Association, Montgomery.

Autauga County Voters League, Prattville.

Dallas County Progressive Movement for Human Rights, Selma.

Greene County Civic Organization, Eutaw.

Hale County Progressive Association, Greeensboro.

Lee County Voters League, Opelika.

Neighborhood Organized Workers, Mobile.

Pickens County Voters League, Aliceville.

Pike County Voters League, Troy.

Wilcox County Voter Education Project, Lower Peachtree.

Arkansas

Committee for Representative Government, Texarkana.

Concerned Citizens of Jefferson County, Pine Bluff.

Hampton Neighborhood Action Council, Hampton.

Florida

Central Florida Voter's Congress, Orlando.

Committee of Concern for Political Action, St. Petersburg.

Greater Jacksonville Voter Registration Project, Jacksonville.

Hillsborough County Coalition for Voter Education, Tampa.

Georgia

Atlanta-DeKalb Voters Council, Atlanta.

Augusta Caucus, Augusta.

Bibb County Coordinating Committee, Macon.

Black Community Action Group, Valdosta.

Black Concerned Citizens of Warren County, Mitchell.

Concerned Citizens of Bainbridge, Bainbridge.

Crisp County Voters League, Cordele.

Institute of Southern Studies, Atlanta.

Lithonia Civic Club, Lithonia.

Randolph County Voters League, Cuthbert.

SCLC Atlanta Project, Atlanta.

Screven County Registration and Betterment County, Sylvania.

Sumter County Improvement Association, Americus.

Louisiana

Bienville Parish VEP, Ringgold.

Central City Action Council, New Orleans.

Concordia Civic and Industrial Association, Ferriday.

East Carroll Voter Education Project, Lake Providence.

Grambling Progressive Voters League, Grambling.

Iberville Parish VEP, Plaquemine.

Madison Voters League, Inc., Madison.

New Roads Branch NAACP, New Roads.

North Bossier Voter Registration Project, Plain Dealing.

Richland Improvement Association, Rayville.

West Carroll Voters League, Oak Grove.

Mississippi

Amite County VEP, Liberty.

Bolivar County Education Committee, Mount Bayou.

Claiborne County Voter Registration Project, Port Gibson.

Community Improvement Project, Marks.

Copiah County VEP, Hermanville.
Gloster Voter Registration Campaign, Gloster.
Hinds-Madison-Rankin County VEP, Jackson.
Humphreys County Union for Progress, Belzoni.
Jackson County Voters League, Pascagoula.
Leake County VEP, Carthage.
LeFlore County VEP, Itta Bena.
Madison County VEP, Canton.
NAACP Youth Council, Clarksdale.
Noxubee County VEP, Shuqnelak.
Operation Registration, Jackson.
Panola County Voters League, Sardis.
Scott County Improvement Association, Forest.
Tallahatchie County United for Progress, Charleston.
Tombigbee Council on Human Relations.
V.E.R.T.-Co., Charleston.
Vicksburg-Warren County VEP, Vicksburg.
Washington County Improvement Association, Greenville.
Yalobusha Committee for Better Education, Coffeeville, Mississippi.

North Carolina

Citizens Action Committee for Progress, Chapel Hill.
Martin County Voter Education Project, Williamston.
Maxton Community Action Association, Inc., Maxton.
Moore County VEP, Southern Pines.
Nash County VEP, Nashville.
Pitt County Branch NAACP, Greenville.
Richmond County Progressive Association, Ellerbe.
Rocky Mount Black Unity Forum, Rocky Mount.
Southport NAACP Voter Education Project, Southport.
Volunteer Housewives of Kinston & Lenoir Co., Kinston.
Warren County Voters League, Warrenton.
Wilson Community Improvement Project, Southport.

South Carolina

Berkeley County VEP, St. Stephen.
Colleton County VEP, Walterboro.
Committee for the Betterment of Poor People, Hampton.
Dorchester County VEP, Ridgeville.
Georgetown VEP, Georgetown.
Get Out The Vote Committee, Bamberg.
Jasper County VEP, Ridgeland.
Marion and Dillon County Improvement Association, Georgetown.

Tennessee

Committee for the Development of the Black Community, Knoxville.
West Tennessee Self-Help Development Corporation, Ripley.

Texas

Operation Breadbasket, Dallas.
Tri-Community VEP, Crystal City.

Virginia

Concerned Citizens of Prince Edward County, Farmville.
Martinsville Henry Patrick Registration, Martinsville.

Publications Distributed by the Voter Education Project, 1971

ARE YOU TIRED OF BEING A SECOND CLASS CITIZEN (Mississippi Registration Handbook)

BLACK CANDIDATES: SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN EXPERIENCE by Julian Bond

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS, SOUTHWIDE CONFERENCE OF BLACK ELECTED OFFICIALS, December, 1968

HOW TO CONDUCT A REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

KNOW YOUR STATE GOVERNMENT SERIES:

- Alabama
- Arkansas
- Georgia
- North Carolina
- South Carolina

NATIONAL ROSTER OF BLACK ELECTED OFFICIALS

THE ATLANTA ELECTION OF 1969

VEP NEWS:

- Vol. 5, No. 1 - April - June, 1971
- Vol. 5, No. 2 - July - September, 1971

VOTER REGISTRATION IN THE SOUTH — Summer, 1968

North Carolina Publications:

BARRIERS TO BLACK POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

1971 ELECTION CALENDAR

POPULATION OF TOWNS AND CITIES, 15% OR MORE BLACK

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT VOTERS HANDBOOK

SOME IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT CITY ELECTION LAWS

SUMMARY OF BLACK VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS — December, 1969

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

THE LOCAL SCHOOL BOARD

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT VOTERS HANDBOOK

VOTER REGISTRATION AND ELECTION LAWS

VOTER REGISTRATION IN NORTH CAROLINA

YOU TOO CAN TAKE PART IN PRECINCT MEETINGS

Financial Report

Board of Directors
Voter Education Project, Inc.

We have examined the statement of assets and liabilities resulting from cash transactions of Voter Education Project, Inc. (a non-profit Georgia corporation) as of December 31, 1971 and the related statements of cash revenues and expenditures of the various funds and changes in fund balances for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the assets and liabilities of Voter Education Project, Inc., at December 31, 1971, arising from cash transactions, and the revenues collected and expenditures disbursed by it during the year then ended, on a basis consistent with that of the preceding period.

Atlanta, Georgia
January 26, 1972

alexander grant & company

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
(prepared on a cash basis)
December 31, 1971

	General Fund	Mary Reynolds Babcock Fund	Carnegie Corp. College Service Center For Elected Officials Fund	New York Summer '72 Fund	Cummins Engine Funds	Total
ASSETS						
Cash	$(2,641)	$(1,100)	$43,886	$695	$116	$40,956
Equipment	5,075					5,075
Less accumulated depreciation	(170)					(170)
	$ 2,264	$(1,100)	$43,886	$695	$116	$45,861
LIABILITIES						
Payroll taxes withheld	$ 994	$	$	$	$	$ 994
Account payable — due to Southern Regional Council on fund deficit at time of incorporation	6,214					6,214
Fund balance (deficit)	(4,944)	(1,100)	43,886	695	116	38,653
	$ 2,264	$(1,100)	$43,886	$695	$116	$45,861

NOTE

The Organization leases office space under a lease agreement expiring September 30, 1974, at an annual rental of $10,824.

Voter Education Project, Inc.
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES—GENERAL FUND
(prepared on a cash basis)
Year ended December 31, 1971

Revenue	
Contributions from foundations	$394,500
Contributions from organizations	2,500
Contributions from individuals	21,108
Sales of literature	88
	418,196

Expenditures		
Grants to cooperating agencies	$175,843	
Salaries and payroll taxes	157,790	
Travel	26,081	
Tours	8,056	
Telephone and telegraph	10,829	
Executive committee, annual meeting	5,909	
Local seminars	6,595	
Consultants' fees and travel	5,697	
Books, subscriptions, research materials	638	
Office expenses		
Supplies	3,836	
Equipment	3,020	
Maintenance	791	
Equipment rental	2,028	
Other	15	
Depreciation (straight-line method)	170	
Postage	5,457	
Rent	6,436	
Printing	13,378	
Insurance		
Life, hospital and major medical	4,308	
Travel	405	
Retirement	4,044	
Legal and Professional	3,151	
Moving	1,654	
Other	6,214	
Unclassified	5,529	457,874
EXCESS (DEFICIT) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES		$(39,678)

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES—
MARY REYNOLDS BABCOCK FUND
(prepared on a cash basis)
Year ended December 31, 1971

Revenue	$ —
Expenditures	
Salaries and payroll taxes	1,100
EXCESS (DEFICIT) REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	$(1,100)

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES—
CARNEGIE CORP. COLLEGE SERVICE CENTER FOR
ELECTED OFFICIALS FUND
(prepared on a cash basis)
Year ended December 31, 1971

Revenue		
Grant		$ 83,000
Expenditures		
Grants to cooperating agencies	$91,177	
Conferences	1,734	
Interns	1,968	94,879
EXCESS (DEFICIT) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES		$(11,879)

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES —
NEW YORK SUMMER '72 FUND
(prepared on a cash basis)
Year ended December 31, 1971

Revenue	
Grant	$1,000
Expenditures	
Travel	305
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 695

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES —
A. E. NORMAN FOUNDATION MILES COLLEGE SERVICE CENTER FUND
(prepared on a cash basis)
Year ended December 31, 1971

Revenue	
Grant	$7,000
Expenditures	
Grants to cooperating agencies	7,000
	$—

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES —
CUMMINS ENGINE FUNDS
(prepared on a cash basis)
Year ended December 31, 1971

Revenue	
Grants	$2,150
Expenditures	
Other grants	2,034
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 116

Voter Education Project, Inc.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
(prepared on a cash basis)
Year ended December 31, 1971

	General Fund	Mary Reynolds Babcock Fund	Carnegie Corp. College Service Center For Elected Officials Fund	New York Summer '72 Fund	Cummins Engine Funds	Total
Fund balance at January 1, 1971	$ 90,499	$	$	$	$	$ 90,499
Excess (deficit) of revenue over expenditures for the year	(39,678)	(1,100)	(11,879)	695	116	(51,846)
Transfer of fund balance to Carnegie Corp. College Service Center for Elected Officials Fund	(55,765)		55,765			
Fund balance at December 31, 1971	$ (4,944)	$(1,100)	$ 43,886	$695	$116	$ 38,653

AUDITORS' REPORT ON SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Voter Education Project, Inc.

The basic financial statements of Voter Education Project, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 1971 and our report thereon, are presented in the preceding section of this report. Our examination was made primarily for the purpose of formulating an overall opinion on those financial statements. The supplemental statement presented hereinafter, although not considered necessary for a fair presentation of financial position and results of operations, is presented as supplementary information and has been subjected to the audit procedures applied in the examination of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the supplemental statement is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

ALEXANDER GRANT & COMPANY

Atlanta, Georgia
January 26, 1972

REVENUE
(prepared on a cash basis)
Year ended December 31, 1971

	Amount	Per Cent
Contributions from individuals	$ 21,108	4.1852%
Contributions from organizations		
Smith College	1,000	.1983
Amherst College	500	.0991
Hampshire College	500	.0991
Mt. Holyoke College	500	.0991
	2,500	.4956
Sales of literature	88	.0174
Contributions from foundations		
The Ford Foundation	125,000	24.7846
Rockefeller Brothers Fund	50,000	9.9139
Carnegie Corporation Fund	83,000	16.4570
The Field Foundation	125,000	24.7846
Irwin-Sweeney-Miller Foundation	15,000	2.9741
The New World Foundation	40,000	7.9311
New York Foundation	20,000	3.9655
Cummins Engine Foundation	20,150	3.9953
Youth Citizenship Fund	1,500	.2974
Youth Action Fund	1,000	.1983
	480,650	95.3018
	504,346	100.0000%
A. E. Norman Foundation (Note)	7,000	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$511,346	

NOTE

Since VEP operates on a cash basis, this $7,000 receipt which was received prior to December 31, 1970 but not recorded until January, 1971, appears as a contribution received in the year ended December 31, 1971.

Credits

Cover Art
KOFI BAILEY

Design
RUBY GARRETT

Photos

ARCHIE E. ALLEN—12, 15
EMILY PAYNTER— 18
CHARLES S. ROOKS—7, 11, 13
MONETA SLEET, JR.—14
SOUTHERN MEDIA—6
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL—4

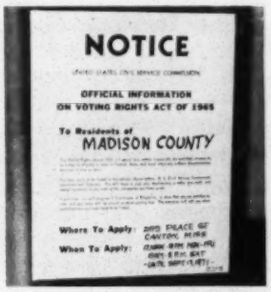
VEP NEWS

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT, INC. 52 FAIRLIE ST., N.W. ATLANTA, GA. 30303

VOLUME 5 JULY — SEPTEMBER, 1971 NUMBER 2

FEDERAL REGISTRARS IN MISSISSIPPI

Federal examiners were stationed in five local Mississippi offices from August 23 through September 17 to continue the registration of potential black voters who had been denied the opportunity to register during the regular registration period. During the four week period of operation, the examiners registered a total of 1,311 persons.


NOTICE

OFFICIAL INFORMATION ON VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965

To Residents of MADISON COUNTY

Where To Apply:

When To Apply:

The examiners were sent to Mississippi by the U. S. Department of Justice which, based on investigative recommendations, is empowered to take such action by the 1965 Voting Rights Act. Complaints alleging violations of the Act had been filed with the Justice Department over a period of months. The Voter Education Project was one of several organizations which had officially requested federal intervention to protect the rights of black Mississippi citizens who were being harassed, intimidated, or otherwise deprived of their rights.

Charging that the practice of re-registration, prevalent in many Mississippi counties, was discriminatory, the VEP had argued that blacks were victimized because many had originally registered under conditions of duress and intimidation. Reregistration, the VEP charged, would only subject blacks to additional hardship. The VEP had recommended that the registration deadline of July 2 be extended and that federal examiners be sent into every county which fell under the requirement of re-registration.

Examiners were sent into only three of the counties in which blacks had experienced problems in seeking to register to vote. In Tallahatchie County, offices were set up in Charleston and Sumner. In Humphries County, the locations were in Belzoni and Isola and, in Madison County, the registration office was located in downtown Canton. A Justice Department official, when asked why these particular counties were chosen for examiners, stated: "We don't go into that. We always conduct an investigation of any complaint or request and, on the basis of that investigation, we make a recommendation to the Attorney General. He decides where or if he should send in examiners, but we never give the reasons as to why."

The VEP, which had funded 23 local voter registration and education projects in Mississippi prior to the July 2 registration deadline, learned of the Justice Department action and immediately announced the issuance of supplementary grants to the counties affected. The additional funds were provided so that local black community groups could take full advantage of the renewed opportunity for registration. The additional registration period resulted in an increase of 678 new voters in Madison County, 503 in Humphries County, and 132 in Tallahatchie County.

The major burden of communication concerning the opening of the federal registration offices fell upon local black community groups. The Justice Department and the Civil Service Commission posted notices in post offices and on the buildings in which the examiners were housed, but did not make any provisions for announcing the program of registration through the mass media.

VEP OFFICE MOVES

The central office of the Voter Education Project, Inc. has been moved from its former address at 5 Forsyth Street, N. W. to a new location at 52 Fairlie Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

Since its inception as a part of the Southern Regional Council in 1962, the VEP office had been located at the Forsyth Street address with other tenants including the American Civil Liberties Union, National Sharecropper's Fund, Atlanta Council on Human Relations, Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity, and the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council. The Forsyth office building is scheduled for demolition in the near future.

In a NEW YORK TIMES article on September 21, James T. Wooten stated that many knowledgeable Southerners "believe the cutting edge of much substantive change in this part of the nation has been honed in recent years inside the dirty, old building at No. 5 Forsyth." The article continues:

> . . . the black and white men and women who have labored within its walls—lawyers, writers, researchers, preachers, teachers, philosophers, polemicists, politicians and propagandists—have created a flood of projects, campaigns, lawsuits, books, pamphlets and papers whose impact on the South can only be described as substantial.
>
> As a result of their efforts, schools and a variety of other institutions have been integrated, a million black people registered to vote, elections won and lost, white politicians tempered, black candidates encouraged and supported, and popular racial traditions challenged and changed.
>
> One of the most significant campaigns created and supervised in the building was the Voter Education Project's drive in the mid-sixties that added more than a million black Southerners to the voting list.

NORTH CAROLINA BLACK OFFICIALS HOLD FEDERAL PROGRAMS CONFERENCE

The considerable progress which has been made by minorities in the past decade must be used as a foundation for continued efforts to solve today's problems, according to Samuel C. Jackson, the keynote speaker to the North Carolina Conference of Black Elected Officials.

John Edwards, Director of the North Carolina Voter Education Project (NCVEP), stated that the purpose of the conference was to familiarize North Carolina black elected officials with the funding programs and opportunities available through the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Mr. Samuel Jackson, who opened the two-day conference on Friday, July 16, 1972, is General Assistant Secretary for HUD and, as such, is the highest ranking black official appointed by the Nixon Administration.

The two-day conference, sponsored by the NCVEP included a series of concurrent workshops concerned with federal programs and, in particular, housing. The workshop topics included water and sewer grants, public housing, neighborhood facilities, and rent supplement facilities. In the workshops, HUD and Farmers' Home Administration officials outlined the basic purpose of the programs and described how the elected officials could implement these programs in their own communities.

According to Edwards, over two-thirds of North Carolina's black elected officials hold municipal office and over half of these persons were in attendance at the conference. Edwards expressed confidence that the meeting would enable the officials to make their positions more meaningful to the communities which they serve.

Presiding over the meeting was Representative Henry Frye, acting chairman of the North Carolina Black Elected Officials Association. Howard Lee, Mayor of Chapel Hill, introduced Jackson.

The Director of the Coastal Plain Regional Commission, Mr. Fred Steele, delivered the opening address on Saturday. He outlined the various ways in which the agency he heads could aid the economic development of communities.

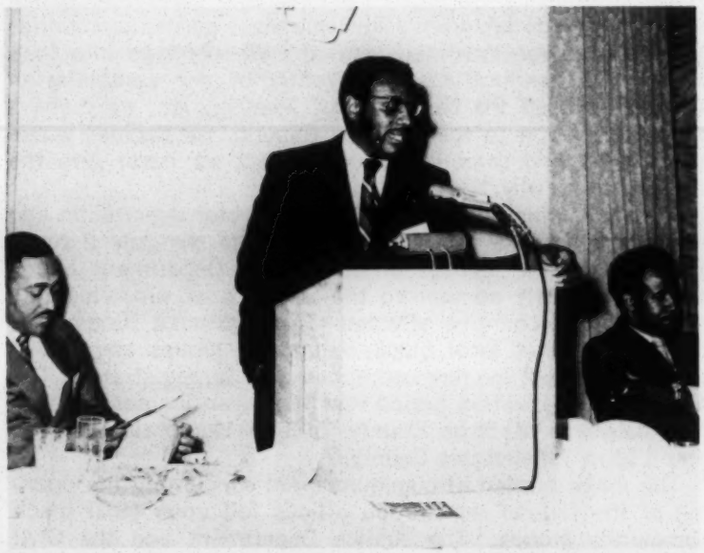


Photo by Joe Decatur

HUD Assistant Secretary Samuel Jackson addresses Black Public Officials Conference. Also included is (l.) Henry Frye, North Carolina State Representative, and (r.) Mayor Howard Lee of Chapel Hill.

ALABAMA OFFICIALS ORGANIZE

The Alabama Center for Elected Officials sponsored a one-day meeting of black elected officials of Alabama on July 31 in Birmingham. During the meeting, held on the campus of Miles College, State Representatives Fred Gray and Thomas Reed gave a review of the 1971 Alabama Legislative Sessions.

After the legislative review, the black officials held a business session which led to the establishment of an organizational structure. The new organization, Black Elected Officials of Alabama, was created to provide an interchange of ideas among newly elected black officials.

Officers for the Black Elected Officials of Alabama were chosen as follows: Representative Thomas Reed, chairman; John Hulett, Sheriff of Lowndes County, vice chairman; Alma Miller, Circuit Clerk of Lowndes County, secretary; Wadine Williams, Circuit Clerk of Greene County, assistant secretary; and Raymond Allen, Coroner of Bullock County, treasurer.

VEP FUNDS 43 REGISTRATION GRANTS DURING QUARTER

From July 1 through September 30, 1971, the Voter Education Project provided funding for 43 voter registration and education projects in the South. Thirty-eight of the grants were made in direct support of local voter registration and education projects in 8 of the 11 southern states.

Local grants were distributed to these states as follows: Alabama, 8; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 4; Georgia, 9; Louisiana, 10; Mississippi, 2; Tennessee, 1; and Virginia, 2. The remaining five grants were distributed to state VEPs, service centers for elected officials, and internship programs.

As of September 30, the VEP had issued a total of 97 grants to local projects in 1971. Of this number, 22 grants were made to local organizations proposing to emphasize educational programs designed to encourage the registration of newly-franchised 18-20 years-olds.

A PEACEFUL AND DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION . . .

. . . is now taking place in the American South. As the black struggle for political participation has progressed during the 1960's, registration of black voters has more than doubled. The number of black elected officials has increased ten-fold and many white officials have begun to display greater sensitivity to black constituents.

If you have not received a direct mail appeal, please join us in support of vital efforts for a more democratic society. Your contribution to the programs of the Voter Education Project, Inc. is tax deductible.

Enclosed is my tax deductible contribution of $_____ to continue and expand the work of the Voter Education Project, Inc.

Name _____

Address _____

City_____ State_____ Zip_____

Please make checks payable to V.E.P., Inc.
Voter Education Project, Inc.
52 Fairlie St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

LEWIS, BOND CONTINUE VOTING RIGHTS TOURS

Photo by Archie Allen

VEP Executive Director John Lewis, center, addresses outdoor voter registration rally in Louisiana. To his right, wearing white shirt, is William Samuel, Jr., VEP Field Representative, and Julian Bond, VEP Board Member.

LOUISIANA

A Voter Education Project tour of Louisiana, conducted Auguts 3-5, 1971, has contributed to increased voter registration efforts in that state, according to a report from Dr. Thomas Smith, Director of the Louisiana Center for Elected Officials.

The tour, a non-partisan effort by VEP's Executive Director John Lewis and Georgia State Representative Julian Bond, a VEP Board Member, was successful in reaching large numbers of prospective black registrants through a series of public appearances, rallies, and person-to-person canvassing. The effort was similar to a recent tour of Mississippi, which also stimulated and helped to dramatize the potential of the black vote in the South.

The central focus of the registration effort was a fifteen parish (county) area where approximately 70,000 blacks of voting age were yet unregistered. In nine of the parishes visited, blacks constitute a majority of the total population.

In a press conference in Baton Rouge on August 3, Mr. Lewis said:

> The Voter Education Project was created in 1962 and, in that same year, first supported local organizing efforts to register black people to vote. At that time, only about 150,000 blacks were registered in Louisiana.
>
> Since 1962, the South has been the stage for a mighty movement. Today, because of that nonviolent movement of direct action against the racist system, more than 300,000 blacks in Louisiana are registered to vote. They are registered because of the black struggle for self-determination.
>
> We are traveling in and around the black-belt parishes of Louisiana because we must continue our struggle. In this state alone, 200,000 blacks are yet unregistered.
>
> As the times have changed, so our struggle has also changed. Once it was necessary for us to march in the streets for the right to vote. We fought that fight and won. Now it is necessary for us to march to registration offices to become registered to vote. The task facing black people across the South is both radical and revolutionary. For the first time, we are saying that blacks have the power to begin to control their own lives.
>
> If we are able to build that Beloved South - - a region at peace with itself where men will no longer be judged by the color of their skin, it will be done through the struggle of local people at the local level as they build, for the first time in this nation, a truly representative and democratic political system.

FLORIDA

John Lewis and Julian Bond on August 31 concluded a two-day Voter Mobilization Tour of Florida, the third state to be visited in an intensive southwide effort to encourage minority political participation.

Unlike previous VEP efforts in the states of Mississippi and Louisiana, where large concentrations of blacks reside in rural areas, the Florida tour was an attempt to mobilize minority voters in urban areas. In the major metropolitan centers such as Miami, Tampa, Orlando, and Jacksonville, blacks and other minority groups do not comprise a majority of the population, but do constitute an important block of power in both local and statewide politics.

In a Miami press conference, Julian Bond expressed satisfaction that the tour was a successful one. He stated:

> This is only the beginning—the first step in the process of empowerment of a semi-powerless people. In each community where we have visited, voter registration forces are mobilizing for the all-important elections to be held in 1972. We urge the black voters, who will be wooed by presidential candidates in the primary election activity of early 1972, to chart a course of political sophistication—to support only those parties and candidates which truly represent the needs and aspirations of the black community.
>
> We come to challenge recently franchised minority youth to put aside their disillusionment with the traditional political system and work to build a new form of politics in this states.
>
> Since we have eliminated many of the physical barriers to the minority ballot in the South, our task is largely one of political education. We are not here to liberate the powerless with our presence, but to say to our brothers and sisters that they themselves may become the agents of their own liberation.
>
> By seeking to encourage minority political participation, we are working to build, for the first time in the South, a truly representative and democratic political system. If we are successful, no political decision—from the decision to pave a street to the selection of the President of the United States—will be made without the consent and participation of minority groups. Although minority groups do not constitute a majority of the population in most Florida counties, the power of their political potential is such that they, when registered, will be able to demand serious consideration of their problems and needs.

THE NASHVILLE SOUND: A PARADOX OF BLACK URBAN POLITICS

This study prepared for the VEP by Lester M. Salamon, Dept. of Political Science, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee.

The Nashville election of 1971 is at once a story of black power and of black powerlessness. As such, it provides an unusually clear view of the paradoxes of black politics in parts of the urban South. On the one hand, as the **Nashville Tennessean** pointed out in a post-election editorial, black voters, comprising 20 per cent of the electorate, unquestionably provided the critical margin necessary for veteran Mayor Beverly Briley to defeat outspoken busing opponent Casey Jenkins in the city's run-off election on August 26. On the other hand, however, the candidate black voters thus boosted into office for a third term was the very one they had almost unanimously tried to throw out of office in the primary election three weeks earlier. Hence the paradox of black politics: with racial tensions at fever pitch because of "busing," black voters can exercise power only in supporting candidates they would rather not have in office. So dismal was the logic of the situation, in fact, that the major black political organization in the city, the Davidson County Independent Political Council (DCIPC) advised blacks not to vote in the mayoralty race, a suggestion many black voters did not heed.

For sheer confusion and complexity, the 1971 Nashville election has few equals. Candidates sprouted like weeds. No less than nine ran for Mayor. Four announced for Vice Mayor. An additional thirty-one candidates vied for five posts as Councilman-at-large. And a staggering 172 candidates entered the fray for 35 district positions on the City Council. For a while it seemed there would be more candidates than voters in this nonpartisan free-for-all.

Adding to the confusion was an extremely tense racial situation arising from the school desegregation impasse. Following Supreme Court approval of large-scale busing in the Charlotte-Mecklenberg case, Federal District Judge L. Clure Morton ruled less than a month before the election that Nashville schools would have to follow suit. As white resentment mounted, City Councilman Casey Jenkins, a relative newcomer to Nashville and the leader of a virulent, white, anti-busing movement, emerged as a serious contender for the Mayor's office while the other candidates scurried to develop imaginative new ways to express their own opposition to busing. Mayor Briley, for example, supported a Congressional act to deprive the Supreme Court of jurisdiction over school desegregation, while another candidate preferred the more direct route of repealing the Fourteenth Amendment. President Nixon's well-publicized antibusing statement two days before the August 5 election only poured salt on the city's wounds.

This combination of a plethora of candidates and widespread preoccupation with the busing issue was enough to spell disappointment for black voters in the first primary on August 5. Two of the nine candidates for Mayor — Clifford Allen, a long-time liberal, and Glenn Ferguson, the candidate of the generally "progressive" Nashville **Tennesseean** — enjoyed black support. Pre-election polls put Allen in first place and Ferguson in third, moreover, with the incumbent Briley sandwiched in between, so that blacks had some confidence that at least one of their favored candidates would survive to the run-off, probably against Briley, who had alienated black voters by his handling of Model Cities, the school desegregation issue, and numerous other questions.

But things did not turn out this way. About 14-15,000 blacks turned out to vote, 35% of the 41,000 eligible blacks. However, the vote was split between Allen and Ferguson. In 19 predominantly black precincts (out of 125 precincts in the city), Allen polled 3,700 of the total 12,352 votes while Ferguson polled 4,441. Allen carried eight of these nineteen black precincts while Ferguson carried eleven. With the black votes split between Allen and Ferguson, the worst happened: Briley took first place and Casey Jenkins rode the busing issue into the second place spot, edging Ferguson out by a slim margin of 1,100 votes and setting the stage for a Briley-Jenkins run-off that blacks had hoped to avoid.

Similar outcome prevailed in the Councilman-at-large election. Four of the 31 candidates were black, and at least three could have survived to the run-off had most of the 14,000-15,000 black voters that came to the polls supported them. What happened instead, however, was that large numbers of black voters neglected to vote in the councilman-at-large election, and the closest black candidate, despite some support in white precincts, missed the run-off by a slim 1,080 votes.

The only bright spot for black voters in the August 5 election came in the Vice Mayor's race, where black candidate Robert Lillard managed to win a place in a run-off. A well-known local politician, Lillard was able to draw support in white as well as black districts, although his run-off opponent had outdistanced him by a substantial amount.

Following the debacle of the August 5 primary, the stakes for blacks in the mayoralty election increased dramatically. Although the D.C.I.P.C. advised blacks to refrain from voting in the Mayor's race, most black voters seem to have reached the conclusion that a Jenkins victory would spell disaster for the city's black community, particularly with tensions so high over the new busing plan and the opening of school only two weeks away. The name of the game, therefore, became turning out the black vote. And Mayor Briley's assistants warmed to the task with enthusiasm, fielding some 300 black precinct workers in the black areas for intensive house-to-house canvassing.

The results were impressive. Instead of declining as anticipated, the black vote in the run-off election increased over the August 5 figure by more than 3 per cent (from about 14,500 to something slightly over 15,000). And the black vote went almost exclusively to Briley. Every one of the 19 predominantly black precincts went for Briley by a margin of at least 3:1. These precincts gave Briley 11,204 votes, precisely the number he needed to defeat Jenkins, 64,000 votes to 53,000, despite the fact that Jenkins carried more than half of the city's 125 precincts.

The result of the election, however, was to leave things pretty much as they were before, with the same mayor and about the same proportion of blacks on the 40-man City Council (the number of blacks increased from 6 to 7 only as a result of reapportionment). Black vice-mayoral candidate Robert Lillard made an impressive showing in the run-off, securing 28,000 white votes as well as 15,000 black votes, but his opponent still overwhelmed him by a margin of almost 30,000 votes. The black "victory" in the election, if it can be called that, was a purely defensive one: black voters provided the critical margin to turn back the more demagogic and hot-headed anti-busing forces. Given the seriousness of the threat, however, this was no mean achievement. Such is the paradox of black politics in some southern cities.

VEP NEWS **Vol. 5 No. 2**

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT, INC.
52 Fairlie St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

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Archie E. Allen, Editor

(Address Correction Requested)

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NEGRO POLITICAL PARTICIPATION STUDY

COUNTY DATA SOURCES

May, 1961

Item #	Item Description and Data Sheet Page & Col. Number	Source
1	State	"State, County, and City Code Numbers, Dec., 1960"
2	County	"State, County, and City Code Numbers, Dec., 1960"
✓ 3	% white collar of non-white labor force (Demographic, p.1, col. 15)	Basic data is from the U.S. Census of Population: 1950. Vol. II, Characteristics of the Population, Parts 2, 4, 10, 11, 18, 24, 33, 40, 42, 43, 46, Table 44, "Characteristics of the Nonwhite Population, for Counties: 1950." The "percent white collar of nonwhite labor force" is derived by totaling the number of nonwhites (both male and female) employed as professional, technical, and kindred workers; managers, officials, and proprietors (except farm); clerical and kindred workers; sales workers; craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers, and dividing by the total nonwhite labor force in each county.
✓ 4	% population urban, 1950 (Demographic, p.1, col. 16)	U.S. Census of Population: 1950. Vol. II, Characteristics of the Population, Parts 2, 4, 10, 11, 18, 24, 33, 40, 42, 43, 46, Table 5, "Area and Population of Counties Urban and Rural: 1930 to 1950."
5	% increase urban population, '40-'50 (in units of 10 prcnt.) (Demographic, p.1, col. 17)	U.S. Census of Population: 1950. Vol. II, Characteristics of the Population, Parts 2, 4, 10, 11, 18, 24, 33, 40, 42, 43, 46, Table 5, "Area and Population of Counties, Urban and Rural: 1930 to 1950."
✓ 6	% increase population, '40-'50 (in units of 10 prcnt.) (Demographic, p.2, col. 1)	U.S. Census of Population: 1950. Vol. II, Characteristics of the Population, Parts 2, 4, 10, 11, 18, 24, 33, 40, 42, 43, 46, Table 5, "Area and Population of Counties, Urban and Rural: 1930 to 1950."
✓ 7	Name and size of Standard Metropolitan Area containing county (Demographic, p.2, cols. 2 and 3)	U.S. Census of Population: 1950. Vol. II, Characteristics of the Population, Parts 2, 4, 10, 11, 18, 24, 33, 40, 42, 43, 46, Table 10, "Summary of Population Characteristics for the State (Urban and Rural), Standard Metropolitan Areas, Urbanized Areas, and Urban Places of 10,000 or More: 1950"

✓ 8	% population Negro, 1900 (Demographic, p.2, col. 10)	Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910. Vol. II, Population Reports by States, with Statistics for Counties, Cities, and other Civil Divisions, Alabama to Montana and Vol. III, Population Reports by States, with Statistics for Counties, Cities, and other Civil Divisions, Nebraska to Wyoming, Table 1, "Composition and Characteristics of the Population for the State and for Counties." For counties created since 1900, the % of the population Negro in 1900 was estimated by using the percentage for the county or counties from which it was created.
✓ 9	% of population Negro, 1950 (Demographic, p.2, col. 15)	Basic data is from the U.S. Census of Population: 1950. Vol. II, Characteristics of the Population, Parts 2, 4, 10, 11, 18, 24, 33, 40, 42, 43, 46, Table 42, "General Characteristics of the Population, for Counties: 1950." The % population Negro is derived by dividing the total Negro population per county in 1950 by the total population per county in 1950.
✓ 10	Difference percent population Negro, 1900-1950 (——)	The difference between Item # 8 and Item # 9.
11	% population nonwhite, 1950 (Demographic, p.2, col. 16)	County and City Data Book: 1956. Prepared under the direction of Edwin D. Goldfield. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1957. Table 2, Item 7, "Counties."
✓ 12	% labor force in manufacturing (Demographic, p.3, col. 1)	County and City Data Book: 1956. Prepared under the direction of Edwin D. Goldfield. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1957. Table 2, Item 12, "Counties."
✓ 13	% labor force in agriculture (Demographic, p.3, col. 2)	County and City Data Book: 1956. Prepared under the direction of Edwin D. Goldfield. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1957. Table 2, Item 13, "Counties."
✓ 14	% farms operated by tenants (Demographic, p.3, col. 3)	County and City Data Book: 1956. Prepared under the direction of Edwin D. Goldfield. Wash: Government Printing Office, 1957. Table 2, Item 110, "Counties."
✓ 15	Number of Negro colleges in county (Demographic, p.3, col. 5)	The College Blue Book, Section 46-A, 8th ed., 1956.
16	% white population of voting age registered (Political p.1, col. 1)	Report of the Commission on Civil Rights: 1959. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1959, "Appendix."

17	% Negro population of voting age registered (Political, p.1, col. 2)	Report of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights: 1959. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1959, "Appendix." Unpublished registration figures furnished by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights are included for Tennessee.
18	Percentage point difference between white and Negro registration (Political, p.1, col. 3)	Difference between Item # 17 and Item # 18.
19	% Republican of major party vote, 1928 (Political, p.1, col. 4c)	Basic data from E.E. Robinson, The Presidential Vote, 1896 - 1932, Palo Alto: Stanford Universit Press, 1934, Part IV, "Party Vote for Electors by State and by County," p. 131ff. "Major party vote" is determined by subtracting "other vote" from "total vote," then "Republican vote" is divided by the "major party vote" to derive "percent Republican."
20	% Republican of major party vote, 1948 (Political, p.1, col.5)	George Gallup, The Political Almanac: 1952. New York: B.C. Forbes and Sons Publishing Co., Inc., 1952, "State-by-State Election Information," p. 95ff.
21	% Republican of major party vote, 1952 (Political, p.1, col.6)	Richard M. Scammon, America Votes, 1 (1956). New York: The Macmillan Co., 1956.
22	% Republican of major party vote, 1956 (Political, p.1, col.7)	Richard M. Scammon, America Votes, 2 (1956-57). New York: The Macmillan Co., 1958.
23	% Republican of major party vote, 1960 (--------)	Not available when data was gathered.
24	% of major party vote States Rights, 1948 (Political, p.1, col. 9)	George Gallup, The Political Almanac: 1952. New York: B.C. Forbes and Sons Publishing Co., Inc., 1952, "State-by-State Election Information," p. 95ff.
25	% Republican of major party vote in peak year, 1950-1959, for Governor or U.S. Senator (Political, p.1, col.10)	Source for basic data is Richard M. Scammon, America Votes, 1 (1956), 2 (1956-7), and 3 (1958) New York: The Macmillan Co. Statewide office (and year) with largest Republican vote during 1950-59 decade: Alabama (governor, 1954), Arkansas (governor, 1954), Florida (U.S. Senator, 1958), Georgia (no Republican candidates), Louisiana (U.S. Senator, 1950), Mississippi (U.S. Senator, 1954), North Carolina (U.S. Senator, full term, 1954), South Carolina (U.S. Senator, full term, 1956), Tennessee (U.S. Senator, 1954), Texas (U.S. Senator, 1958), Virginia (governor, 1953).

26	County schools desegregated (Political, p.1, margin)	Southern School News, September, 1959, Vol. 6, No. 4, through September, 1960, Vol. 7, No. 3, School districts desegregated after September, 1960 not included.
✓ 27	% Jewish of total church membership (Religious affiliation)	National Council of Churches of Christ, Churches and Church Membership in the U.S., Series C, 1956. (Note that church membership is reported exclusive of Negro churches.)
✓ 28	% Roman Catholic of total church membership (Religious affiliation)	National Council of Churches of Christ, Churches and Church Membership in the U.S., Series C, 1956. (Note that church membership is reported exclusive of Negro churches.)
✓ 29	% ~~Holiness sects~~ Baptist of total church membership (Religious affiliation)	National Council of Churches of Christ, Churches and Church Membership in the U.S., Series C, 1956. (Note that church membership is reported exclusive of Negro churches.)
✓ 30	% church membership of total population (Religious affiliation)	National Council of Churches of Christ, Churches and Church Membership in the U.S., Series C, 1956. (Note that the percent is derived by using "total membership, less Negroes."
✓ 31	White median income, families and unrelated individuals (in $100) (Demographic [income], p. 2a, col. Mw)	"White median income" is derived by using this formula: $$Mw = \frac{Mt - PnMn}{Pw}$$ "Mw" is "white median income." "Mt" is "total median income." The source for this is the U.S. Census of Population: 1950 Vol. II, Characteristics of the Population, Parts 2, 4, 10, 11, 18, 24, 33, 40, 42, 43, 46, Table 45, "Income in 1949 of Families and Unrelated Individuals, for Counties: 1950." Use "Median income" for "Families and unrelated individuals." "Pn" is "percent of population, nonwhite." The source is the U.S. Census of Population 1950. Vol. II, Characteristics of the Population, Parts 2, 4, 10, 11, 18, 24, 33, 40, 42, 43, 46, Table 12, "Summary of Population Characteristics, for Counties: 1950." "Mn" is "median income, nonwhite." The source is the U.S. Census of Population: 1950. Vol. Characteristics of the Population, Parts 2, 4, 10, 11, 18, 24, 33, 40, 42, 43, 46, Tabl 45a, "Income in 1949 of Nonwhite Families and Unrelated Individuals, for Counties: 1950."

31	(cont'd.)	"Pw" is "percent of population white." The source is the U.S. Census of Population: 1950. Vol. II, Characteristics of the Population, Parts 2, 4, 10, 11, 18, 24, 33, 40, 42, 43, 46, Table 12, "Summary of Population Characteristics, for Counties: 1950." The "percent of population white" is derived by subtracting "Percent nonwhite" from 100%.
✓ 32	Nonwhite median income, families and unrelated individuals (in $100) (Demographic (income) p. 2a, col. Mn)	U.S. Census of Population: 1950. Vol. II, Characteristics of the Population, Parts 2, 4, 10, 11, 18, 24, 33, 40, 42, 43, 46, Table 45a, "Income in 1949 of Nonwhite Families and Unrelated Individuals, for Counties: 1950." Nonwhite figures were estimated from contiguous counties for those counties containing too few non-whites for the census to report data on this item. Medians were calculated from grouped data for these counties on which the census did not report medians, but provided data.
✓ 33	Difference, white - nonwhite median income (in $100) (-------)	Difference between Item # 31 and Item # 32.
✓ 34	White median school year completed (in years) (Demographic (sch. yrs.) p. 2a, col. Mw)	"White median school years completed" is derived by using the formula: $$Mw = \frac{Mt - PnMn}{Pw}$$ "Mw" is "white median school years completed." "Mt" is "median school years completed for the total population." The source for this is U.S. Census of Population: 1950. Vol. II, Characteristics of the Population, Parts 2, 4, 10, 11, 18, 24, 33, 40, 42, 43, 46, Table 42, "General Characteristics of the Population, for Counties: 1950." It is derived by averaging "Median school years completed by males, 25 and over," with "Median school years completed by females, 25 and over." "Pn" is "percent of population, nonwhite." The source for this is U.S. Census of Population 1950. Vol. II, Characteristics of the Population, Parts 2, 4, 10, 11, 18, 24, 33, 40, 42, 43, 46, Table 12, "Summary of Population Characteristics, for Counties: 1950."

34	(cont'd.)	"Mn" is "median school year completed, nonwhite." The source for this is the U.S. Census of Population: 1950. Vol. II, Characteristics of the Population, Parts 2, 4, 10, 11, 18, 24, 33, 40, 42, 43, 46, Table 44, "Characteristics of the Nonwhite Population, for Counties: 1950." "Pw" is "percent of population, white." The source is the U.S. Census of Population: 1950. Vol. II, Characteristics of the Population, Parts 2, 4, 10, 11, 18, 24, 33, 40, 42, 43, 46, Table 12, Summary of Population Characteristics, for Counties: 1950. It is derived by subtracting the "percent nonwhite from 100%.
✓ 35	Nonwhite median school years completed (in years) (Demographic [sch. yrs.] p.2a, col. Mn)	U.S. Census of Population: 1950. Vol. II, Characteristics of the Population, Parts 2, 4, 10, 11, 18, 24, 33, 40, 42, 43, 46, Table 44, "Characteristics of the Nonwhite Population, for Counties: 1950." Nonwhite figures were estimated from contiguous counties for those counties containing too few non-whites for the census to report data on this item. Medians were calculated from grouped data for these counties on which the census did not report medians, but provided data.
✓ 36	Difference, white - nonwhite school (in tenths of a year) (-------)	Difference between Item # 34 and Item # 35.
37	Race organizations (Compiled list of Negro political organizations and Negro office holders, by state and county)	"Race organizations" include groups arising in either race to oppose practices of the opposite race considered inimical to its interests. Included as white race organizations are known county chapters of citizens council-type groups, which are thought to be active in 1960. Negro organizations include active NAACP chapters, voters leagues, etc. Sources for this item include: New York Times Index, January, 1945 - February, 1961. Southern Educational Reporting Service, "Facts on Film," Rolls 1-40 (May, 1954-June, 1958); first supplement, Rolls 1-13 (July, 1958-June, 1959), second supplement, Rolls 1-11 (July, 1959-June, 1960) Letters of inquiry to statewide race organizations and to known local influentials and knowledgeable persons requesting information on such organizations in their areas.

38	Negro office holders (appointive & elective) (Compiled list of Negro political organizations and Negro office holders, by state and county)	Sources of information about Negro office holders (appointive and elective) include: New York Times Index, January, 1945-February, 1961. Southern Educational Reporting Service, "Facts on Film," Rolls 1-40 (May, 1954-June, 1958); first supplement, Rolls 1-13 (July, 1958-June, 1959), second supplement, Rolls 1-11 (July, 1959-June, 1960).
38	Acts of violence (Index card file)	Sources of information about "acts of violence" include: Intimidation, Reprisal, and Violence in the South's Racial Crisis. Published jointly by: Southeastern Office, American Friends Service Committee, High Point, N.C.; Department of Racial and Cultural Relations, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., New York; Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia, 1960. This covers the period of January, 1955 to January, 1959. See p. 15 for definitions and examples of types of acts included as "violent." New York Times Index, January, 1959 to February, 1961. Southern Educational Reporting Service, "Facts on Film," first supplement, Rolls 1-13 (July, 1958-June, 1959), second supplement, Rolls 1-11 (July, 1959-June, 1960).
39	Negro/white registration ratio (--------)	"Negro/white registration ratio" is obtained by dividing "% registered voters, Negro" (Item # 17) by "% registered voters, white" (Item # 16).
40	Negro registration residual (1105 output: "Matthews, Ans. 21 - Dec., 1960")	Multiple regression analysis, using Negro registration percentage as dependent variable, 21 demographic characteristics as independent variables.
41	Negro/white ratio residuals (--------)	Not computed as of 4 - 22 - 61.

file VA Reg Data

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS IN VIRGINIA AS OF APRIL, 1963

COUNTIES AND CITIES	WHITE	COLORED	INDIANS		
Counties					
Accomack	5,436	815			
Albemarle	4,790	735			
Alleghany	2,430	195			
Amelia	2,024	693			
Amherst	6,079	752			
Appomattox	2,710	205			
Arlington	48,729	1,184			
Augusta	7,971	208			
Bath	1,497	73			
Bedford	6,745	895			
Bland	1,961	22			
Botetourt	4,430	135			
Brunswick	3,568	815			
Buchanan	10,650	NONE			
Buckingham	1,500	360			
Campbell	5,455	807			
Caroline	1,885	785			
Carroll	6,445	11			
Charles City	462	759	82		
Charlotte	4,241	524			
Chesterfield	19,305	2,060			
Clarke	2,775	229			
Craig	1,075	None			
Culpeper	4,626	476			
Cumberland	1,475	425			
Dickenson	7,527	15			
Dinwiddie	3,727	1,057			
Essex	1,288	381			
Fairfax	63,020	1,126			
Fauquier	4,340	650			
Floyd	4,567	108			
Fluvanna	1,260	186			
Franklin	4,409	370			
Frederick	5,975	50			
Giles	5,780	55			
Gloucester	3,226	707			
Goochland	1,632	441			
Grayson	6,610	105			
Greene	1,730	82			
Greensville	2,952	870			
Halifax	5,270	1,005			
Hanover	6,717	811			
Henrico	35,415	709			
Henry	6,700	495			
Highland	1,008	8			
Isle of Wight	3,687	1,163			

James City	1,610	340
King George	1,380	263
King and Queen	855	305
King William	1,050	400
Lancaster	2,076	628
Lee	10,935	56
Loudoun	7,984	402
Louisa	2,142	445
Lunenburg	2,654	374
Madison	2,209	233
Mathews	1,380	176
Mecklenburg	3,819	241
Middlesex	525	200
Montgomery	6,635	324
Nansemond	4,060	2,075
Nelson	3,600	461
New Kent	958	445
~~Norfolk~~		
Northampton	2,315	285
Northumberland	3,109	830
Nottoway	2,800	840
Orange	2,695	265
Page	6,465	80
Patrick	4,255	119
Pittsylvania	8,278	729
Powhatan	1,469	535
Prince Edward	2,875	735
Prince George	2,092	478
~~Princess Anne~~		
Prince William	5,479	519
Pulaski	7,750	900
Rappahannock	1,229	144
Richmond	1,320	170
Roanoke	21,039	637
Rockbridge	4,820	485
Rockingham	7,861	86
Russell	9,043	72
Scott	8,897	84
Shenandoah	5,748	81
Smyth	8,052	79
Southampton	4,036	695
Spotsylvania	4,250	395
Stafford	3,350	458
Surry	1,045	480
Sussex	2,310	970
Tazewell	12,156	458
Warren	3,995	237
Washington	7,794	166
Westmoreland	3,616	403
Wise	7,435	160
Wythe	11,550	330
York	4,294	1,110
Total	572,398	44,940

Cities				
Alex.. .dria	24, 420	1, 477		
Bristol	3, 194	72		
Buena Vista	1, 047	26		
Charlottesville	7, 657	1, 318		
Chesapeake	15, 168	2, 275		
Clifton Forge	2, 550	215		
Colonial Heights	2, 748	None		
Covington	2, 900	485		
Danville	11, 115	2, 022		
Fairfax	3, 515	42		
Falls Church	3, 501	42		
Franklin	1, 518	326		
Fredericksburg	4, 033	613		
Galax	1, 495	15		
Hampton	15, 561	3, 620		
Harrisonburg	3, 400	185		
Hopewell	3, 700	70		
Lynchburg	13, 977	2, 057		
Martinsville	6, 582	796		
Newport News	20, 391	5, 955		
Norfolk	53, 828	10, 085		
Norton	760	60		
Petersburg	5, 939	2, 672		
Portsmouth	17, 440	5, 757		
Radford	4, 304	237		
Richmond	52, 240	17, 335		
Roanoke	31, 979	2, 888		
South Boston	1, 500	260		
~~South Norfolk~~ X				
Staunton	5, 663	408		
Suffolk	2, 555	478		
Virginia Beach	17, 181	1, 184		
Waynesboro	4, 849	177		
Williamsburg	910	130		
Winchester	3, 774	91		
Total	351, 394	63, 373	82	
Aggregate	923, 792	108, 313	82	GRAND TOTAL 1, 032, 187

DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY THE VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT IN THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI BETWEEN APRIL 1, 1962 AND NOVEMBER 1, 1963 AS PREPARED FOR THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

To the Chairman and Members of the United States Commission on Civil Rights

The Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council was organized April 1, 1962, as a research effort designed to develop additional programs which would be most effective in providing voters with the knowledge and will to register in the southern states. One activity of the project has been to financially support other agencies in their respective non-partisan voter registration programs. Mississippi was included in the original eleven southern state area under study by the Voter Education Project.

In May, 1962, preliminary grants were made to the Congress of Racial Equality in support of voter registration activities in the city of Jackson, Mississippi; to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee for work in the city of Jackson, Marshall County, Hattiesburg, and the third and fourth congressional districts of Mississippi; and to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for work in Jackson, Mississippi. These programs were conducted on a 90-day crash program basis during a period when similar programs were being conducted in other southern states by the same agencies and others. The Mississippi programs were confronted with serious opposition from the very beginning, as many registration workers were subjected to arrest and intimidation by local police officers,

county sheriffs, and state troopers, and suffered intimidation from local white residents who were known to be active in the White Citizens Council. The quantitative results of the work in Mississippi, as reflected by actual registration, were lower during this period than in any other state, and this condition of low results remained for as long as the Voter Education Project was conducting programs in Mississippi.

The rather large number of arrests of voter registration workers brought pleas for assistance to the Director of the Voter Education Project, who happened also to be a lawyer. The Director went to Mississippi in August, 1962, and spent several days in an effort to obtain the release of voter registration workers who were then confined in jail in several Mississippi towns, and also represented many of them in court.

Following the meeting of registration workers in Clarksdale, Mississippi, in August, 1962, a car carrying six registration workers was stopped by local police, and all of the passengers were taken to the city jail and locked up without any charges being filed, and without being permitted to make bond until the next day, when each of them was charged with loitering, even though they were in a moving automobile, and en route out of the city on their return home. Charges of "vagrancy," "loitering," and "disturbing the peace" became commonplace where registration workers were concerned. Several registration workers were arrested on a charge of "distributing

without a permit," when they were found handing out leaflets advertising registration meetings.

One municipal judge in a Mississippi delta town warned a young registration worker, brought before him on a charge of "distributing literature without a permit," that if caught doing registration work again in that town, he would be sent to the county juvenile farm. This court, a week or so later, was to try companions of the youngster on the same charge. One of the defendants, director of voter registration work in the area, showed up at the appointed hour, but felt that the white mob which had gathered for the trial made it unsafe for him to appear to receive his modicum of justice. The other defendants arrived with their lawyer, but when he saw the mob which had assembled, the lawyer judged it expedient to plead his clients guilty. This occurred in Indianola.

These incidents are typical of the reaction of the dominant whites to Negro registration efforts in many areas of hard-core states. Statutes and local ordinances, innocuous on their face, are regularly and systematically used to impose what amounts to political criminality on Negroes seeking to exercise the franchise.

The technically simple process of making bail for registration workers charged with violations of local ordinances becomes a study in the delaying tactics by which constitutional guarantees can be scorned. State statutes governing voter registration, especially

literacy tests, are specifically designed to make registration difficult, and are in many cases administered in flagrantly discriminatory fashion. Daily newspapers in these areas have leveled charges of "communist conspiracy" against the Voter Education Project's programs. In one industrial city, organized labor will have nothing to do with voter registration programs because of fear of the "red" tag. Negroes have lost their jobs because whites suspected that they were working in voter registration. Negro churches have been deprived of tax exemption because they were used for voter registration meetings. Rural Negro churches have burned to the ground after having been used on several occasions for registration meetings, and arsonists have unsuccessfully attacked others.

The Greenwood project was in many ways considered to be one of the most successful of the Voter Education Project supported programs. This project was conducted by the Mississippi Council of Federated Organizations, which is composed of individuals affiliated with NAACP, CORE, SNCC, SCLC, and local civic organizations.

As interest in registration began to increase, the distribution of surplus commodities was suspended by Leflore County Welfare officials. COFO workers found a connection between the registration efforts and suspension of food. They sought and secured the cooperation of various persons and groups throughout the country in raising

money, food, clothing, and medicine, particularly for the people of Leflore, but for those of the other counties as well. A number of persons were deprived of their customary source of income because of registration activity, and when they found that the COFO workers were in a position to relieve the worst of their distress through distribution of food, clothing, etc., the bonds between the COFO workers and the local citizens were firmly cemented. The importance of COFO being able to supply, in part, the necessities of life to the people who had been recruited into the registration activity, can hardly be over-emphasized. The aid being given through COFO was worked into the registration framework very effectively and actually became an integral part of the whole program.

By late February, 1963, it became apparent to the Voter Education Project staff that all of our delta registration efforts should be concentrated in one county at a time, and Leflore County presented a real challenge for such an effort. This idea was presented to Bob Moses and the other COFO workers. On February 28, Voter Education Project field director Randolph Blackwell went to Mississippi on a routine field trip and visited Greenville and Greenwood while accompanied by Bob Moses and James Travis, the latter being a young SNCC worker. As the three left Greenwood late at night, they headed west on U. S. Highway No. 82 bound for Greenville with Travis at the wheel of the car. A few miles out from town, a car occupied by three white men (who had been seen around the COFO office earlier) suddenly

pulled alongside; there was a burst of what seemed like machinegun fire from the other vehicle, and young Travis was hit in the neck and shoulder by .45 caliber bullets. The three white men were later apprehended and two were bound over to the Leflore County Grand Jury on a charge of "felonious assault": the third man being turned over to the Juvenile Court as a "minor." The Grand Jury subsequently returned an indictment against the two men charging them with "assault and battery," obviously a much lesser crime than the facts seemed to warrant. The case had never come to trial by 1964, and the charges were then dismissed by the new prosecuting attorney, who happened to be the resident agent of the FBI at the time of the attack on the registration workers. Travis apparently made a good recovery.

The news of this attempted assassination was a matter of national concern in a matter of hours. Within the next twelve hours of the shooting, Wiley A. Branton, Director of the Voter Education Project, had consulted by phone with all of the major participating agencies and suggested a highly concentrated registration campaign in Leflore County. All of the agencies pledged their cooperation, and the Voter Education Project made a public announcement of the stepped-up campaign. Telegrams were sent to Attorney General Robert Kennedy and Governor Ross Barnett advising them of the registration effort and seeking protection for those active in such a campaign. Some twenty-odd SNCC field workers participating in the COFO project were

immediately concentrated in Greenwood, NAACP sent in Amzie Moore and hired five special workers from the Greenwood NAACP Youth Chapter, CORE sent in David Dennis, and SCLC sent in James Bevel and Annell Ponder. All of the agencies awaited instructions from the Voter Education Project on when to send in additional workers or other help; however, an unexpected swell of local volunteers eliminated any necessity for outside workers to be sent in.

By mid-March, Negro applicants were forming long lines at the registrar's office trying to register. But as interest in registration increased, so also did the acts of violence and intimidation against those active in registration. The COFO office was burned by unknown parties, other fires of mysterious origin hit the Negro community, homes were fired into and voter registration workers were shot at. When a large group of concerned people, led by James Forman, Executive Director of SNCC, and Bob Moses went to City Hall to ask the mayor and police officials about protection from such violence, they were turned back with the aid of a "police dog" and the officials refused to talk with them. The leaders of the group informed police that they would proceed to the nearby courthouse to register some of the group. Two of the registration workers were taken into custody, then the police arrested eight others after the group had returned to the church where they had been meeting. With all of the leaders of the registration movement in jail, the local Negro citizens felt that they should walk to the courthouse to

register and in protest of the action of Greenwood officials. Special deputies and police from nearby towns were called in, the local civil defense units (all white) were put on "active duty" and the town took on the air of a major disaster area. As fast as groups of more than four or five Negroes would form, regardless of their purpose, police would order them to disperse and arrested them when they failed to do so. At the same time, whites were permitted to roam the streets in large numbers at will. A decision was made to stop the walking effort and to send applicants down in cars. The registrar's office closes down for lunch around 11:30 a. m., and does not re-open until after 1 p. m. When the office closed for lunch one day, there were far more Negroes waiting to be registered than they had cars to take them all back to their church during the lunch period. The older ones were placed in the few available cars, and the remainder of the group started walking in pairs, led by the Rev. Donald L. Tucker, a young pastor of an African Methodist Episcopal Church. A police car pulled up suddenly, four officers jumped out with a police dog, and without further warning, the dog was permitted to attack and bite the young minister. This act aroused all of the Negro community, and awakened the local Negro ministry to their responsibilities. Where previously it had been difficult to get a church to hold a mass meeting, most of the Negro churches opened their doors for nightly mass meetings which brought packed houses. Several prominent people went to Greenwood and made speeches, and every day saw more and more Negroes going to the court-

house to register.

Record keeping suffered greatly during those tension filled days and it is next to impossible to get information from the local registrar. However, we have actual names of 513 persons who applied for registration in Greenwood between February 26 and April 30, and the actual number would seem even higher. We have no way of determining at this date just how many of these applications were approved. Under Mississippi law, every voter applicant must have his name and address run in the local paper for two weeks before he can complete his application. Considering the known risks of economic and physical intimidation which one must encounter for attempting to register, the Voter Education Project regards the Greenwood project as a major break-through against fear.

The people of Greenwood have high admiration for most of the registration workers, the majority of whom are members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee field staff. This project testifies more profoundly than any other to what can be accomplished when registration workers have the abilities, and take the time that is necessary to build strong personal relationships, undergirded with the development of basic political understandings.

This state presents more resistance to would-be Negro voters than any other state, and offers more intimidation and violence to Negroes than all the others combined. The Voter Education Project has only been able to add 3,871 voters to the rolls in Mississippi during the past two years, a figure lower than the results from a

single small city like Brunswick or Decatur, Georgia, or Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The total Negro registration in the state is approximately 28,000, representing only 6.6% of the Negroes 21 years of age or older. But here, as in southwestern Georgia and Dallas and Wilcox counties in Alabama, the success of the Voter Education Project program cannot be measured solely in terms of new registrants.

Mississippi has a long history of intimidation and violence against Negroes who seek to register, and with the rather large number of cases of injury and death to their persons and destruction of their property, it is little wonder that Negroes developed a fear of attempting to do anything which the white people of that state were opposed to. Despite the massive jailing of citizens, shooting of registration workers, burning of property, and other acts of violence and intimidation of Negroes in Leflore County, more than 2,000 Negroes have gone to the courthouse in Greenwood to attempt to register. Many were never permitted inside, and the majority of those who made it inside were rejected by the registrar. This same story has been repeated in Hattiesburg and other cities.

The Voter Education Project suspended all operations in Mississippi in November, 1963, with the exception of a continuing NAACP project in the city of Jackson. The Voter Education Project had made an effort to allocate funds among the various states in some equitable manner, and the expenditures in Mississippi were heavily out of proportion, while the registration results were extremely low.

No meaningful registration can be expected in the state until the Justice Department is able to win an effective decree enjoining the use of present state registration laws which are designed to keep down Negro registration, and it seemed best to the Voter Education Project staff to expend our resources in other states.

The attached statistics show some interesting figures regarding Negro voter registration in the South, and Column 2 shows the increase in Negro registration between April 1, 1962, and November 1, 1964, in each of the eleven southern states. While this total increase cannot be credited entirely to the efforts of the Voter Education Project program, it is known that most of the registration activity during this period was carried on by the Voter Education Project and its cooperating agencies. Information in our files would indicate that more supplementary funds were provided by other agencies to assist voter registration in Mississippi than in any other state, and the following table, showing the increase in registration and the Voter Education Project expenditures, would not reflect the additional funds spent in each state:

(See following page)

STATE	REGISTRATION INCREASE	VEP EXPENDITURES
ALABAMA	42,700	$ 59,309.33
ARKANSAS	26,000	14,303.71
FLORIDA	117,500	41,787.50
GEORGIA	94,500	96,893.12
LOUISIANA	13,000	62,937.00
MISSISSIPPI	4,500	54,595.00
NORTH CAROLINA	47,500	44,389.15
SOUTH CAROLINA	53,100	94,439.83
TENNESSEE	67,100	39,079.46
TEXAS	133,000	50,780.00
VIRGINIA	89,900	51,001.83
TOTAL	688,800	$ 609,515.93

Respectfully submitted,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director
Voter Education Project

WAB:js

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Respectfully submitted,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director
Voter Education Project

WAB:js

December 3, 1963

MEMORANDUM

To: Wiley A. Brandon and Randolph T. Blackwell
From: Jack Minnis
Re: Registration Dates in the Various States in 1964

FLORIDA: Registration will be open from January 1 through April 1, and from June 1 through October 4.

GEORGIA: Registration for voting in the fall primaries and the general election will be suspended on May 3. The Election Law Study Committee has recommended that the suspension date be set back to July 3, and it is possible that the January assembly will act on this shortly after the first of the year.

TENNESSEE: Registration will be open from January 1 to July 5, and between August 7 and October 4. In Davidson, Hamilton, Knox, and Shelby counties, there are two special registration periods of two days each, beginning not later than June 20 and September 19, respectively, during which registration must be provided at not less than ten places within each county besides the regular registration office. Notice of these possible periods must be given by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the county not less than three days prior to the beginning of each.

In Sullivan County (Blountville), the same conditions as in the above four counties are provided, except that only two regular registration offices are required.

LOUISIANA: Registration will open from January 13 to February 2; from March 5 to June 25, and from July 27 to October 4.

TEXAS: If nothing happens to change the poll tax, poll tax payments are required, or exemption certificates must occur prior to February 1 for voting in 1964 elections.

SOUTH CAROLINA: There will be three consecutive registration days in January, February, March, and April; either eight or fourteen days in May; Three days in June and July; Fourteen days in August, and three days in September and October.

Appointment of registration boards for each county is made upon the written recommendation of the senator from each county between January 1 and March 15, 1964.

In view of the discretion afforded by South Carolina statutes to county registration boards with respect to the registration periods above and beyond those required by statue, the persons recommended by the senators and appointed by the governor can be crucial in many areas in South Carolina.

NORTH CAROLINA: In the counties of Cumberland, Forsyth, Gaston, Guilford, Mecklenburg, Stanley, Union, Wake, Wayne, and Wilson, registration will be open from January 1 through May 9, and from June 20 through October 13.

In all other counties, there will be two registration periods; one running from May 2 through May 16; and the other running from October 10 through October 24. It is my understanding from the statutes and from correspondence with the State Board of Elections, that local registrars do not have discretionary authority to register outside of these periods. However, I suspect that considerable latitude is practiced in some local areas, particularly where county Board of Elections are cooperative.

The State Board of Elections, who are appointed by the governor, appoint the members of the county Boards of Elections. The statute provides that the State Board of Elections will make these appointments on March 20, 1964. The state chairmen of each political party have the right to recommend three electors in each county by appointment to the county Board of Elections, and it is the duty of the State Board of Elections to appoint the county board from the names thus recommended. The state chairmen must make these recommendations prior to March 6.

The county Boards of Election will meet on April 11 in each county to appoint one registrar for each election precinct in the respectife counties. At this time, they will also appoint two judges of election for each precinct. The chairmen of each political party in each county have the right to recommend from three to five electors in each precinct for appointment for registrar, and for judge of election in each precinct, but the county boards apparently are not required to make the appointments from these recommendations, though, I am informed, they customarily make appointments from these nominations. These recommendations must be made prior to April 11.

MISSISSIPPI: Registration is theoretically possible from January 1 through June 3 for voting in the August 25 primary and in the general election. Poll tax for the two preceding years must be paid on or before February 1 for voting in the 1964 primaries and general election.

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:js

December 5, 1963

ADDENDUM TO MEMORANDUM ON REGISTRATION DATES IN THE VARIOUS STATES IN 1964

To: Wiley A. Branton and Randolph T. Blackwell

From: Jack Minnis

VIRGINIA: Section 20 of the Virginia constitution requires that the payment of all state poll taxes legally assessed or assessable against the individual for the three years next preceding that in which he offers to register bene prerequisite for registration. Section 24-67 of the Virginia Election Laws says that each registrar shall register every citizen of the United States who, at least six months prior to the election, has paid to the proper officer, all state poll taxes assessed or assessable against him for three years next preceding such election. Section 24-74 says that on the 30th day preceding the election, registrars shall complete the registration of voters for the succeeding primary or general election. Section 24-76 requires that the registrars, at any time previous to the 30th day preceding the election, register any voter entitled to vote at the next succeeding election.

Unless I have dropped a stitch someplace in all this, poll taxes must be paid at least six months before each primary, or general election. If the poll tax is paid, by that time, then the individual may register up to the 30th day preceding the election. For all those who have not paid poll tax by the prescribed time, both registration and poll tax payment are not possible. This, of course, refers to persons who are not already registered.

Section 21 of the Virginia constitution requires that poll tax be paid at least six months prior to an election in which a registered voter wishes to vote. Thus, it appears that both new registration and poll tax payment cut off on the first day of the sixth month preceding regularly scheduled primaries and general elections. This cut off date applies to the next succeeding election. The state primaries are on July 14, 1964. Thus, all persons wanting to vote in the July 14 primary must pay their poll taxes for the preceding three years, prior to January 14. Persons who are not registered, but who have paid poll taxes prior to January 14 may register at any time up to June 14, and still vote in the July 14 primary; but persons who have not paid the poll tax prior to January

14, apparently, while they may pay the poll tax and register between January 14 and June 14, may not vote in the July 14 primary.

This same six months cut off provision would apply to the general election on November 3. This would mean that poll tax payment qualifying one to register forvote in the general election could be made up to May 3. If I am reading the law correctly, persons who have not paid poll tax prior to May 3 cannot vote in the general election. If poll tax is paid prior to May 3, then registration is possible up to October 13.

It seems clear that not much can be done about the January 14 deadline for voting in the July 14 primary at this late date. Blackwell says he is informed that poll tax payment is discouraged in two ways in Virginia. First of all, it is general knowledge that the tax is not required to be paid; and secondly, Blackwell is told by Brooks that when persons pay poll tax, they then are taxed for personal property. Thus, we probably could not expect that there would be many persons who would have paid the poll tax, and would therefore be eligible fo register for the primary. This would seem to indicate if further inquiry bears it out, that the period between the first of the year and May 3 probably should be devoted to a concentrated effort to get poll taxes paid. Then, there would be the rest of May and the first two weeks of June for registration, and the last 13 days of August and all of September for registration of those who had paid the poll taxes prior to May 3.

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:js

JAN 6 1964

VIRGINIA ELECTION LAWS

* * * *

1963 ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT

(Covering 1963 Extra Session of the General Assembly)

NOTE: Chapter 1 (H 1) becomes effective February 19, 1964—
Chapter 2 (H 2) does not become effective until the
24th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution is ratified.

UA. Reg. PATA

Virginia Registration Data

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

Freeman

STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS
STATE CAPITOL
RICHMOND 19

February 14, 1964

MEMO TO THE GENERAL REGISTRAR

Dear Registrar:

Due to the ratification of the 24th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, several changes have been made in the method of registering voters in Virginia. Therefore, this letter of instructions and the forms are being sent to you as directed by the General Assembly of Virginia at its Special Session held in November 1963. You will find this directive and the changes in the law in the Supplement to the Election Laws which we furnished you in December. In studying the changes you will note there will be two methods of registering persons in the future.

FIRST-PERSONS REGISTERING TO VOTE IN ALL ELECTIONS-SECTION 24-67

A person who applies to you for registration to vote in all elections who has met the age, resident, and the capitation tax requirements will be registered just as you have done in the past and his name will be entered on the registration record you presently are using which contains the names of the persons who have previously registered and still meet the registration requirements under this section. This record will be known as the ROLL OF PERSONS REGISTERED FOR ALL ELECTIONS.

SECOND-PERSONS REGISTERING TO VOTE IN FEDERAL ELECTIONS ONLY-SECTION 24-67.1

The name of the person who applies to you to register for FEDERAL ELECTIONS ONLY who has met the resident and age qualifications, but who has not paid all State poll taxes assessed or assessable against him, should be entered in a separate registration record or system known as ROLL OF PERSONS REGISTERED FOR FEDERAL ELECTIONS ONLY. This person does not have to file a certificate of continuing residence in this his year of registration since that in itself is proof of his residence for that year.

Since most cities and counties having general registrars have set up individual systems, I have no way of knowing just how you keep your records. However, I want to strongly impress upon you that I definitely feel that it is the intent of the law for two separate records to be kept. I have discussed this matter with Honorable Kenneth C. Patty, First Assistant Attorney General, and he wholeheartedly concurs with me that two separate records must be kept. We are providing a registration book for Federal Elections Only for the county precinct registrars. It might be that some of the general registrars might decide to use this book for this year and see just how this works out and then they will know just what arrangements and changes will have to be made in their system before the 1966 Federal elections take place. If you desire to use these books, let us know and we will send you the requested number when they are available

Freeman

for distribution in March. In the meantime, we have directed the precinct registrars to have the person making application to register to vote in Federal Elections only to fill out the usual forms and if he meets the requirements and is eligible to be registered then they will just have to file the forms and when the books are mailed to them in March they will have to enter the names on the new registration books.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSFER-SECTION 24-87.1

Whenever the registrar issues a certificate of transfer he shall show on the certificate whether the person to whom the transfer is issued was registered under the provisions of Section 24-67 or Section 24-67.1. The registrar receiving the transfer shall enter the name of the person on the registration book or other type of record of that precinct maintained for persons registered under the section shown on the certificate of transfer on its appearing to his satisfaction that the person to whom the certificate was issued has resided, prior to the next election, for thirty days in the election district to which he desires to transfer. A supply of forms for this purpose is enclosed.

LIST OF PERSONS REGISTERED TO BE POSTED AND CERTIFIED TO CLERK-SECTION 24-78

When you make up this list just as you have been required to do in the past, you will simply make two separate lists--one showing the names of the persons registered under Section 24-67 for all elections and the other for the persons registered under Section 24-67.1 for FEDERAL ELECTIONS ONLY.

So you see there is really very little change in the law and in your procedure for registering applicants other than keeping two separate registration records and being very careful in keeping the two types of registrations in the proper registration roll.

The new law pertaining to registrations, as well as the law authorizing persons to file certificates of continuing residence, <u>becomes effective on the 19th day of February, 1964.</u> Therefore, you will proceed to register and transfer applicants as set out above after that date. You will find enclosed a supply of Certificate of Continuing Residence Forms for your use in supplying persons who may ask for them. In reading the law you will observe under Section 24-17.2 any person who presently is registered on your books under Section 24-67 and who desires to vote in Federal elections this year without the payment of the capitation tax may do so by merely filing this certificate of continuing residence with the treasurer of the county or city on or before May 2, 1964.

Kindly let me know if I can be of further assistance in this matter.

Sincerely yours,
STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Levin Nock Davis

Levin Nock Davis, Secretary

LND:c
Enclosures

3/27/64

3 Anti Poll Tax Suits Combined In Virginia

3/27/64

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — Three law suits, seeking an end of the poll tax in Virginia for voting in state and local elections, have been combined to simplify and strengthen the legal battle against a franchise tax.

The move includes two Republican anti-poll tax law suits in U. S. District Court here and one filed in Norfolk by Mrs. Evelyn Butts of Norfolk.

In an order entered Tuesday last week, the three judges who will hear the suit said the three cases should be heard together because they have the same aim.

Earlier, the judges consolidated the two Republican suits.

The three-judge panel will hear arguments in the cases May 12.

The suits contend that Virginia's system of poll tax for voting and the certificate of residence violate the U. S. Constitution. The certificate of residence law was enacted at a special session of the General Assembly last November to bolster the state's control of voting, despite passage of the recent anti-poll tax amendment to the U. S. Constitution wiping out the poll tax in federal elections. Virginia offi-

[redacted]

Mrs. Evelyn Butts, a Norfolk civil rights leader, filed suit last fall after the legislature passed the new laws.

The Republican suits were filed last month by Horace E. Henderson, state Republican chairman, and by Lars Forssenius of Roanoke, vice chairman of the Young Republican Federation of Virginia.

Anti-poll tax Virginians are complaining about the road block which the state has set up against voting.

They also contend that the administering of the certificate of residence provision of the latest move to keep the electorate limited adds cost to the franchise system for state.

Registration + Voting

RESULTS OF VEP PROGRAMS

April 1, 1962 to March 31, 1964

	1st Fiscal Yr. 4/1/62-3/31/63	1st 9 Months 2nd Fiscal Yr. 4/1/63-12/31/63	Last 3 Mths. 2nd Fiscal Yr. 1/1/64-3/31/64	Total - as of 3/31/63	April, '64	Total - as of 4/30/64
Alabama	5,598	7,889	1,888	15,375	1,025	16,400
Arkansas	4,952	3,804	-	8,756	-	8,756
Florida	22,790	14,321	16,330	53,441	-	53,441
Georgia	27,156	19,191	12,772	59,119	17,950	77,069
Louisiana	2,765	3,134	411	6,310	-	6,310
Mississippi	1,592	1,636	545	3,773	98	3,871
N. Carolina	9,838	13,485	5,228	28,551	3,479	32,030
S. Carolina	7,357	13,370	11,413	32,140	2,210	34,350
Tennessee	16,269	17,974	4,526	38,769	1,503	40,272
Texas	20,590	100,000*	167,984**	288,574	-	288,574
Virginia	6,100	7,777	2,643	16,520	752	17,272
TOTAL	125,007	202,581	223,740	551,328	27,017	578,345

*Represents an estimate of the new voters paying poll tax for the first time under a VEP-sponsored statewide program through Voters of Texas Enlist (VOTE); includes Latin-Americans, white and Negro registrants. 60,000 are estimated to be Negroes.

**Represents estimate of 100,000 new poll tax payers under the VOTE program; estimated 60,000 registrants for federal elections under a special VOTE campaign. Both of these programs were sponsored by VEP. Also includes an incomplete report of 7,984 registrants for federal elections under a VEP-supported NAACP campaign.

BTW:js

Project No.	Organization	County	4/1/63-12/31/63	1/1/64-3/31/64	April, 1964
Ala.					
2-21	Jefferson Cty. Voter Ed. Proj.	Jefferson	3,679	1,383	214 350
3-13	Tuskegee Civic Association	Macon	309	8	39
3-17	Mobile County Voter Ed. Proj.	Mobile	358	65	
3-19	Colbert County Voters League	Colbert	336	295	70
3-30	Citizens Imp. League	Etowah	95	137	12
3-1	SNCC	Dallas	50	Closed	
2-23	Madison Cty. Coor. Comm.	Madison	203	"	
3-7	"	"	27	"	
3-10	ASCARV	33 cities	1,179	"	
3-21	Montgomery Cty Voter Reg. Prj.	Montgomery	630	"	340
4-9	SCLC	"			340
	Estimate of Unreported Activity		1,023		
		TOTAL	7,889	1,888	1,025
Ark.					
2-18A	SNCC	Jefferson-Lincoln	2,304	Closed	
3-25	Pine Bluff Cn. for Comm.Affs.	Jefferson	Voter Education	"	
	Est. of Unrept'd Activity		1,500		
		TOTAL	3,804		
Fla.					
3-5	CORE	Dade	6,586	2,817	Closed
		Gadsden	-	875	"
		Leon	-	771	"
3-6	NAACP	Alachua	422	Closed	
		Polk	626	1,876	"
		Jackson	626	Closed	
		Marion	1,971	"	

3-6 cont.	NAACP	Orange	1,085	646	Closed
		Pinellas	1,136	644	"
		Hillsborough	1,047	451	"
		Volusia	-	1,640	"
		Duval	-	6,610	"
Est. of Unrep'd Act'y			822		
		TOTAL	14,321	16,330	
Ga. 3-19	SNCC	Lee, Terrell, Sumter	55	Closed	
3-25	SCCV	First Cong. District	357	"	
3-2	ACRC	Fulton	4,925	"	
3-4	Bibb Cty. Coor. Com.	Bibb	1,214	"	
3-6	NAACP	Richmond	195	497	184
		Glynn	3,052	1,740	Closed
		Muscogee	277	Closed	
		Dekalbg	2,043	1,668	475 927
		Tri-County	-	2,766	51
		Clarke	-	103	100 374
		Floyd	-	399	1,049
3-26	SNCC	Doughtery	132	400	Closed
		Chatham	551	4,194	1,782
		Statewide	6,390		4,960
4-4	SNCC	Lee, Sumter, Terrell	-	192	
4-7	ACRC-SCLC	Fulton	-	813	1,188 6,365
4-9	SCLC	Doughtery	-	-	495
		TOTAL	19,191	12,772	17,950

La. 3-5	CORE	E.Baton Rouge	137	-	
		Avoyelles		-	
		St.Landry			
		Plaquemine		48	
		St.Bernard			
		E. Feliciana	39		
		Iberville	594	65	37
		Pte.Coupe	137	13	
		St.Helena	103	11	57
		Tangipahpa	215	67	
		St. Tammany	87	29	
		Ascension	31	-	126
		Ouachita	8	160	
		W.Baton Rouge	153		
		W.Feliciana	13		
		Tensas	-	18	
3-6	NAACP	E.Baton Rouge	310		
3-22	Coor. Coun. of N. O.	Orleans	425		
3-24	The Grail	Lafayette	272		
Estimate of Unrep'd Activity			610		
		TOTAL	3,134	411	
4-11	NAACP	Calcasieu	Voter		314
Miss. 3-3	Miss. Voter Summ.		Education V		
3-15	Rts. Proj.		"		

3-6	NAACP	Jackson-Harrison	180		
		Jones	443		
		Hinds	693	545	15 83
Estimate of Unrep'd Activity			320		
		TOTAL	1,636	545	98
N. C.					
3-6	NAACP	Guilford	2,046	796	
		Johnson	621		
		Brunswick	412		
		Durham	425		
		Harnett		200	
3-11	NUL Winston-Salem	Forsyth	Voter Education and Research		
3-18	Amer. Friends Serv. Comm.	Guilford	803		
3-23	Non-Part.Vot. Reg. Comm.	Mecklenburg	5,236	398	1.360
3-28	Vot. Reg.Proj. W-S NAACP-CORE	Forsyth	942	1.765	837
3-27	SNCC	Wake		1.208	884 398
4-2	Cit. Com. of W-S W. Cty.	Wilson		861	
Estimate of Unrep'd Activity			3,000		
		TOTAL	13,485	5.228	3.479
S. C.					
2-19	SNCC	Orangebg.	-		
3-16	VEP of Charleston	Charleston	1,348	55	
		Berkeley	466	99	
3-6	NAACP	Anderson	256		
		Greenville	450	4.049	
3-20	2ndCong.Dist. SC Voter Proj.	Aiken	649	370	

3-20 cont.	S.C. Voter Project	Richland	855	482	
		Bamberg	30	80	
		Barnwell	12	11	
		Orangeburg	645	129	143
		Calhoun	76	20	4
		Lexington	286	71	
3-29	1st Cong.Dist. VEP	Allendale	72	44	41
		Beaufort	212	200	45
		Berkeley	60	60	71
		Charleston	-	121	74
		Clarendon	84	70	10
		Colleton	105	295	63
		Dorchester	93	71	39
		Hampton	38	79	52
		Jasper	32	125	15
3-5	5th Cong.Dist CORE	Cherokee	119	170	52
		Chesterfld	209	252	88
		Chester	166	220	133
		Fairfield	185	175	36
		Kershaw	284	351	116
		Lancaster	91	158	32
		Union	146	252	76
		York	683	431	100
3-5	6th Cong.Dist CORE	Darlington	383	358	143
		Dillon	159	181	39

	6th Cong.Dist.				
3-5 cont.	CORE	Florence	606	371	116
		Georgetn.	287	376	114
		Horry	292	234	90
		Lee	243	196	60
		Marion	223	241	45
		Marlboro	206	99	38
		Wmsburg	455	280	151
	CORE	Clarendon	217	-	
		Spartanbg.	620	288	109
		Sumter	349	369	135
Est. of Unrep'd Activity			1,698		
		TOTAL	13,370	11,413	2,210
Tenn.					
3-6	NAACP	Shelby	10,513	1,642	
		Haywood	86	154	
		Hamilton	3,005	792	
		Maury	243	21	
		Madison	1,116	150	98 302
		Montgomery	204	93	
		Gibson	-	274	
		Knox	2,556	594	840
3-14	YWCA/NSCAF VEP	Dadidson	200	806	263
4-3	Middle Tenn. Voter Reg.Proj.	"		806	263
Est. of Unrept'd Activity			51		
		TOTAL	17,974	4,526	1,503

Texas						
1-22	VOTE	Statewide	100,000*	160,000**		
3-6	NAACP	"		7,984 ***		
		TOTAL	100,000	167,984		
Va.	All Cit. Reg.					
3-24	Com. of No.Va.	Alexandria		700		
		Arlington		802		
		Clark	60	106		
		Fairfax		212		
		Loudon				
		Fauquier		212		
		Prince William				
		Warren				
	Peninsula					
3-9	Coor. Comm.	Newport News	312			152
	Tidewater					
3-8	Vot.Reg.Comm.	Norfolk	778	204		498
3-26	SCLC	Danville	679			
		Petersburg	71	137		102
	Va. Voters					
4-1	Lge.	Statewide				
	for					
4-9	Crusade/Voters	Richmond		250		
3-6	NAACP	Nansemond	400			
		Roanoke	-			
		Bucking-ham	-			
		Prince Edward	206			
		Greens-ville	-			
		Isle of Wight	105			
		Cumber-land	52			
		Din-[illegible]	[illegible]			

3-6	NAACP	Sussex	-		
		Powhatan	255		
		Surry	30		
		Charlottes-ville	88		
		Richmond	1,694		
		Fredericks-burg	129		
		Lynchburg	62		
Est of Unreport'd Activity			22,800		
		TOTAL	7,777	2,643	752

*Represents an estimate of the new voters paying poll tax for the first time under a VEP-sponsored statewide program through Voters of Texas Enlist (VOTE); Includes Latin-Americans, white and Negro registrants. 60,000 are estimated to be Negroes.

**Represents estimate of 100,000 new poll tax payers under the VOTE program; estimated 60,000 registrants for federal elections under a special VOTE campaign.

***Incomplete results of registrants for federal elections under VEP-supported NAACP campaign.

Barbara I. Whitaker
Research Assistant

BIW:gs

PA
BW

NATIONAL STUDENT Y W C A

VOTER EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION

Summer, 1964

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

1. Fill out the attached application forms in duplicate.

2. Attach to each application a passport or wallet-size photograph of yourself.

3. Attach an official college transcript of grades.

4. Enclose a check or money order for the $10 application fee, which is to be applied to the total participation fee. Make check or money order payable to NATIONAL BOARD, YWCA.

5. Certification of Physical Health. Fill out the second side before you visit your physician. Have him fill out the front of the form and return it to: Mrs. Patricia J. Brown, National Student YWCA, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

6. Recommendations. Give the two recommendation forms and stamped envelopes addressed to Mrs. Brown, as above, to:

   a. the employed director or volunteer advisor of a campus YWCA or SCA

   b. a professor under whom you have studied or other person who knows well your qualifications for this program.

   Ask them to mail their recommendation as soon as possible.

PLEASE NOTE: Your application is not complete and cannot be considered by the Selection Committee until we have received the material covered in items 1 through 6, above.

Each of these items should reach this office as soon as possible and no later than May 22, 1964.

Selections of participants will be made by a selection committee of the National Student YWCA and you will be notified whether or not you have been accepted on or before June 15, 1964.

Please address application materials and all inquiries to: Mrs. Patricia J. Brown, National Student YWCA, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

SVRP-su 4/64

VOTER EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION PROJECT

SUMMER, 1964

The historic concern of the YWCA in the field of human relations requires that the organization dynamically respond to the current social revolution in the United States. Civil Rights leaders consider that voter registration is a key to obtaining Negro rights. Therefore, the National Student YWCA will sponsor a five-week Voter Education and Registration Project in the summer of 1964.

Purpose

- to help persons become responsible citizens through registering to vote and voting;
- to train participants for continuing voter registration and education in their own communities;
- to provide an experience in assessing community conditions and learning techniques for handling hostility, apathy, etc.;
- to involve students personally in the revolution of equality.

Participants

This program is open to students of all races and creeds who have a serious interest in the purpose and goals of the program. All participants must be willing to subject themselves to the discipline of training and conduct themselves under this discipline throughout the project. The maximum number of students who can be accepted for this program is twenty.

Criteria for Selection of Participants

- demonstrated maturity and conviction in the area of civil rights;
- ability and willingness to articulate personal conviction about the purpose and program of the project;
- demonstrated ability to participate responsibly in group life;
- good physical health and endurance;
- willingness to carry some responsibility for Voter Education and Registration in one's own home and/or campus community.

Program

The project will be located in Norfolk, Virginia where Negroes are experiencing restrictions in exercising their right to vote and where there is a specific need for increased registration.

Norfolk has a number of Voter Registration Projects. The Voter Registration Project of the National YWCA will be done in cooperation with the Tidewater Voter Registration Project, an organization sponsored by the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council.

The project will be conducted for five weeks. The first week will be spent in orientation to the community by local community leaders; instruction in methods of voter registration and education; and training in techniques of non-violence to prepare the participants for possible difficulties. This training will be done in conjunction with civil rights organizations.

The daily schedule of the project will be planned to facilitate the registration of the greatest number of voters. The last four days of the project will be spent in preparing an evaluation of the experience.

The schedule of work will provide for six days of work per week in active voter registration and related activities. Our main purpose in going to Norfolk is TO DO VOTER REGISTRATION. However, there will be time provided for recreation, rest and relaxation.

Dates of our Project

July 11 through August 14, 1964. (These dates have been chosen in order that we may work in Norfolk at a time when the books are open. City and state elections will make it necessary for the Norfolk books to be closed for most of the period prior to July 15.)

Project participants should arrive in Norfolk by 4:00 p.m. on Saturday, July, 11. July 12, 13 and 14 will be used as a period of orientation to the city, and intensive training for our work in voter registration. Our field work will begin July 15. No person who is not present for the orientation and training will be permitted to participate in the project. The project will close with dinner on Friday, August 14.

Housing

for women: Phyllis Wheatley YWCA, Park Avenue and Corprew Street

for men: Hunton YMCA

All arrivals should report for registration on July 11 to:

the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA

Costs

The total costs for the five-week project will be $150.00 including room, board, insurance and program fees. A ten dollar ($10.00) registration fee is to accompany each application. If the student is not accepted for the project, this fee will be refunded. Some scholarship aid is available. If you are interested in applying for scholarship funds, include with your application, a letter stating your financial situation -- how much of the total cost you can pay and what additional money you would need in order to participate.

About the City of Norfolk

The city of Norfolk, Virginia is a part of the Norfolk-Portsmouth metropolitan area which consists of four contiguous cities: Norfolk, Portsmouth, Chesapeake and Virginia Beach. This complex is Virginia's largest metropolitan area and is 88% urban.

Norfolk is

. . . . the largest naval installation in the world
A special narrated tour of the Norfolk Naval Base and the Naval Air Station will be available for project participants;

. . . . a city of "gardens-by-the-sea."
On one of our "days off" we may take a trackless train ride through the blooming crepe myrtle and roses, take a boat tour through the winding canals and across the lake, then pause for refreshments in the Japanese Garden Tea House;

. . . . only 40 miles from historic Williamsburg.
One of our free days will be spent exploring there the history of colonial America.

Norfolk offers also

. . . . a museum of arts and sciences, with special exhibits on Tidewater history and world art;

. . . . outstanding natural history collections;

. . . . beaches and fishing spots which are well known features of the Norfolk community.

What to Bring

We will be in Norfolk during its warmest season. According to the Chamber of Commerce, Norfolk's Julys have an average mean temperature of 75.50, but we would advise you to be prepared for warmer temperature!

Work Clothes

For a girl:	should include cotton dresses, skirts and blouses
For the men:	slacks and sport shirts
For everyone:	comfortable walkimg shoes; lightweight topcoat and/or sweaters for cool evenings; shorts and bathing suits for playtime!
Special to girls:	Be sure to bring a hat and a pair of gloves
Special to boys:	A suit and tie - for those special occasions when they may be needed.
Special to everyone:	A rain hood, and/or raincoat would also be advisable.

Method of Application

Application forms, reference forms and a health blank are attached. Upon completion of these forms, please return them to:

Mrs. Patricia J. Brown
National Student YWCA
600 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Deadline for receipt of completed application materials is May 22, 1964. Applicants will be notified of their selection on or before June 15, 1964.

SVRP-su
4/64

TO BE COMPLETED IN DUPLICATE
PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT IN BLACK INK

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACE BELOW
NAME _____
References received: 1. _____
2. _____
Application fee paid: _____
Health blank received: _____
Disposition: _____
Date: _____

Please attach a passport or wallet size photograph of yourself in this space

NATIONAL STUDENT Y.W.C.A.

Voter Education and Registration Project

Student Application

PERSONAL DATA

Name: _____ Citizenship: _____ Date of Birth: _____

Present address: _____ Phone: _____ Birthplace: _____

_____ Height: _____

If you will leave present address before project begins, where can you be reached (give dates): Weight: _____

Marital Status: _____

FAMILY

Father's name and address: _____ Age: _____ Occupation: _____

_____ Telephone: _____ Religion: _____

Mother's maiden name and present address: _____ Age: _____ Occupation: _____

_____ Telephone: _____ Religion: _____

Brothers and Sisters:

Name: _____ Age: _____ Occupation: _____

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

EDUCATION

Must you work to put yourself through college? _____

If so, what percent of your expenses must you earn? _____

How? _____

Intended occupation: _____

College: _____ Graduate School: _____
Class: _____ (name and location)

Major: _____ Dates: _____ Degree: _____

Minor: _____ Field: _____
Grade Average: _____

List other part-time or full-time jobs you have held:

U.S.A. travel (give dates and places):

Travel abroad:

ACTIVITIES AND EXPERIENCES Your part in YWCA or SCA and other organizations. In which have you held office?

1. On your campus:

2. In the community or region where you live:

3. On a national level:

Previous project or conference experience:

Project:	Sponsor:	Dates:

Who interested you in this project?

What books have most influenced your thinking lately?

USE EXTRA SHEETS OF PAPER TO WRITE THESE BRIEF NARRATIVE ANSWERS:

1. Describe briefly any experience you have had with people of other races, religions and cultures. Indicate how this experience has equipped you to listen and learn from persons of other cultures and commitments.

2. Describe briefly any special training or experience you have had which would help qualify you for participation in this project.

3. How does your present religious faith or understanding of life's meaning affect (a) your understanding of yourself and (b) your thinking and action on social, political, racial and international issues.

4. Briefly indicate why you are interested in being a member of the Voter Education and Registration Project. Indicate ways in which you will share your experience in the ongoing life of the YWCA on your campus and/or in your community.

In making this application, I affirm:

- my support of the stated purpose of the Voter Registration Project;
- my willingness to do the necessary study, preparation, and reporting;
- my willingness to participate fully and responsibly in the project; and
- my willingness to contribute to a program of political education and citizenship training on my campus and/or in my home community.

_____
Signature of Applicant

_____
(Date)

TO BE COMPLETED IN DUPLICATE
PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT IN BLACK INK

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACE BELOW
NAME _____
References received: 1. _____
2. _____
Application fee paid: _____
Health blank received: _____
Disposition: _____
Date: _____

Please attach a passport or wallet size photograph of yourself in this space

NATIONAL STUDENT Y.W.C.A.

Voter Education and Registration Project

Student Application

PERSONAL DATA

Name: _____ Citizenship: _____ Date of Birth: _____

Present address: _____ Phone: _____ Birthplace: _____

_____ Height: _____

If you will leave present address before project begins, where can you be reached (give dates): Weight: _____

Marital Status: _____

FAMILY

Father's name and address: _____ Age: _____ Occupation: _____

_____ Telephone: _____ Religion: _____

Mother's maiden name and present address: _____ Age: _____ Occupation: _____

_____ Telephone: _____ Religion: _____

Brothers and Sisters:

Name: _____ Age: _____ Occupation: _____

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

EDUCATION

Must you work to put yourself through college? _____

If so, what percent of your expenses must you earn? _____

How? _____

Intended occupation: _____

College: _____ Graduate School: _____

Class: _____ (name and location)

Major: _____ Dates: _____ Degree: _____

Minor: _____ Field: _____

Grade Average: _____

List other part-time or full-time jobs you have held:

U.S.A. travel (give dates and places):

Travel abroad:

ACTIVITIES AND EXPERIENCES Your part in YWCA or SCA and other organizations. In which have you held office?

1. On your campus:

2. In the community or region where you live:

3. On a national level:

Previous project or conference experience:

Project:	Sponsor:	Dates:

Who interested you in this project?

What books have most influenced your thinking lately?

USE EXTRA SHEETS OF PAPER TO WRITE THESE BRIEF NARRATIVE ANSWERS:

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- my willingness to participate fully and responsibly in the project; and
- my willingness to contribute to a program of political education and citizenship training on my campus and/or in my home community.

_____
Signature of Applicant

_____
(Date)

CONFIDENTIAL

RECOMMENDATION FOR PARTICIPANTS IN

VOTER EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION PROJECT

NAME OF APPLICANT_____ COLLEGE OR ASSOCIATION_____

This summer the National Student YWCA will sponsor a Voter Education and Registration Project in a Southern city of the United States. The project will last for six weeks and will serve the double purpose of registering voters in the city where it is held and training the participants in the techniques and methods involved in voter education and registration so that they can initiate and participate in projects in their own home or campus communities.

Participants in the project must have:

- demonstrated maturity and conviction in the area of civil rights;
- ability and willingness to articulate personal conviction about the purpose and program of the project;
- demonstrated ability to participate responsibly in group life;
- good physical health and endurance;
- willingness to carry some responsibility for Voter Education and Registration in the home and/or campus community.

In light of these criteria, would you kindly aid the Selection Committee in judging whether the applicant meets the requirements of this program? It is our purpose to secure an understanding of the applicant and we urge you to be completely frank in justice both to the person and to the program. Please withhold nothing favorable or unfavorable that will enable us to assess the applicant's qualifications:

- over -

Insofar as you have had opportunity to observe, would you comment on the applicant's capacity to share this experience in the campus and/or home community upon return:

If possible, list other persons qualified to give a sound appraisal of the applicant:

Name	Address	Position

Signature _____ Date _____

Address _____ Position _____

Please return to: Mrs. Patricia J. Brown, National Student YWCA
600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022

Please complete and return to:
National Student YWCA
600 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022

NATIONAL STUDENT YWCA

CERTIFICATION OF PHYSICAL HEALTH
(to be filled in by physician)

_____ has applied to participate in
(type name of applicant in this space)
a Voter Education and Registration Project this summer. This program will involve a strenuous work schedule, long hours, and living harmoniously with students and adults of many backgrounds in close quarters. Food will be adequate in quantity and quality but participants should have the capacity to adjust to differences in diet.

Emotional maturity and stability are most important to full participation and benefit from this project.

In light of the above, I_____, M.D. have
(name of examining physician)
examined the applicant. On the basis of this examination and, knowing the applicant's medical history, I:

a._____ find no evidence of conditions which would cause me to question the applicant's physical and/or emotional fitness for participation.

b._____ believe the applicant's participation might be limited by the following conditions.

c_____ question the applicant's physical and/or emotional fitness for participation for the following reasons (use additional sheet if you wish):

Please indicate any precautions or special medication needed should the applicant be accepted for this program:

How long has the applicant been your patient?

Additional comments:

_____
Signature of Physician
Address:_____

Date:_____ _____

-over-

TO BE FILLED IN BY APPLICANT

(Use X to mean "Yes." Use O to mean "No." Tell further detail to physician)

Average Wt. _____
recent gain _____ loss _____
On diet _____ Own _____ M.D.'s _____
Allergies _____
Freq. Headaches _____
Sinus _____ Chr. Cough _____
Sore throats _____
Nosebleeds _____
Number of colds per year _____
Difficulty in hearing _____
Glasses all the time _____
last eye exam. _____

Reg. dental care _____
Fainting _____ Dizziness _____
Convulsions _____
Abn. Blood Pressure _____
Asthma _____ Hay fever _____
Shortness of Breath _____
Heart trouble _____
Ankles swell _____ Varicose Veins _____
Chronic fatigue _____
Pain in abdomen _____
Bowels Reg. _____
irreg. _____ bleeding _____

Urinary frequency _____ any pain _____ bleeding _____
Skin trouble _____ Chr. sores _____
Backaches _____ Stomach trouble _____
Unusually nervous _____
Others _____

Check by giving year:

Rheumatic fever _____
Scarlet fever _____
Diphtheria _____
Infantile paralysis _____
Thyroid trouble _____

Pleurisy _____
Pneumonia _____
Diabetes _____
Tuberculosis _____
Discharging ears _____

Ever live in Tropics _____

Do you have a physical handicap? Explain: _____

Have you ever been hospitalized? Give dates and reasons: _____

TESTS

Year		Result
	TB Skin	
	X-Ray Chest	
	Wassermann	
	Basal Metab.	
	Urinalysis	
	Small Pox Vac.	
	Typhoid Inoculation	
	Diphtheria Toxoid	

Medication used frequently (lax., vitamins, etc.):

Operations: (incl. tonsils, disloc., fractures, etc.) _____

Menses: regular ____ interval ____ duration ____ FLOW: heavy ____ med. ____ lt. ____ pain _____
Discharge or bleeding between ____ upset before ____ lose time from work _____
Exercise during ____ no. children ____ no. miscarriages ____ date of last period _____

Family illnesses: (TB, etc.) _____

Signature of applicant _____

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965

CCR Special Publication—Number 4 *August 1965*

VEP - folder

Report of

Congressman James A. Mackay's

CITIZENS PANEL ON REGISTRATION
AND VOTING

Mrs Rose Green

by:

Mary Green - Chairman

Fruit of
Durham's, and
at Katzenbach lecture

Fourth Congressional District
Georgia
Fall - 1965

BACKGROUND:

The Fourth Congressional District Citizens Panel on Registration and Voting is one of thirty-one non-partisan groups created by Congressman James A. Mackay. Members have either volunteered or have been chosen by the Chairman.

In September of 1965, about twelve of us held our first meeting. It was the unanimous opinion of the Panel that we should try and have a comprehensive registration drive.

Mr. Mackay was asked what he thought of the idea and he gave it his enthusiastic support. He originated the idea of registering a Division for Democracy, i.e. 15,000 new voters, and asked us to begin at once instead of the Spring of 1966 as the Panel suggested.

We set the dates of October 1 through November 20 for the Drive. Since that gave us only two weeks for planning, we decided to run a pilot project instead of a full-scale drive. We would register voters in a variety of places and times to see what was most effective for a repeat effort in the Spring.

WHICH COUNTIES PARTICIPATED:

The registrars of Fulton, Rockdale, and DeKalb Counties were contacted. We told them we would like to run a neighborhood registration drive in the Congressional District using volunteer deputy registrars in an effort to seriously improve voter participation. Rockdale County did not even seem interested; Mr. Hay of Fulton County said we could not work there until after the first of the year; but Mr. Frank Thomas of DeKalb (who was already making plans for some sort of neighborhood registration) agreed to train our group.

The Drive, therefore, had to be limited to DeKalb County since by law to register a voter in a given county, the Registrar or Deputy must be a resident and a voter in that county.

Without the wonderful help, to say nothing of patience of Mr. Thomas and his Administrative Assistant, Mrs. Dorothy House, all during the Drive, it never could have succeeded.

TRAINING:

We arranged to have a two-hour training session in the Registrar's office. The Panel members were asked to recruit possible deputies and to have them there on one particular night, since there would be no repeat session. The League of Women Voters were particularly good at finding these people.

Forty-one volunteers showed up for the course. There were men and women, both Negro and white, young and old (one 18-year old, one 72-year old), and they came from all parts of the county.

We were taught the laws concerning registration, as well as how to fill out the forms which are typed and sent directly to the data processing center. The Panel prepared and sent to the volunteers mimeographed instructions, a list of proper abbreviations, and phostatic copies of sample registration forms. Different procedures are followed for men, single women, married women, and divorcees, to say nothing of transfers from within the county or state, or naturalized citizens.

We had to return for a second briefing session where we registered each other while Mr. Thomas or Mrs. House watched. Then we were sworn in as deputies for a three-month period. Out of the original forty-one deputies, twenty-six became deputies. Some were not eligible to vote, some could not type, others simply did not make it and, as I said, there was no second chance. If you missed a session, you were out.

WHERE WE REGISTERED:

P.T.A.'s - The DeKalb P.T.A. Council thought voter registration was a good project for each P.T.A. and within twelve hours of their decision, schools were requesting deputies for P.T.A. meetings. We went to seventeen schools and had to turn down twenty others because of other commitments. We took the schools in order of calls. We never asked to go to any. We went to as many schools as we did because of the strong interest and cooperation we got from the P.T.A.'s.

Colleges - The first week of November was College Week. We spend several two-hour sessions at Emory, Oglethorpe and the DeKalb College.

Industry - We spend one day at the Complete Auto Transit Company and would like to do more of this kind of work next time. Many workers simply cannot get to the Registrar's office during the week.

Churches and Community Centers - We went to seven churches and community centers. This is a particularly good way to reach small rural communities.

Shopping Centers - The Panel went to seven shopping centers. In some stores, we registered inside in a prominent place but sometimes we worked outside. We went to several Sears, Big Apple, A & P, and Belks stores, and one night we worked in front of Rich's on the mall at the new North DeKalb Center.

Regular Drive - Mr. Thomas had already set up some evening registration times for Stone Mountain and weekly registration in Chamblee in addition, of course, to the daily hours in Decatur.

PLACES, PEOPLE, AND HOURS:

We worked in two-hour shifts using the ratio of one deputy to two typists. Incidentally, the deputies trained the typists usually one-half hour before each session, and there were at least two deputies assigned each place.

The P.T.A.'s and the student councils at the three colleges supplied typists and typewriters. We had to supply them at all other places, as well as getting signs, tables, and chairs.

The Panel went to thirty-five different places and spent eighty-four hours of actual registration time.

There were 150 volunteers working on the Drive as deputies, typists, schedulers, drivers, publicity handlers, or the like.

On this special effort, not including Mr. Thomas and his ataff or the Mackay office staff, the Panel spent approximately 1500 man hours in a six-week period. This also does not include the time spent by the Girl Scouts or the various children of Panel members.

PUBLICITY:

Total coverage is essential for this kind of Drive to be successful and thanks to a marvelous publicity chairman, we did get news of the Drive around the county.

Newspapers - There were newspaper stories of the Drive, both before and during the six-week period. And certainly special thanks must go to the Decatur-DeKalb News and the DeKalb New Era for running our weekly schedule in a prominent place. These papers reach about 75,000 readers each week and their help was very effective.

Radio and T.V. - Fifteen radio stations carried announcements each week of where registrars would be. These spots also carried information about who could register. We didn't ever say it was anyone's duty or beg them to register. These techniques may be tempting, but are quite ineffective. We did say what the Panel was doing and what they could do, i.e. register to vote and join the Division for Democracy.

There was no T.V. coverage. We simply never had time to call them once we got going.

Special Handouts - Whenever we were in a neighborhood at either a school or shopping center, the P.T.A.'s who were working with us put announcements of the Drive in their bulletins, or distributed notices in entire neighborhoods. We learned to use P.T.A. meetings as general affairs announcing, for example, that we would be at Clarkston High School between 7 - 9 p.m. on a given evening, and not just at the Clarkston P.T.A.

There were also some stories in high school papers and notices were put in some church and club bulletins.

SPECIAL GIRL SCOUT EFFORT:

In the Gresham Park area a Girl Scout troop distributed notices in the neighborhood, then stood at the school door the night of P.T.A. - along with the school patrol - asking everyone who came if they needed to register and then showing them where the deputies were. This worked very well.

A much larger effort took place in Doraville, where 200 Girl Scouts distributed 6,000 handbills in one week, going door-to-door, advertising our shopping center campaign. We chose stores in that area and while the registrars and typists were at work, and older Cadet Troops handed out fliers to everyone they saw, showing them where they could register. This was not only fun but very successful.

TOTALS:

During the special Registration Drive which officially began October 1 and ended November 20, the following numbers of new voters were registered:

Rockdale County	75
Fulton County (Not just the part in the 4th District)	750
DeKalb County	3,500

The Panel registered approximately half of the DeKalb voters in our and one-half weeks, and we feel that our efforts were responsible for a good portion of the others. We did not ever confine our efforts or publicity to just our work, and Mr. Thomas did the same for us.

The youngest voter we registered was 17½ and the oldest was 82. The new voters came from all parts of the county.

The Drive cost $127.50 which was spent for signs, paper, pens, mimeographing, and the like.

We estimate that it cost approximately one hour of adult volunteer time for each new voter registered, when you include training sessions, working, driving, scheduling, etc.

THINGS LEARNED:

When the Registration Drive is repeated, it should be planned at least two months in advance and the schedule reasonably firm before any registration begins.

There should be a much larger pool of well-trained deputies and typists. Both jobs are essential for success.

One of our more interesting findings is that it is only worthwhile to

register in special places when men can go; that is, evenings or Saturdays. For some reason women don't tend to go alone to register, even to the corner store.

We found that several days' notice is needed for neighborhoods to really turn out. This should be followed by a last-minute reminder, if possible.

Any future drive should have a full-time paid director with an office available. This particular drive never could have succeeded without the tremendous help from Congressman Mackay's office. A really large effort would require full-time assistance.

There was general agreement among those of us who worked in this Drive that the whole registration procedure in Georgia is unduly lengthy and complicated. The oath is long (you in effect repeat several times that you have told the truth) and many questions on the form e.g. mother's maiden name, father's first name, date of birth as well as age (which often don't agree!) color of skin, hair, eyes, weight, etc., do not seem too relevant to voting. Furthermore, the signature required is not your customary one, but must be done in exactly one way or the whole business is invalidated. This is all written into the state law. We feel it could stand immediate revision.

CONCLUSIONS:

Generally speaking, 30& of the eligible people in any given area are not registered to vote. Some people assured us that everyone in their neighborhoods were registered but, to their surprise and our pleasure, we had many new registrations there, as well as every place else.

We feel that so-called voter apathy is an over-rated concept. Once people got used to the idea of neighborhood registration and realized that we were genuine deputies, they came in a steady stream to register -- sometimes in very bad weather and often with babies and small children in tow. They all thanked us for being there, and we had numerous requests for another drive. For families with one or no automobile, or where people work without time off, some sort of neighborhood registration is essential.

Our Panel feels the response to our Drive has been tremendous. Whenever you make it just as possible for one person to register and vote as it is for the next, regardless of who he is, where he lives or works, or any other such factor, then you will have full participation in government.

Estimated Southern Negro Voter Registration (4/22/66)

Alabama	228,000
Arkansas	80,000
Florida	292,400
Georgia	265,000
Louisiana	223,505
Mississippi	147,957
North Carolina	258,000
South Carolina	177,000
Tennessee	218,000
Texas	500,000
Virginia	185,000
Total	2,574,862

VEP file

PRESS RELEASE

~~The Voter Education Project~~
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
JAckson 2-8764

FOR RELEASE TO
ALL PAPERS

~~MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1966~~

When James Meredith was ambushed and wounded June 6 in his home state of Mississippi, it was at least the 17th incident in connection with registration and voting in the South since the Voting Rights Act went into effect last August.

The Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council today listed the 17 incidents and acts of violence. The Meredith incident, said the VEP, demonstrates the fact that while the Voting Rights Act guaranteed rights of registration and voting, it did not guarantee the safety of those who are trying to see that these rights are exercised.

The shooting of James Meredith took place on the eve of the Mississippi primary in which thousands of Negroes were voting for the first time. Largely because of threats, reprisals, intimidation and fear, Mississippi's Negro registration remains the lowest in the South. The figure now stands at approximately 125,000, which is 29.6 per cent or less than one-third of the Negro voting age population.

Illustrating widespread fear is a report received at the end of May from Mississippi county in which is located one of 62 programs the VEP is assisting in various Southern communities. Twenty-five persons had refused to register, the report said, "because they are afraid of being kicked out of their homes." The report added that "some say they will go to register if everyone on the plantation goes." The report explained that "the boss's" wife watched out the window in order to report to her husband any laborers seen talking to registration workers.

Meredith had been quoted as saying a major purpose of his march was to "get rid of" this and similar fears on the part of Mississippi Negroes. The VEP has received other reports of registration and voting fears on the part of Negroes as far north and east as Virginia.

The list below was prepared from newspaper clippings and and other sources. It includes those incidents related, seemingly related or possibly related to voting, elections or registration since August of 1965.

"No doubt," said VEP Director Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., "the list is not complete. Many incidents, particularly in rural areas, never get reported, investigated or publicized. Yet, the list provides an idea of why many Negroes in the South are afraid to register and vote."

August, 1965---Freddie Lee Thomas, 16, was found dead on a highway near Greenwood, Miss. The death was ruled a hit-and-run accident, but half brother said young Thomas was killed to discourage Negro voter registration efforts.

September, 1965---A local union official, active in the Northampton County voters movement at Conway, N. C. and speaker at a three-county voters rally was the target of a cross-burning and a beating by whites.

September, 1965---Shotgun blasts were fired into the home of the state vice president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at Laurel, Miss. He had helped gather complaints which had resulted in federal voter examiners being sent into Jones County.

October, 1965---In Washington, Ga., 13 civil rights workers swore out peace warrants against the white driver of a pickup truck, charging that he tried to run them down. The Negroes were among 110 who marched on the Wilkes County courthouse. Their complaints included alleged voter-registration discrimination.

October, 1965---Fights broke out between whites and Negroes at Blackville, S. C., during a municipal election in which Negroes were waging write-in campaigns.

October, 1965---Two Negroes were wounded by a shotgun blast fired from a passing car just after they had left a Negro voter rally at Suffolk, Va.

October, 1965---A fire in Lowndes County, Ala., it was reported, destroyed a house that a Negro candidate for an Agricultural Stabilization and Conversation Service post had intended to occupy.

October, 1965---Four Negro workers in a voter registration drive were reported severely beaten and one stabbed by a crowd of 15 to 20 white youths at Barnwell, S. C.

November, 1965---Shots from a passing car scattered a group of civil rights workers at Victoria, Va. One received a scalp wound. They were standing in front of the headquarters building of the Virginia Students Civil Rights Committee, an organization pushing voter registration.

January, 1966---Vernon Dahmer, 58-year-old Negro civil rights leader, died of burns suffered when night riders threw firebombs into his house and store at Hattiesburg, Miss. His wife and daughter were hospitalized. Dahmer had spearheaded voter registration efforts and had announced that he would collect poll taxes and pay them for Negro voters.

January, 1966---A group of Lowndes County, Ala., Negroes asked a federal court to enjoin white landowners against evicting Negro sharecroppers for registering to vote. Negroes charged that shots had been fired at the tent city in which several were living.

February, 1966---Shotgun blasts fired from two cars ripped into a Freedom House in Kosciusko, Miss. Two white youths from Oberlin College in Ohio, engaged in a voter registration campaign, were slightly injured.

April, 1966---A five-foot high cross was burned four miles south of Colerain, N. C., in a field beside the home of a Negro woman who had been active in a Bertie County voter registration drive.

April, 1966---A Negro cafe operator in Winona, Miss., filed a damage suit charging that she had been harassed because of her civil rights activities. She said she had urged Negroes to "secure their civil rights."

Press Release - 4.
June 13, 1966

May, 1966---An explosion wrecked one side of the home of Odell Sanders, a member of the Haywood County Voters League, at Brownsville, Tenn. Two hours earlier, a cross had been burned on a county road a short distance beyond the city limits.

June, 1966---James Meredith, making a 16-day, 220-mile walk from Memphis to Jackson to encourage registration and voting, was shot and wounded near Hernando, Miss., on the second day of his march.

The Voter Education Project, a program of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., of Atlanta, supports projects in voter registration, citizenship education, and leadership training in the 11 southern states.

###

VEP

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
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JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JA. 2-8764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

16 December 1966

Dr. Emory Via
Director, Labor Program
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Dr. Via:

We have already discussed with you our State Legislators' Seminar which will be held here at the American Hotel, 160 Spring Street, N.W., on December 29-30.

We are hoping you will lead a discussion on "State Protective Labor Legislation" during the hours 2:00 to 3:30 p.m. on Thursday, December 29.

Of course you are invited to attend all of the sessions on the 29th and 30th, and we hope you will do so. A tentative schedule for the seminar is attached.

We thank you very much for making your talents and knowledge available to these 20 Legislators. We are confident that the seminar will prove both challenging and beneficial to all who attend.

Thank you again for your willingness to participate.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Director
Voter Education Project

VEJ/pc

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Voter Education Project

WHITE REGISTRATION BY STATE, SPRING 1966

State	Voting Age Population	Number Registered
Alabama	1,353,038	1,175,122
Arkansas	850,643	555,900
Florida	2,617,438	2,091,305
Georgia	1,797,062	1,326,014
Louisiana	1,289,216	1,021,547
Mississippi	748,266	526,413
North Carolina	2,005,955	1,646,060
South Carolina	895,147	714,071
Tennessee	1,779,018	1,297,000
Texas	4,884,769	2,596,967
Virginia	1,812,154	1,100,700
Total	20,032,706	14,051,099

NEGRO VOTER REGISTRATION FOR SELECTIVE YEARS
AND VOTING AGE POPULATIONS

1964

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

STATE	1952		1956		1960		Spring 1966		1950 CENSUS	1960 CENSUS
	# Registered	%VAP Reg.	# Registered	%VAP Reg.	# Registered	% VAP Reg.	# Reg.	% VAP Reg.	NEGRO VAP	NEGRO VAP
ALABAMA	25,224	9.5	53,366	20.1	73,272	15.2	235,572	48.9	incorrect ~~265,458~~	481,320
ARKANSAS	61,413	26.4	69,677	30.0	72,604	37.6	104,000	54.0	232,191	192,672
FLORIDA	120,900	32.9	148,703	40.5	163,128	34.7	288,069	60.2	366,797	470,306
GEORGIA	144,835	23.3	163,389	26.2	180,000	29.3	256,346	41.8	622,703	612,910
LOUISIANA	120,000	24.9	161,410	33.5	156,938	30.4	228,073	42.3	481,284	514,589
MISSISSIPPI	20,000	4.0	20,000	4.0	22,000	5.2	125,000	29.6	497,354	422,256
N. CAROLINA	100,000	18.2	135,000	24.5	172,166	31.3	269,328	48.9	549,741	550,929
S. CAROLINA	80,000	20,5	99,890	25.6	58,122	15.7	186,752	50.3	390,024	371,104
TENNESSEE	85,000	26.6	90,000	28.2	185,000	58.9	225,000	71.7	318,790	313,873
TEXAS	181,916	31.2	214,000	36.7	226,818	34.9	400,000	61.6	582,944	649,412
VIRGINIA	69,326	16.4	82,603	19.5	100,100	23.8	185,000	44.0	422,670	421,051
TOTAL	1,008,614	21.3	1,238,038	26.2	1,410,148	28.2	2,503,140	50.1	4,729,956	5,000,376

RESIDUALS

may be determined
ata listing of original cards!

SAMPLE NO.		County	DEP. VAR. NO.	PREDICTED	OBSERVED
1001	1	Autauga	1	2.2033855-01	2.0000000-02
	1		2	-1.0148660-01	-1.0000000-01
1002	2	Baldwin	1	2.9813009-01	1.0000000-01
	2		2	-1.0028553-01	-1.0000000-01
1003	3	Barbour	1	1.2555750-01	6.0000000-02
	3		2	-9.5005283-02	-1.0000000-01
1004	4	Bibb	1	3.0734326-01	7.0000001-02
	4		2	-9.3875776-02	-1.0000000-01
1005	5	Blount	1	3.6315902-01	2.3000000-01
	5		2	-1.0387203-01	-1.0000000-01
1006	6	Bullock	1	8.0585612-02	0.
	6		2	-9.2775883-02	-1.0000000-01
1007	7	Butler	1	2.0284028-01	1.0000000-01
	7		2	-9.8576100-02	-1.0000000-01
1008	8	Calhoun	1	3.9231108-01	2.3000000-01
	8		2	-8.3828986-02	-1.0000000-01
1009	9	Chambers	1	2.2805345-01	9.0000000-02
	9		2	-9.4131736-02	-1.0000000-01
1010	10	Cherokee	1	3.4173609-01	5.4000000-01
	10		2	-9.7867594-02	-1.0000000-01
1011	11	Chilton	1	3.8569614-01	1.6000000-01
	11		2	-9.9818295-02	-1.0000000-01
1012	12	Choctaw	1	2.0689807-01	3.0000000-02
	12		2	-9.4924222-02	-1.0000000-01
1013	13	Clarke	1	1.8265790-01	7.0000001-02
	13		2	-9.9025923-02	-1.0000000-01
1014	14	Clay	1	3.6914711-01	1.9000000-01
	14		2	-1.0201243-01	-1.0000000-01
1015	15	Cleburn	1	4.1269205-01	1.5000000-01
	15		2	-9.6999749-02	-1.0000000-01
1016	16	Coffee	1	3.1803802-01	4.4000000-01
	16		2	-9.6289473-02	-1.0000000-01
1017	17	Colbert	1	3.0925763-01	7.0000000-01
	17		2	-9.6642185-02	-1.0000000-01
1018	18	Conecuh	1	2.4957588-01	1.4000000-01
	18		2	-9.7185343-02	-1.0000000-01
1019	19	Coosa	1	2.8716357-01	3.0000000-01
	19		2	-9.4142097-02	-1.0000000-01
1020	20	Covington	1	3.8481901-01	1.5000000-01
	20		2	-9.2714392-02	-1.0000000-01
1021	21	Crenshaw	1	2.9049661-01	1.7000000-01
	21		2	-9.9255101-02	-1.0000000-01
1022	22	Cullman	1	3.9366446-01	4.0000000-01
	22		2	-1.0713990-01	-1.0000000-01
1023	23	Dale	1	3.1875948-01	1.2000000-01
	23		2	-9.5517272-02	-1.0000000-01
1024	24	Dallas	1	-1.2030909-02	2.0000000-02
	24		2	-6.4408948-02	-1.0000000-01
1025	25	De Kalb	1	4.6342029-01	6.7000000-01
	25		2	-1.0194423-01	-1.0000000-01
1026	26	Elmore	1	2.2329143-01	5.0000000-02
	26		2	-1.0321693-01	-1.0000000-01
1027	27	Escambia	1	3.4762185-01	1.8000000-01

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		County			
1027	27	Escambia	2	-8.9730000-02	-1.0000000-01
	28		1	2.9709974-01	2.7000000-01
1028	28	Etowah	2	-4.4199235-02	-1.0000000-01
	29		1	3.9310765-01	5.0000000-01
1029	29	Fayette	2	-9.4821118-02	-1.0000000-01
	30		1	4.4843725-01	5.0000000-01
1030	30	Franklin	2	-9.8831403-02	-1.0000000-01
	31		1	3.7644493-01	4.0000000-02
1031	31	Geneva	2	-9.6518201-02	-1.0000000-01
	32		1	-2.2576236-02	2.0000000-02
1032	32	Greene	2	-9.0945043-02	-1.0000000-01
	33		1	5.5174153-02	2.0000000-02
1033	33	Hale	2	-9.7430719-02	-1.0000000-01
	34		1	1.4883863-01	9.0000000-02
1034	34	Henry	2	-9.3380724-02	-1.0000000-01
	35		1	2.5842054-01	9.0000000-02
1035	35	Houston	2	-9.0844599-02	-1.0000000-01
	36		1	4.1172247-01	5.4000000-01
1036	36	Jackson	2	-1.0289870-01	-1.0000000-01
	37		1	2.1364175-01	9.0000000-02
1037	37	Jefferson	2	-2.1269801-02	-1.0000000-01
	38		1	3.7724988-01	1.4000000-01
1038	38	Lamar	2	-1.0241043-01	-1.0000000-01
	39		1	3.9224670-01	8.4000000-01
1039	39	Lauderdale	2	-9.7823656-02	-1.0000000-01
	40		1	3.1603325-01	2.6000000-01
1040	40	Lawrence	2	-1.0344611-01	-1.0000000-01
	41		1	2.0618791-01	6.0000000-02
1041	41	Lee	2	-9.2015056-02	-1.0000000-01
	42		1	2.8234973-01	1.2000000-01
1042	42	Limestone	2	-1.0472456-01	-1.0000000-01
	43		1	-6.5416874-02	0.
1043	43	Lowndes	2	-9.8041912-02	-1.0000000-01
	44		1	1.8029597-01	8.0000000-02
1044	44	Macon	2	-5.1321128-02	-1.0000000-01
	45		1	3.5177782-01	3.1000000-01
1045	45	Madison	2	-7.2822826-02	-1.0000000-01
	46		1	8.4792838-02	1.0000000-02
1046	46	Morengo	2	-9.4376582-02	-1.0000000-01
	47		1	4.8669451-01	5.7000000-01
1047	47	Marion	2	-9.6948499-02	-1.0000000-01
	48		1	4.1969698-01	6.0000000-02
1048	48	Marshall	2	-9.7892104-02	-1.0000000-01
	49		1	3.0539121-01	2.2000000-01
1049	49	Mobile	2	-6.2489146-02	1.0000000-01
	50		1	1.7546182-01	2.0000000-02
1050	50	Monroe	2	-9.5499125-02	-1.0000000-01
	51		1	1.3813579-01	1.0000000-01
1051	51	Montgomery	2	-3.8198917-02	-1.0000000-01
	52		1	3.6487626-01	5.8000000-01
1052	52	Morgan	2	-9.6205766-02	-1.0000000-01
	53		1	7.1252667-02	3.0000000-02
1053	53	Perry	2	-9.5477770-02	-1.0000000-01
	54		1	1.5400095-01	9.0000000-02
1054	54	Pickens	2	-1.0185994-01	-1.0000000-01
	55		1	1.8057170-01	1.0000000-01
1055	55	Pike	2	-9.3428955-02	-1.0000000-01
	56		1	3.2028164-01	1.1000000-01
1056	56	Randolph	2	-9.7627718-02	-1.0000000-01
1057	57	Russell	1	1.3132713-01	4.0000000-02

		County			
	57	Russell	2	-6.4285971-02	-1.0000000-01
	58	St. Clair	1	3.7662683-01	2.9000000-01
1058	58		2	-9.0861384-02	-1.0000000-01
	59	Shelby	1	3.7926526-01	3.6000000-01
1059	59		2	-9.5789311-02	-1.0000000-01
	60	Sumter	1	6.8847813-02	4.0000000-02
1060	60		2	-8.6735051-02	-1.0000000-01
	61	Talladega	1	3.3853742-01	3.7000000-01
1061	61		2	-6.4548346-02	-1.0000000-01
	62	Tallapoosa	1	3.4859743-01	1.1000000-01
1062	62		2	-6.7940410-02	-1.0000000-01
	63	Tuscaloosa	1	3.1892679-01	1.8000000-01
1063	63		2	-8.8217361-02	-1.0000000-01
	64	Walker	1	4.3865004-01	6.7000000-01
1064	64		2	-9.2710777-02	-1.0000000-01
	65	Washington	1	3.2480638-01	2.6000000-01
1065	65		2	-1.0201445-01	-1.0000000-01
	66	Wilcox	1	-1.9071620-02	0.
1066	66		2	-9.2540719-02	-1.0000000-01
	67	Arkansas	1	2.5816094-01	2.3000000-01
2001	67		2	-9.7142461-02	-1.0000000-01
	68	Ashley	1	1.7871862-01	2.3000000-01
2002	68		2	-9.5788231-02	-1.0000000-01
	69	Bradley	1	2.5396395-01	4.0000000-01
2006	69		2	-9.6741984-02	-1.0000000-01
	70	Calhoun	1	2.7843758-01	2.3000000-01
2007	70		2	-9.9892220-02	-1.0000000-01
	71	Chicot	1	1.7935315-01	3.6000000-01
2009	71		2	-1.0025658-01	-1.0000000-01
	72	Clark	1	3.0860676-01	3.7000000-01
2010	72		2	-9.6432137-02	-1.0000000-01
	73	Cleveland	1	2.8705673-01	3.2000000-01
2013	73		2	-1.0482447-01	-1.0000000-01
	74	Columbia	1	2.2818107-01	1.8000000-01
2014	74		2	-9.6850953-02	-1.0000000-01
	75	Conway	1	3.5965858-01	6.3000000-01
2015	75		2	-1.0127111-01	-1.0000000-01
	76	Craighead	1	4.3748945-01	3.1000000-01
2016	76		2	-9.0245700-02	-1.0000000-01
	77	Crawford	1	4.8691020-01	2.2000000-01
2017	77		2	-9.9072604-02	-1.0000000-01
	78	Crittenden	1	7.2869316-02	6.0000000-02
2018	78		2	-8.6025182-02	-1.0000000-01
	79	Cross	1	2.4127948-01	1.5000000-01
2019	79		2	-9.2343874-02	-1.0000000-01
	80	Dallas	1	3.8838780-01	4.1000000-01
2020	80		2	-8.5476130-02	-1.0000000-01
	81	Desha	1	1.5202942-01	3.3000000-01
2021	81		2	-1.0050105-01	-1.0000000-01
	82	Drew	1	2.4181744-01	1.6000000-01
2022	82		2	-1.0227187-01	-1.0000000-01
	83	Faulkner	1	4.4086347-01	3.0000000-01
2023	83		2	-9.7102641-02	-1.0000000-01
	84	Franklin	1	4.3664955-01	3.1000000-01
2024	84		2	-1.0658867-01	-1.0000000-01
	85	Garland	1	4.3403161-01	1.8000000-01
2026	85		2	-8.0448478-02	1.0000000-01
	86	Grant	1	4.3299543-01	5.0000000-01
2027	86		2	-1.0427185-01	-1.0000000-01
2029	87	Hempstead	1	2.5822209-01	2.1000000-01

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	87	Hempstead	2	-9.6619320-02	-1.0000000-01
	88		1	4.4298881-01	1.9000000-01
2030	88	Hot Spring	2	-8.5478285-02	-1.0000000-01
	89		1	3.6753324-01	1.8000000-01
2031	89	Howard	2	-9.6962744-02	-1.0000000-01
	90		1	5.1473980-01	1.8000000-01
2032	90	Independence	2	-9.3225442-02	-1.0000000-01
	91		1	3.5350367-01	3.7000000-01
2033	91	Izard	2	-1.1077580-01	-1.0000000-01
	92		1	4.0006758-01	3.9000000-01
2034	92	Jackson	2	-9.0830051-02	-1.0000000-01
	93		1	1.8980791-01	2.6000000-01
2035	93	Jefferson	2	-6.0128965-02	1.0000000-01
	94		1	4.7160039-01	1.0000000-01
2036	94	Johnson	2	-1.0285752-01	-1.0000000-01
	95		1	1.3923467-01	3.6000000-01
2037	95	La Fayette	2	-1.0423643-01	-1.0000000-01
	96		1	4.3172813-01	1.8000000-01
2038	96	Lawrence	2	-1.0654404-01	-1.0000000-01
	97		1	1.2073192-01	1.8000000-01
2039	97	Lee	2	-9.3581813-02	-1.0000000-01
	98		1	1.3915182-01	2.7000000-01
2040	98	Lincoln	2	-1.0026438-01	-1.0000000-01
	99		1	2.8039007-01	2.3000000-01
2041	99	Little River	2	-9.9278686-02	-1.0000000-01
	100		1	5.4024047-01	2.1000000-01
2042	100	Logan	2	-1.0215196-01	-1.0000000-01
	101		1	2.3572061-01	3.5000000-01
2043	101	Lonoke	2	-1.0840259-01	-1.0000000-01
	102		1	3.0206100-01	3.1000000-01
2046	102	Miller	2	-1.0083814-01	-1.0000000-01
	103		1	2.3200059-01	3.2000000-01
2047	103	Mississippi	2	-9.4774003-02	-1.0000000-01
	104		1	1.7722271-01	1.8000000-01
2048	104	Monroe	2	-8.8460989-02	-1.0000000-01
	105		1	2.8123477-01	2.8000000-01
2050	105	Nevada	2	-9.3817080-02	-1.0000000-01
	106		1	2.4140517-01	5.7000000-01
2052	106	Ouachita	2	-9.4689501-02	-1.0000000-01
	107		1	4.6835581-01	2.2000000-01
2053	107	Perry	2	-1.0520297-01	-1.0000000-01
	108		1	1.3139665-01	2.3000000-01
2054	108	Phillips	2	-8.1224202-02	-1.0000000-01
	109		1	4.2653174-01	3.5000000-01
2055	109	Pike	2	-9.8417080-02	-1.0000000-01
	110		1	3.4430861-01	1.9000000-01
2056	110	Poinsett	2	-9.6150017-02	-1.0000000-01
	111		1	4.2157995-01	2.1000000-01
2058	111	Pope	2	-9.6422603-02	-1.0000000-01
	112		1	3.3315187-01	1.6000000-01
2059	112	Prairie	2	-1.0973495-01	-1.0000000-01
	113		1	2.9375037-01	3.6000000-01
2060	113	Pulaski	2	-4.3005003-02	1.0000000-01
	114		1	4.4266076-01	2.4000000-01
2061	114	Randolph	2	-1.0761517-01	-1.0000000-01
	115		1	1.2851505-01	1.7000000-01
2062	115	St. Francis	2	-8.6253680-02	-1.0000000-01
	116		1	4.4760799-01	8.0000000-02
2063	116	Saline	2	-9.6026216-02	-1.0000000-01
2064	117	Scott	1	5.0848535-01	4.7000000-01

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				Predicted	Observed
	117	Scott	2	-9.0465433-02	-1.0000000-01
	118		1	3.9404274-01	3.1000000-01
2066	118	Sebastian	2	-9.2278777-02	-1.0000000-01
	119		1	3.8539502-01	3.2000000-01
2067	119	Sevier	2	-9.8972372-02	-1.0000000-01
	120		1	2.6551905-01	3.2000000-01
2070	120	Union	2	-9.9242983-02	-1.0000000-01
	121		1	4.9468205-01	3.3000000-01
2071	121	Van Buren	2	-1.0462746-01	-1.0000000-01
	122		1	4.2065638-01	4.1000000-01
2073	122	White	2	-1.0581840-01	-1.0000000-01
	123		1	2.3554799-01	2.5000000-01
2074	123	Woodruff	2	-9.6337023-02	-1.0000000-01
	124		1	4.1849774-01	2.1000000-01
2075	124	Yell	2	-1.0889541-01	-1.0000000-01
	125		1	2.3049373-01	2.3000000-01
3001	125	Alachua	2	-1.0257296-01	1.0000000-01
	126		1	3.6870873-01	4.8000000-01
3002	126	Baker	2	-9.9318011-02	-1.0000000-01
	127		1	4.0085542-01	4.7000000-01
3003	127	Bay	2	-9.2288531-02	-1.0000000-01
	128		1	3.6127215-01	5.4000000-01
3004	128	Bradford	2	-1.0066914-01	-1.0000000-01
	129		1	2.9724631-01	4.9000000-01
3005	129	Brevard	2	-9.8998413-02	-1.0000000-01
	130		1	2.6726858-01	6.2000000-01
3006	130	Broward	2	-5.9723061-02	-1.0000000-01
	131		1	4.3038746-01	4.4000000-01
3007	131	Calhoun	2	-1.0502442-01	-1.0000000-01
	132		1	3.9412798-01	5.9000000-01
3008	132	Charlotte	2	-9.8288507-02	-1.0000000-01
	133		1	3.5795524-01	4.5000000-01
3009	133	Citrus	2	-1.0407120-01	-1.0000000-01
	134		1	3.8810368-01	7.3000000-01
3010	134	Clay	2	-7.3733696-02	-1.0000000-01
	135		1	2.9380286-01	2.3000000-01
3011	135	Collier	2	-8.4732279-02	-1.0000000-01
	136		1	2.5036254-01	2.8000000-01
3012	136	Columbia	2	-1.0511849-01	-1.0000000-01
	137		1	3.4275264-01	4.8000000-01
3013	137	Dade	2	8.3740126-02	1.0000000-01
	138		1	3.4722547-01	7.4000000-01
3014	138	De Soto	2	-9.5913379-02	-1.0000000-01
	139		1	3.9742678-01	1.8000000-01
3015	139	Dixie	2	-9.9978129-02	-1.0000000-01
	140		1	3.7042788-01	5.0000000-01
3016	140	Duval	2	-3.7980187-02	-1.0000000-01
	141		1	3.9843297-01	5.5000000-01
3017	141	Escambia	2	-8.7424239-02	-1.0000000-01
	142		1	2.7480252-01	2.0000000-02
3018	142	Flagler	2	-9.5472439-02	-1.0000000-01
	143		1	3.7530946-01	5.7000000-01
3019	143	Franklin	2	-9.7490611-02	-1.0000000-01
	144		1	9.6374092-02	0.
3020	144	Gadsden	2	-1.0570405-01	-1.0000000-01
	145		1	3.3108505-01	1.6000000-01
3021	145	Gilchrist	2	-1.2713034-01	-1.0000000-01
	146		1	3.2506960-01	2.5000000-01
3022	146	Glades	2	-9.9242871-02	-1.0000000-01
	147		1	3.8264932-01	4.4000000-01
3023	147	Gulf	2		

Arkansas

Florida

Florida

		County			
	147	Gulf	2	-9.2806540-02	-1.0000000-01
	148		1	2.1877562-01	2.5000000-01
3024	148	Hamilton	2	-9.4741770-02	-1.0000000-01
	149		1	3.6708966-01	7.2000000-01
3025	149	Hardee	2	-1.1189267-01	-1.0000000-01
	150		1	3.4904666-01	5.4000000-01
3026	150	Hendry	2	-8.8495574-02	-1.0000000-01
	151		1	3.3577356-01	5.5000000-01
3027	151	Hernando	2	-1.0237404-01	-1.0000000-01
	152		1	2.8114196-01	4.5000000-01
3028	152	Highland	2	-9.7117074-02	-1.0000000-01
	153		1	3.8593534-01	3.9000000-01
3029	153	Hillsborough	2	-5.8659327-02	-1.0000000-01
	154		1	4.8949299-01	4.2000000-01
3030	154	Holmes	2	-1.0277702-01	-1.0000000-01
	155		1	2.9463188-01	2.9000000-01
3031	155	Indian River	2	-1.0028065-01	-1.0000000-01
	156		1	2.7789064-01	3.5000000-01
3032	156	Jackson	2	-1.0196616-01	-1.0000000-01
	157		1	1.9009648-01	1.3000000-01
3033	157	Jefferson	2	-1.0918775-01	-1.0000000-01
	158		1	3.5577181-01	0.
3034	158	Lafayette	2	-1.1605982-01	-1.0000000-01
	159		1	2.5979356-01	2.6000000-01
3035	159	Lake	2	-1.0529815-01	-1.0000000-01
	160		1	3.2339502-01	3.7000000-01
3036	160	Lee	2	-9.6461645-02	-1.0000000-01
	161		1	2.6473371-01	3.6000000-01
3037	161	Leon	2	-7.6120585-02	-1.0000000-01
	162		1	3.1381267-01	1.9000000-01
3038	162	Levy	2	-9.7097480-02	-1.0000000-01
	163		1	4.2504019-01	0.
3039	163	Liberty	2	-1.0876286-01	-1.0000000-01
	164		1	1.6366007-01	3.0000000-01
3040	164	Madison	2	-1.0352004-01	-1.0000000-01
	165		1	2.7724541-01	2.0000000-01
3041	165	Manatee	2	-9.8395838-02	-1.0000000-01
	166		1	3.4617204-01	3.5000000-01
3042	166	Marion	2	-1.1846005-01	-1.0000000-01
	167		1	2.7995231-01	4.4000000-01
3043	167	Martin	2	-9.8543210-02	-1.0000000-01
	168		1	5.0124083-01	8.0000000-01
3044	168	Monroe	2	-8.5392960-02	-1.0000000-01
	169		1	3.3300433-01	5.9000000-01
3045	169	Nassau	2	-9.3608470-02	-1.0000000-01
	170		1	4.3316199-01	5.8000000-01
3046	170	Okaloosa	2	-9.8867976-02	-1.0000000-01
	171		1	4.1380044-01	9.0000000-01
3047	171	Okeechobee	2	-9.8029594-02	-1.0000000-01
	172		1	2.1847856-01	2.1000000-01
3048	172	Orange	2	-5.5050097-02	-1.0000000-01
	173		1	3.7444484-01	3.4000000-01
3049	173	Osceola	2	-9.8846978-02	-1.0000000-01
	174		1	2.2475089-01	2.8000000-01
3050	174	Palm Beach	2	-7.4825593-02	-1.0000000-01
	175		1	3.9096287-01	3.9000000-01
3051	175	Pasco	2	-1.0243161-01	-1.0000000-01
	176		1	2.9134884-01	3.8000000-01
3052	176	Pinellas	2	-6.1476818-02	-1.0000000-01
3053	177	Polk	1	3.3570012-01	3.6000000-01

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	County				
	177	Polk	2	-9.7012346-02	-1.0000000-01
	178		1	2.5599697-01	3.5000000-01
3054	178	Putnam	2	-1.0071099-01	-1.0000000-01
	179		1	3.1803682-01	4.2000000-01
3055	179	St. Johns	2	-6.1678523-02	-1.0000000-01
	180		1	2.7455672-01	5.0000000-01
3056	180	St. Lucie	2	-9.6508645-02	-1.0000000-01
	181		1	3.9798764-01	8.0000000-01
3057	181	Santa Rosa	2	-1.1101283-01	-1.0000000-01
	182		1	2.8786547-01	2.3000000-01
3058	182	Sarasota	2	-9.8677864-02	-1.0000000-01
	183		1	1.8860115-01	2.2000000-01
3059	183	Seminole	2	-9.8728358-02	-1.0000000-01
	184		1	2.9194943-01	3.3000000-01
3060	184	Sumter	2	-1.0852194-01	-1.0000000-01
	185		1	2.4586682-01	1.5000000-01
3061	185	Suwannee	2	-1.0076869-01	-1.0000000-01
	186		1	3.7693668-01	3.0000000-02
3062	186	Taylor	2	-8.1837745-02	-1.0000000-01
	187		1	2.7029366-01	0.
3063	187	Union	2	-9.9344745-02	-1.0000000-01
	188		1	3.4855845-01	4.6000000-01
3064	188	Volusia	2	-8.4977172-02	-1.0000000-01
	189		1	3.4081217-01	4.7000000-01
3065	189	Wakulla	2	-1.0223112-01	-1.0000000-01
	190		1	4.7987959-01	6.7000000-01
3066	190	Walton	2	-9.5761930-02	-1.0000000-01
	191		1	4.3330897-01	6.9000000-01
3067	191	Washington	2	-1.0169010-01	-1.0000000-01
	192		1	3.8877092-01	8.3000000-01
4001	192	Appling	2	-9.9657581-02	-1.0000000-01
	193		1	3.3877148-01	8.0000000-01
4002	193	Atkinson	2	-9.8721200-02	-1.0000000-01
	194		1	3.0546016-01	4.0000000-02
4003	194	Bacon	2	-1.1013561-01	-1.0000000-01
	195		1	5.8465123-02	0.
4004	195	Baker	2	-9.9416544-02	-1.0000000-01
	196		1	2.5352406-01	3.1000000-01
4005	196	Baldwin	2	-9.0822647-02	-1.0000000-01
	197		1	4.7099839-01	1.9000000-01
4006	197	Banks	2	-1.0099414-01	-1.0000000-01
	198		1	3.1176082-01	2.3000000-01
4007	198	Barrow	2	-1.0317415-01	-1.0000000-01
	199		1	4.4910104-01	3.5000000-01
4008	199	Bartow	2	-1.6465629-03	-1.0000000-01
	200		1	2.7311937-01	3.5000000-01
4009	200	Ben Hill	2	-9.2632423-02	-1.0000000-01
	201		1	3.1477762-01	3.6000000-01
4010	201	Berrien	2	-1.0279791-01	-1.0000000-01
	202		1	2.8651429-01	1.8000000-01
4011	202	Bibb	2	-8.5305232-02	-1.0000000-01
	203		1	2.1139691-01	2.0000000-02
4012	203	Bleckley	2	-1.0570146-01	-1.0000000-01
	204		1	3.9328821-01	4.8000000-01
4013	204	Brantley	2	-1.0508654-01	-1.0000000-01
	205		1	1.2156832-01	1.4000000-01
4014	205	Brooks	2	-1.0034816-01	-1.0000000-01
	206		1	2.6785014-01	6.4000000-01
4015	206	Bryan	2	-9.5342087-02	-1.0000000-01
4016	207	Bulloch	1	1.9273063-01	2.9000000-01

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	County				
	207	Bulloch	2	-9.9113115-02	-1.0000000-01
	208		1	1.4113753-01	4.0000000-02
4017	208	Burke	2	-8.2826176-02	-1.0000000-01
	209		1	1.9526236-01	6.6000000-01
4018	209	Butts	2	-9.5240524-02	-1.0000000-01
	210		1	7.0261368-02	4.0000000-02
4019	210	Calhoun	2	-8.9937104-02	-1.0000000-01
	211		1	2.4872029-01	6.7000000-01
4020	211	Camden	2	-9.1738907-02	-1.0000000-01
	212		1	2.2986386-01	7.9000000-01
4021	212	Candler	2	-9.8802437-02	-1.0000000-01
	213		1	3.5772232-01	2.5000000-01
4022	213	Carroll	2	-9.4764751-02	-1.0000000-01
	214		1	4.4931569-01	3.8000000-01
4023	214	Catoosa	2	-1.0187948-01	-1.0000000-01
	215		1	3.3426591-01	5.0000000-02
4024	215	Charlton	2	-8.9225907-02	-1.0000000-01
	216		1	2.9413086-01	2.4000000-01
4025	216	Chatham	2	-2.0170710-02	1.0000000-01
	217		1	1.9869819-01	0.
4026	217	Chattahoochee	2	-8.6038914-02	-1.0000000-01
	218		1	4.5454846-01	9.8000000-01
4027	218	Chattooga	2	-8.9847966-02	-1.0000000-01
	219		1	4.5384558-01	4.1000000-01
4028	219	Cherokee	2	-9.2084744-02	-1.0000000-01
	220		1	2.5555434-01	5.0000000-01
4029	220	Clarke	2	-9.5367462-02	-1.0000000-01
	221		1	-6.4397381-03	4.0000000-02
4030	221	Clay	2	-9.9189890-02	-1.0000000-01
	222		1	3.2271724-01	2.3000000-01
4031	222	Clayton	2	-1.0055516-01	-1.0000000-01
	223		1	3.0366924-01	2.6000000-01
4032	223	Clinch	2	-9.0257823-02	-1.0000000-01
	224		1	3.6467033-01	4.8000000-01
4033	224	Cobb	2	-6.4134670-02	-1.0000000-01
	225		1	3.3928586-01	3.0000000-01
4034	225	Coffee	2	-9.4330475-02	-1.0000000-01
	226		1	2.8427584-01	2.2000000-01
4035	226	Colquitt	2	-9.1405733-02	-1.0000000-01
	227		1	1.4239929-01	2.0000000-01
4036	227	Columbia	2	-1.0238448-01	-1.0000000-01
	228		1	2.7454232-01	2.7000000-01
4037	228	Cook	2	-9.5382612-02	-1.0000000-01
	229		1	2.6543585-01	2.8000000-01
4038	229	Coweta	2	-9.1317055-02	-1.0000000-01
	230		1	1.6214584-01	8.0000000-02
4039	230	Crawford	2	-9.3494259-02	-1.0000000-01
	231		1	2.2508433-01	1.6000000-01
4040	231	Crisp	2	-9.3928316-02	-1.0000000-01
	232		1	5.4417237-01	5.6000000-01
4041	232	Dade	2	-8.9763891-02	-1.0000000-01
	233		1	1.7740457-01	1.5000000-01
4043	233	Decatur	2	-9.8421587-02	-1.0000000-01
	234		1	2.9835890-01	2.4000000-01
4044	234	De Kalb	2	9.7265608-03	-1.0000000-01
	235		1	2.8045357-01	7.1000000-01
4045	235	Dodge	2	-9.7968409-02	-1.0000000-01
	236		1	9.5379942-02	1.8000000-01
4046	236	Dooly	2	-1.0357732-01	-1.0000000-01
4047	237	Dougherty	1	2.2767975-01	2.2000000-01

	237	Dougherty	2	-6.3268474-02	-1.0000000-01
	238		1	3.8710648-01	8.0000000-01
4048	238	Douglas	2	-1.0032775-01	-1.0000000-01
	239		1	7.8984990-02	4.0000000-02
4049	239	Early	2	-1.0042191-01	-1.0000000-01
	240		1	2.9352558-01	4.0000000-02
4050	240	Echols	2	-9.8295999-02	-1.0000000-01
	241		1	2.2347717-01	1.0000000-01
4051	241	Effingham	2	-1.0390431-01	-1.0000000-01
	242		1	2.2971032-01	3.2000000-01
4052	242	Elbert	2	-9.8689688-02	-1.0000000-01
	243		1	2.4644256-01	4.9000000-01
4053	243	Emanuel	2	-9.7154728-02	-1.0000000-01
	244		1	2.8360499-01	3.6000000-01
4054	244	Evans	2	-9.4071105-02	-1.0000000-01
	245		1	2.3094139-01	2.0000000-02
4056	245	Fayette	2	-1.0003865-01	-1.0000000-01
	246		1	3.7285112-01	2.5000000-01
4057	246	Floyd	2	-9.4275942-02	-1.0000000-01
	247		1	3.8079719-01	3.1000000-01
4059	247	Franklin	2	-1.0320929-01	-1.0000000-01
	248		1	2.6580202-01	2.8000000-01
4060	248	Fulton	2	-2.8351223-02	1.0000000-01
	249		1	2.4434802-01	4.0000000-02
4062	249	Glascock	2	-1.0469342-01	-1.0000000-01
	250		1	3.6392035-01	3.3000000-01
4063	250	Glynn	2	-1.0033999-01	-1.0000000-01
	251		1	4.4349223-01	8.2000000-01
4064	251	Gordon	2	-8.8944357-02	-1.0000000-01
	252		1	2.0935131-01	2.4000000-01
4065	252	Grady	2	-1.0741364-01	-1.0000000-01
	253		1	1.4882443-01	7.7000000-01
4066	253	Greene	2	-9.8320715-02	-1.0000000-01
	254		1	4.1811166-01	5.7000000-01
4067	254	Gwinnett	2	-9.5176873-02	-1.0000000-01
	255		1	5.0019894-01	5.2000000-01
4068	255	Habersham	2	-9.6265330-02	-1.0000000-01
	256		1	4.2724958-01	5.1000000-01
4069	256	Hall	2	-9.0714333-02	1.0000000-01
	257		1	-7.3455958-03	4.2000000-01
4070	257	Hancock	2	-9.3588255-02	-1.0000000-01
	258		1	4.3602359-01	9.9000000-01
4071	258	Haralson	2	-9.3730014-02	-1.0000000-01
	259		1	9.9069499-02	5.0000000-02
4072	259	Harris	2	-9.9353601-02	-1.0000000-01
	260		1	2.9056649-01	1.6000000-01
4073	260	Hart	2	-9.8493711-02	-1.0000000-01
	261		1	2.6498176-01	4.3000000-01
4074	261	Heard	2	-1.0402445-01	-1.0000000-01
	262		1	1.4644938-01	4.5000000-01
4075	262	Henry	2	-1.0064541-01	-1.0000000-01
	263		1	1.1419757-01	1.1000000-01
4076	263	Houston	2	-1.1441154-01	-1.0000000-01
	264		1	2.5963345-01	3.2000000-01
4077	264	Irwin	2	-9.3091438-02	-1.0000000-01
	265		1	3.8414108-01	2.8000000-01
4078	265	Jackson	2	-9.7532550-02	-1.0000000-01
	266		1	9.9053416-02	3.4000000-01
4079	266	Jasper	2	-9.7467342-02	-1.0000000-01
4080	267	Jeff Davis	1	3.4086988-01	5.0000000-02

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	267	Jeff Davis	2	-9.5155374-02	-1.0000000-01
	268		1	1.3780893-01	4.0000000-02
4081	268	Jefferson	2	-9.5034430-02	-1.0000000-01
	269		1	1.4187231-01	2.3000000-01
4082	269	Jenkins	2	-9.4593180-02	-1.0000000-01
	270		1	2.0564242-01	1.5000000-01
4083	270	Johnson	2	-1.0487232-01	-1.0000000-01
	271		1	2.0055449-01	2.7000000-01
4084	271	Jones	2	-9.6996818-02	-1.0000000-01
	272		1	2.1145536-01	4.0000000-01
4085	272	Lamar	2	-9.6167607-02	-1.0000000-01
	273		1	2.8846331-01	4.9000000-01
4086	273	Lanier	2	-9.8115592-02	-1.0000000-01
	274		1	1.9533740-01	4.8000000-01
4087	274	Laurens	2	-9.4886328-02	-1.0000000-01
	275		1	3.4172517-02	1.0000000-02
4088	275	Lee	2	-1.0267339-01	-1.0000000-01
	276		1	2.5204822-01	8.7000000-01
4089	276	Liberty	2	-8.8789355-02	-1.0000000-01
	277		1	1.0786281-01	0.
4090	277	Lincoln	2	-9.8126749-02	-1.0000000-01
	278		1	2.6110466-01	6.2000000-01
4091	278	Long	2	-1.0924410-01	-1.0000000-01
	279		1	2.3920379-01	3.2000000-01
4092	279	Lowndes	2	-8.0373265-02	-1.0000000-01
	280		1	5.3146189-01	9.9000000-01
4093	280	Lumpkin	2	-9.7447380-02	-1.0000000-01
	281		1	1.4917244-01	1.3000000-01
4094	281	McDuffie	2	-9.7252452-02	-1.0000000-01
	282		1	2.9271198-01	5.9000000-01
4095	282	McIntosh	2	-9.2387803-02	-1.0000000-01
	283		1	6.3814170-02	3.0000000-02
4096	283	Macon	2	-9.5081340-02	-1.0000000-01
	284		1	3.1786606-01	4.0000000-02
4097	284	Madison	2	-1.0096742-01	-1.0000000-01
	285		1	1.2066848-01	2.0000000-02
4098	285	Marion	2	-9.3879199-02	-1.0000000-01
	286		1	1.3880300-01	1.6000000-01
4099	286	Meriwether	2	-9.4003968-02	-1.0000000-01
	287		1	2.9093818-01	0.
4100	287	Miller	2	-1.1084251-01	-1.0000000-01
	288		1	1.1969234-01	6.0000000-02
4101	288	Mitchell	2	-9.5073820-02	-1.0000000-01
	289		1	5.3791881-02	2.6000000-01
4102	289	Monroe	2	-1.0253590-01	-1.0000000-01
	290		1	2.0745371-01	6.2000000-01
4103	290	Montgomery?	2	-9.4514612-02	-1.0000000-01
	291		1	1.3316998-01	2.2000000-01
4104	291	Morgan	2	-1.0314009-01	-1.0000000-01
	292		1	4.7453196-01	3.7000000-01
4105	292	Murray	2	-9.9241534-02	-1.0000000-01
	293		1	3.1852877-01	1.8000000-01
4106	293	Muscogee	2	-5.2802336-02	-1.0000000-01
	294		1	2.8496019-01	4.9000000-01
4107	294	Newton	2	-9.4253619-02	-1.0000000-01
	295		1	2.6131140-01	4.0000000-01
4108	295	Oconee	2	-1.0806647-01	-1.0000000-01
	296		1	1.6561950-01	9.0000000-02
4109	296	Oglethorpe	2	-1.0686463-01	-1.0000000-01
	297		1	4.7850229-01	7.2000000-01
4110		Paulding			

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	297	Paulding	2	-9.5351615-02	-1.0000000-01
	298		1	1.5226283-01	1.6000000-01
4111	298	Peach	2	-6.4211810-02	-1.0000000-01
	299		1	4.9757313-01	3.9000000-01
4112	299	Pickens	2	-8.1434591-02	-1.0000000-01
	300		1	3.3135664-01	2.9000000-01
4113	300	Pierce	2	-1.0097534-01	-1.0000000-01
	301		1	1.9605229-01	2.5000000-01
4114	301	Pike	2	-9.8023694-02	-1.0000000-01
	302		1	9.8028152-01	4.1000000-01
4115	302	Polk	2	-8.7284083-02	-1.0000000-01
	303		1	1.1225108-01	1.0000000-01
4116	303	Pulaski	2	-1.0198185-01	-1.0000000-01
	304		1	1.8640856-01	2.4000000-01
4117	304	Putnam	2	-1.0863245-01	-1.0000000-01
	305		1	4.6733250-02	4.0000000-02
4118	305	Quitman	2	-9.5554677-02	-1.0000000-01
	306		1	4.4045417-01	1.5000000-01
4119	306	Rabun	2	-1.0493279-01	-1.0000000-01
	307		1	1.6131792-02	1.0000000-01
4120	307	Randolph	2	-9.4249189-02	-1.0000000-01
	308		1	4.2987521-01	2.4000000-01
4121	308	Richmond	2	6.4891161-02	1.0000000-01
	309		1	3.4028953-01	4.3000000-01
4122	309	Rockdale	2	-9.8752668-02	-1.0000000-01
	310		1	9.9580518-02	1.3000000-01
4123	310	Schley	2	-1.0111923-01	-1.0000000-01
	311		1	9.6273173-02	6.0000000-02
4124	311	Screven	2	-9.8125368-02	-1.0000000-01
	312		1	2.3680810-01	1.0000000-02
4125	312	Seminole	2	-9.7812789-02	-1.0000000-01
	313		1	3.0723497-01	2.2000000-01
4126	313	Spalding	2	-9.3866701-02	-1.0000000-01
	314		1	4.1122478-01	4.9000000-01
4127	314	Stephens	2	-8.9508556-02	-1.0000000-01
	315		1	2.3943913-02	3.0000000-02
4128	315	Stewart	2	-8.9989433-02	-1.0000000-01
	316		1	9.3592489-02	6.0000000-02
4129	316	Sumter	2	-9.8426327-02	-1.0000000-01
	317		1	6.5690328-02	8.0000000-02
4130	317	Talbot	2	-8.8032109-02	-1.0000000-01
	318		1	3.7274955-02	4.8000000-01
4131	318	Taliaferro	2	-1.0026488-01	-1.0000000-01
	319		1	2.8312191-01	7.0000000-01
4132	319	Tattnall	2	-1.0160596-01	-1.0000000-01
	320		1	2.0584221-01	1.5000000-01
4133	320	Taylor	2	-9.7374408-02	-1.0000000-01
	321		1	2.9278851-01	7.0000001-02
4134	321	Telfair	2	-9.7518475-02	-1.0000000-01
	322		1	1.8109006-02	0.
4135	322	Terrell	2	-9.5116951-02	-1.0000000-01
	323		1	2.0902045-01	1.9000000-01
4136	323	Thomas	2	-9.4922146-02	-1.0000000-01
	324		1	2.5431220-01	3.1000000-01
4137	324	Tift	2	-9.1555986-02	-1.0000000-01
	325		1	2.5501710-01	6.0000000-02
4138	325	Toombs	2	-9.3555610-02	-1.0000000-01
	326		1	3.0923153-01	1.0000000-02
4140	326	Treutlen	2	-9.3343066-02	-1.0000000-01
4141	327	Troup	1	2.7621027-01	2.2000000-01

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	327	Troup	2	-9.3469274-02	-1.0000000-01
	328		1	1.8022885-01	2.3000000-01
4142	328	Turner	2	-9.8734182-02	-1.0000000-01
	329		1	1.5211674-01	1.3000000-01
4143	329	Twiggs	2	-8.5396591-02	-1.0000000-01
	330		1	3.1155414-01	1.2000000-01
4145	330	Upson	2	-9.6716772-02	-1.0000000-01
	331		1	4.6155090-01	8.0000000-01
4146	331	Walker	2	-6.6755142-02	-1.0000000-01
	332		1	2.5475253-01	2.5000000-01
4147	332	Walton	2	-9.6973037-02	-1.0000000-01
	333		1	3.2793003-01	5.1000000-01
4148	333	Ware	2	-9.0324205-02	-1.0000000-01
	334		1	4.0663554-02	6.0000000-02
4149	334	Warren	2	-1.0189233-01	-1.0000000-01
	335		1	7.9389623-02	2.6000000-01
4150	335	Washington	2	-9.6050850-02	-1.0000000-01
	336		1	3.2638188-01	8.7000000-01
4151	336	Wayne	2	-9.3757142-02	-1.0000000-01
	337		1	5.6135111-02	0.
4152	337	Webster	2	-9.8606915-02	-1.0000000-01
	338		1	2.6398434-01	4.0000000-01
4153	338	Wheeler	2	-1.0195774-01	-1.0000000-01
	339		1	5.0455519-01	9.7000000-01
4154	339	White	2	-9.8803726-02	-1.0000000-01
	340		1	5.0555016-01	9.9000000-01
4155	340	Whitfield	2	-8.4271780-02	-1.0000000-01
	341		1	2.0233180-01	1.2000000-01
4156	341	Wilcox	2	-1.0657530-01	-1.0000000-01
	342		1	7.4135437-02	7.0000001-02
4157	342	Wilkes	2	-1.0362347-01	-1.0000000-01
	343		1	2.0029723-01	1.5000000-01
4158	343	Wilkinson	2	-9.0366077-02	-1.0000000-01
	344		1	1.4943344-01	6.0000000-02
4159	344	Wood	2	-9.5555822-02	-1.0000000-01
	345		1	4.4435938-01	8.0000000-01
5001	345	Acadia	2	-8.9123358-02	1.0000000-01
	346		1	4.7576223-01	7.5000000-01
5002	346	Allen	2	-8.8308072-02	-1.0000000-01
	347		1	4.4324249-01	4.8000000-01
5003	347	Ascension	2	-9.9790726-02	-1.0000000-01
	348		1	4.7124539-01	5.7000000-01
5004	348	Assumption	2	-8.7609892-02	-1.0000000-01
	349		1	3.7555043-01	3.9000000-01
5005	349	Avoyelles	2	-1.0291095-01	-1.0000000-01
	350		1	4.0862752-01	5.9000000-01
5006	350	Beauregard	2	-9.6009594-02	-1.0000000-01
	351		1	2.1094315-01	0.
5007	351	Bienville	2	-9.7107000-02	-1.0000000-01
	352		1	1.8498742-01	6.0000000-02
5008	352	Bossier	2	-1.0984964-01	-1.0000000-01
	353		1	8.3812042-02	1.2000000-01
5009	353	Caddo	2	-7.5941614-02	-1.0000000-01
	354		1	3.9737028-01	5.6000000-01
5010	354	Calcasieu	2	-8.4867521-02	-1.0000000-01
	355		1	7.3579436-01	2.0000000-02
5011	355	Caldwell	2	-9.7452991-02	-1.0000000-01
	356		1	5.2849146-01	2.7000000-01
5012	356	Cameron	2	-1.0548032-01	-1.0000000-01
	357		1	2.5272044-01	9.0000000-02
5013		Catahoula			

Georgia

Louisiana

Louisiana

	357	Catahoula	2	-1.0062717-01	-1.0000000-01
	358		1	7.7258043-02	0.
5014	358	Claiborne	2	-1.0342856-01	-1.0000000-01
	359		1	1.6358302-01	6.0000000-02
5015	359	Concordia	2	-9.1340261-02	-1.0000000-01
	360		1	1.2874819-01	7.0000001-02
5016	360	De Soto	2	-9.9851735-02	-1.0000000-01
	361		1	2.7419232-01	2.9000000-01
5017	361	East Baton Rouge	2	-4.4077702-02	-1.0000000-01
	362		1	1.9952364-01	0.
5018	362	East Carroll	2	-9.3481006-02	-1.0000000-01
	363		1	8.4358759-02	7.0000001-02
5019	363	East Feliciana	2	-9.7029521-02	-1.0000000-01
	364		1	3.8332361-01	9.9000000-01
5020	364	Evangeline	2	-1.0151207-01	-1.0000000-01
	365		1	1.9001585-01	6.0000000-02
5021	365	Franklin	2	-1.0168868-01	-1.0000000-01
	366		1	3.6950210-01	3.0000000-01
5022	366	Grant	2	-9.7563099-02	-1.0000000-01
	367		1	3.7980132-01	6.3000000-01
5023	367	Iberia	2	-9.5022727-02	-1.0000000-01
	368		1	3.6440242-01	2.7000000-01
5024	368	Iberville	2	-8.9049259-02	-1.0000000-01
	369		1	3.5727426-01	1.5000000-01
5025	369	Jackson	2	-8.7573320-02	-1.0000000-01
	370		1	4.0605446-01	7.6000000-01
5026	370	Jefferson	2	-5.7140143-02	-1.0000000-01
	371		1	5.2858985-01	5.9000000-01
5027	371	Jefferson Davis	2	-8.7199588-02	-1.0000000-01
	372		1	3.5377965-01	4.2000000-01
5028	372	Lafayette	2	-9.3409198-02	-1.0000000-01
	373		1	5.4865361-01	6.9000000-01
5029	373	Lafourche	2	-9.5366619-02	-1.0000000-01
	374		1	3.8224324-01	1.9000000-01
5030	374	LaSalle	2	-1.0918773-01	-1.0000000-01
	375		1	2.2547239-01	9.0000000-02
5031	375	Lincoln	2	-6.9524193-02	-1.0000000-01
	376		1	3.9341171-01	4.4000000-01
5032	376	Livingston	2	-1.0392880-01	-1.0000000-01
	377		1	1.2757709-01	0.
5033	377	Madison	2	-8.6224090-02	-1.0000000-01
	378		1	1.5366473-01	2.0000000-02
5034	378	Morehouse	2	-9.2043426-02	-1.0000000-01
	379		1	2.6355629-01	1.6000000-01
5035	379	Natchitoches	2	-9.6414676-02	-1.0000000-01
	380		1	4.2977993-01	2.7000000-01
5036	380	Orleans	2	-1.3454463-02	1.0000000-01
	381		1	2.6990169-01	5.0000000-02
5037	381	Ouachita	2	-8.6639929-02	-1.0000000-01
	382		1	3.7702203-01	1.0000000-02
5038	382	Plaquemines	2	-1.0265058-01	-1.0000000-01
	383		1	1.4863014-01	1.1000000-01
5039	383	Pointe Coupee	2	-9.2027119-02	-1.0000000-01
	384		1	3.3924617-01	1.5000000-01
5040	384	Rapides	2	-9.4091719-02	-1.0000000-01
	385		1	1.1499771-01	0.
5041	385	Red River	2	-1.0354132-01	-1.0000000-01
	386		1	1.7709734-01	3.0000000-02
5042	386	Richland	2	-1.0384101-01	-1.0000000-01
5043	387	Sabine	1	4.2788093-01	6.7000000-01

Louisiana

	County				
	387	Sabine	2	-9.7762284-02	-1.0000000-01
5044	388	St. Bernard	1	5.4079185-01	5.3000000-01
	388		2	-6.7716401-02	-1.0000000-01
5045	389	St. Charles	1	3.0820908-01	7.5000000-01
	389		2	-1.0012895-01	-1.0000000-01
5046	390	St. Helena	1	1.1852885-01	5.2000000-01
	390		2	-1.0415133-01	-1.0000000-01
5047	391	St. James	1	3.9205848-01	5.8000000-01
	391		2	-9.3137204-02	-1.0000000-01
5048	392	St. John the Baptist	1	3.7860123-01	5.7000000-01
	392		2	-8.4840640-02	-1.0000000-01
5049	393	St. Landry	1	3.2131039-01	5.2000000-01
	393		2	-8.7785851-02	-1.0000000-01
5050	394	St. Martin	1	3.8717081-01	5.8000000-01
	394		2	-9.2840037-02	-1.0000000-01
5051	395	St. Mary	1	3.6111665-01	3.7000000-01
	395		2	-9.3131147-02	-1.0000000-01
5052	396	St. Tammany	1	4.3829595-01	4.9000000-01
	396		2	-9.2476558-02	-1.0000000-01
5053	397	Tangipahoa	1	2.6682472-01	4.0000000-01
	397		2	-9.9970742-02	-1.0000000-01
5054	398	Tensas	1	8.7246918-02	0.
	398		2	-9.3930608-02	-1.0000000-01
5055	399	Terrebonne	1	4.6113234-01	2.0000000-01
	399		2	-1.0111947-01	-1.0000000-01
5056	400	Union	1	2.9292444-01	1.1000000-01
	400		2	-9.5435746-02	-1.0000000-01
5057	401	Vermilion	1	5.5164769-01	8.2000000-01
	401		2	-9.4824329-02	-1.0000000-01
5058	402	Vernon	1	4.2857473-01	4.8000000-01
	402		2	-1.0584402-01	-1.0000000-01
5059	403	Washington	1	3.2493584-01	2.4000000-01
	403		2	-9.0851075-02	-1.0000000-01
5060	404	Webster	1	2.2704448-01	1.0000000-02
	404		2	-9.6767350-02	-1.0000000-01
5061	405	West Baton Rouge	1	1.5681386-01	2.0000000-01
	405		2	-9.8239443-02	-1.0000000-01
5062	406	West Carroll	1	2.5430975-01	4.0000000-02
	406		2	-6.7788886-02	-1.0000000-01
5063	407	West Feliciana	1	6.0268470-02	0.
	407		2	-8.8769287-02	-1.0000000-01
5064	408	Winn	1	3.6176579-01	2.9000000-01
	408		2	-9.0305377-02	-1.0000000-01
	409		1	2.0776218-01	6.0000000-02
6001	409	Adams	2	-6.3715679-02	-1.0000000-01
	410		1	3.7530416-01	3.0000000-02
6002	410	Alcorn	2	-9.2853304-02	-1.0000000-01
	411		1	6.8071048-02	0.
6003	411	Amite	2	-1.0680077-01	-1.0000000-01
	412		1	1.6432794-01	0.
6004	412	Attala	2	-1.0095407-01	-1.0000000-01
	413		1	1.0886826-01	2.0000000-02
6005	413	Benton	2	-1.0664716-01	-1.0000000-01
	414		1	9.3298857-02	2.0000000-02
6006	414	Bolivar	2	-8.1445153-02	1.0000000-01
	415		1	2.1798086-01	0.
6007	415	Calhoun	2	-1.0306183-01	-1.0000000-01
	416		1	7.4043769-02	0.
6008	416	Carroll	2	-9.9540237-02	-1.0000000-01
6009	417	Chickasaw	1	1.2033667-01	0.

Mississippi

County

	417	Chickasaw	2	-8.0395107-02	-1.0000000-01
	418		1	2.8444037-01	1.0000000-02
6010	418	Choctaw	2	-1.0547696-01	-1.0000000-01
	419		1	8.4934743-02	2.0000000-02
6011	419	Claiborne	2	-8.5559227-02	-1.0000000-01
	420		1	2.2967294-01	0.
6012	420	Clarke	2	-1.0051984-01	-1.0000000-01
	421		1	1.0835511-01	0.
6013	421	Clay	2	-7.2975831-02	-1.0000000-01
	422		1	5.2342138-02	5.0000000-02
6014	422	Coahoma	2	-3.8933478-02	-1.0000000-01
	423		1	6.7932208-02	0.
6015	423	Copiah	2	-1.0168611-01	-1.0000000-01
	424		1	2.3833958-01	1.7000000-01
6016	424	Covington	2	-1.0712473-01	-1.0000000-01
	425		1	1.2779303-02	0.
6017	425	DeSoto	2	-9.6166631-02	-1.0000000-01
	426		1	2.9702407-01	0.
6018	426	Forrest	2	-9.0000577-02	-1.0000000-01
	427		1	2.1585431-01	3.0000000-02
6019	427	Franklin	2	-1.0000493-01	-1.0000000-01
	428		1	3.9849198-01	0.
6020	428	George	2	-1.1049457-01	-1.0000000-01
	429		1	4.0759053-01	5.0000000-02
6021	429	Greene	2	-1.0017590-01	-1.0000000-01
	430		1	8.7478280-02	0.
6022	430	Grenada	2	-9.3420172-02	-1.0000000-01
	431		1	5.2474923-01	3.0000000-01
6023	431	Hancock	2	-9.7876487-02	-1.0000000-01
	432		1	4.1907869-01	2.0000000-01
6024	432	Harrison	2	-9.3785478-02	-1.0000000-01
	433		1	8.2240283-02	1.1000000-01
6025	433	Hinds	2	-4.4800833-02	-1.0000000-01
	434		1	-1.5094035-02	0.
6026	434	Holmes	2	-9.5190600-02	-1.0000000-01
	435		1	4.4661944-02	0.
6027	435	Humphreys	2	-9.3147954-02	-1.0000000-01
	436		1	3.0094890-02	0.
6028	436	Issaquena	2	-1.0971783-01	-1.0000000-01
	437		1	3.8734728-01	8.0000000-02
6029	437	Itawamba	2	-1.0241147-01	-1.0000000-01
	438		1	4.0822886-01	2.4000000-01
6030	438	Jackson	2	-9.0810696-02	-1.0000000-01
	439		1	1.5250394-01	0.
6031	439	Jasper	2	-1.0872045-01	-1.0000000-01
	440		1	1.2154365-02	0.
6032	440	Jefferson	2	-7.0271544-02	-1.0000000-01
	441		1	1.3071120-01	2.6000000-01
6033	441	Jefferson Davis	2	-7.6885481-02	-1.0000000-01
	442		1	3.4259366-01	1.0000000-01
6034	442	Jones	2	-8.9686800-02	-1.0000000-01
	443		1	2.3656381-02	0.
6035	443	Kemper	2	-1.0812602-01	-1.0000000-01
	444		1	1.7116461-01	2.0000000-02
6036	444	Lafayette	2	-1.0058391-01	-1.0000000-01
	445		1	2.9168870-01	0.
6037	445	Lamar	2	-9.9824006-02	-1.0000000-01
	446		1	2.3635332-01	8.0000000-02
6038	446	Lauderdale	2	-9.4029019-02	-1.0000000-01
6039	447	Lawrence	1	1.8700665-01	1.2000000-01

	County				
	447	Lawrence	2	-1.0757502-01	-1.0000000-01
	448		1	1.6816716-01	1.0000000-02
6040	448	Leake	2	-1.0750141-01	-1.0000000-01
	449		1	2.1524661-01	1.0000000-02
6041	449	Lee	2	-9.8191148-02	-1.0000000-01
	450		1	1.7023808-02	1.0000000-02
6042	450	Leflore	2	-5.9339808-02	-1.0000000-01
	451		1	1.8941296-01	1.1000000-01
6043	451	Lincoln	2	-9.6398646-02	-1.0000000-01
	452		1	1.0162368-01	1.0000000-02
6044	452	Lowndes	2	-1.0058211-01	-1.0000000-01
	453		1	-1.1705428-02	3.0000000-02
6045	453	Madison	2	-9.4585584-02	-1.0000000-01
	454		1	2.4034300-01	8.0000000-02
6046	454	Marion	2	-1.0096527-01	-1.0000000-01
	455		1	3.1225738-02	0.
6047	455	Marshall	2	-6.5619882-02	-1.0000000-01
	456		1	1.7443801-01	0.
6048	456	Monroe	2	-1.0442703-01	-1.0000000-01
	457		1	1.5376073-01	0.
6049	457	Montgomery	2	-1.0013913-01	-1.0000000-01
	458		1	3.0253910-01	3.0000000-02
6050	458	Neshoba	2	-1.0817048-01	-1.0000000-01
	459		1	2.1196291-01	1.0000000-02
6051	459	Newton	2	-1.0800307-01	-1.0000000-01
	460		1	-5.3671251-02	0.
6052	460	Noxubee	2	-1.0451639-01	-1.0000000-01
	461		1	1.2853583-01	2.0000000-02
6053	461	Oktibbeha	2	-1.0421459-01	-1.0000000-01
	462		1	4.0326498-02	0.
6054	462	Panola	2	-1.0115399-01	-1.0000000-01
	463		1	3.3162571-01	0.
6055	463	Pearl River	2	-9.9753186-02	-1.0000000-01
	464		1	3.2184884-01	5.0000000-02
6056	464	Perry	2	-1.0731161-01	-1.0000000-01
	465		1	1.9631805-01	1.0000000-02
6057	465	Pike	2	-9.3619654-02	-1.0000000-01
	466		1	2.4039156-01	3.0000000-02
6058	466	Pontotoc	2	-1.0901454-01	-1.0000000-01
	467		1	3.2019676-01	1.0000000-02
6059	467	Prentiss	2	-1.0442147-01	-1.0000000-01
	468		1	9.0022303-02	3.0000000-02
6060	468	Quitman	2	-9.3670871-02	-1.0000000-01
	469		1	1.9134094-01	0.
6061	469	Rankin	2	-7.7248373-02	-1.0000000-01
	470		1	1.7437377-01	0.
6062	470	Scott	2	-1.0375821-01	-1.0000000-01
	471		1	2.8286353-02	0.
6063	471	Sharkey	2	-9.3027489-02	-1.0000000-01
	472		1	2.2075797-01	1.0000000-02
6064	472	Simpson	2	-1.0414864-01	-1.0000000-01
	473		1	2.7888932-01	0.
6065	473	Smith	2	-1.1131153-01	-1.0000000-01
	474		1	-4.2237268-02	3.0000000-02
6066	474	Stone	2	-8.7975064-02	-1.0000000-01
	475		1	1.9932506-02	0.
6067	475	Sunflower	2	-9.0011792-02	-1.0000000-01
	476		1	2.7840385-02	0.
6068	476	Tallahatchie	2	-9.5617809-02	-1.0000000-01
6069	477	Tate	1	3.9691744-02	0.

County

	477	Tate	2	-9.8365473-02	-1.0000000-01
	478		1	2.6636522-01	9.0000000-02
6070	478	Tippah	2	-1.0577252-01	-1.0000000-01
	479		1	4.2911485-01	3.0000000-02
6071	479	Tishomingo	2	-1.0547802-01	-1.0000000-01
	480		1	-3.8045064-03	0.
6072	480	Tunica	2	-8.3424346-02	-1.0000000-01
	481		1	2.9833214-01	3.0000000-02
6073	481	Union	2	-1.0358292-01	-1.0000000-01
	482		1	1.2147955-01	0.
6074	482	Walthall	2	-1.0832742-01	-1.0000000-01
	483		1	1.7162673-01	8.0000000-02
6075	483	Warren	2	-8.9002999-02	-1.0000000-01
	484		1	9.1393140-02	5.0000000-02
6076	484	Washington	2	-7.6886154-02	-1.0000000-01
	485		1	2.5535110-01	0.
6077	485	Wayne	2	-1.0165756-01	-1.0000000-01
	486		1	2.6524163-01	0.
6078	486	Webster	2	-1.0785899-01	-1.0000000-01
	487		1	4.5765708-02	0.
6079	487	Wilkinson	2	-9.6765910-02	-1.0000000-01
	488		1	1.4611007-01	0.
6080	488	Winston	2	-1.0524450-01	-1.0000000-01
	489		1	1.1340082-01	0.
6081	489	Yalobusha	2	-1.0247364-01	-1.0000000-01
	490		1	5.8633169-02	0.
6082	490	Yazoo	2	-9.4246199-02	-1.0000000-01
	491		1	4.1422651-01	7.1000000-01
7001	491	Alamance	2	-8.7524652-02	1.0000000-01
	492		1	4.9801104-01	2.0000000-01
7002	492	Alexander	2	-9.6744752-02	-1.0000000-01
	493		1	2.7113881-01	2.4000000-01
7003	493	Alleghany	2	-1.1113869-01	-1.0000000-01
	494		1	1.8282771-01	1.2000000-01
7004	494	Anson	2	-9.1068928-02	-1.0000000-01
	495		1	4.4685176-01	9.1000000-01
7005	495	Ashe	2	-1.1354706-01	-1.0000000-01
	496		1	5.7246431-01	4.1000000-01
7006	496	Avery	2	-9.5740759-02	-1.0000000-01
	497		1	2.6291967-01	2.2000000-01
7007	497	Beaufort	2	-9.1698765-02	-1.0000000-01
	498		1	7.9033948-02	7.0000001-02
7008	498	Bertie	2	-9.2568149-02	-1.0000000-01
	499		1	2.4868752-01	1.6000000-01
7009	499	Bladen	2	-9.5436554-02	-1.0000000-01
	500		1	3.1420171-01	2.1000000-01
7010	500	Brunswick	2	-9.7881411-02	-1.0000000-01
	501		1	3.5543380-01	6.1000000-01
7011	501	Buncombe	2	-5.4828675-02	-1.0000000-01
	502		1	4.9182729-01	7.7000000-01
7012	502	Burke	2	-8.7702275-02	-1.0000000-01
	503		1	3.8307659-01	1.2000000-01
7013	503	Cabarrus	2	-6.1734620-02	-1.0000000-01
	504		1	5.1283271-01	3.0000000-01
7014	504	Caldwell	2	-8.4940099-02	-1.0000000-01
	505		1	2.6059476-01	1.7000000-01
7015	505	Camden	2	-9.5076473-02	-1.0000000-01
	506		1	4.1733544-01	2.8000000-01
7016	506	Carteret	2	-9.2485735-02	-1.0000000-01
	507		1	1.6338023-01	2.7000000-01
7017	507	Caswell			

Mississippi

North Carolina

North Carolina

	County				
	507	Caswell	2	-9.1513290-02	-1.0000000-01
	508	Catawba	1	4.1484300-01	6.5000000-01
7018	508		2	-8.8595861-02	-1.0000000-01
	509	Chatham	1	2.9871841-01	1.4000000-01
9019	509		2	-9.2178773-02	-1.0000000-01
	510	Cherokee	1	4.5770620-01	8.2000000-01
7020	510		2	-1.0287901-01	-1.0000000-01
	511	Chowan	1	2.1281314-01	1.4000000-01
7021	511		2	-9.4512227-02	-1.0000000-01
	512	Clay	1	3.9395625-01	7.8000000-01
7022	512		2	-1.1272595-01	-1.0000000-01
	513	Cleveland	1	3.3965050-01	4.1000000-01
7023	513		2	-8.8175148-02	-1.0000000-01
	514	Columbus	1	2.9908407-01	2.8000000-01
7024	514		2	-9.4078627-02	-1.0000000-01
	515	Craven	1	3.1226710-01	1.9000000-01
7025	515		2	-9.2578864-02	-1.0000000-01
	516	Cumberland	1	3.5400077-01	2.3000000-01
7026	516		2	-5.5461791-02	1.0000000-01
	517	Currituck	1	3.2055446-01	1.7000000-01
7027	517		2	-9.5778053-02	-1.0000000-01
	518	Dare	1	3.9909723-01	2.4000000-01
7028	518		2	-1.0144914-01	-1.0000000-01
	519	Davidson	1	4.7951876-01	4.7000000-01
7029	519		2	-8.0941945-02	-1.0000000-01
	520	Davie	1	4.5066296-01	6.9000000-01
7030	520		2	-9.0298418-02	-1.0000000-01
	521	Duplin	1	2.3855806-01	1.6000000-01
7031	521		2	-9.8007417-02	-1.0000000-01
	522	Durham	1	2.7470119-01	5.3000000-01
7032	522		2	-3.7295868-03	1.0000000-01
	523	Edgecomb	1	1.3745942-01	6.0000000-02
7033	523		2	-8.3827739-02	1.0000000-01
	524	Forsythe	1	2.6478460-01	5.0000000-01
7034	524		2	-4.0929709-02	1.0000000-01
	525	Franklin	1	1.7823229-01	2.1000000-01
7035	525		2	-9.1061996-02	-1.0000000-01
	526	Gaston	1	4.2276988-01	9.9000000-01
7036	526		2	-7.8568205-02	1.0000000-01
	527	Gates	1	2.8108787-01	6.0000000-02
7037	527		2	-9.9804273-02	-1.0000000-01
	528	Granville	1	1.5267047-01	1.9000000-01
7039	528		2	-8.7427545-02	-1.0000000-01
	529	Greene	1	1.3035047-01	7.0000001-02
7040	529		2	-9.2275379-02	-1.0000000-01
	530	Guilford	1	3.2321529-01	3.1000000-01
7041	530		2	-1.7897718-02	1.0000000-01
	531	Halifax	1	1.2837157-01	1.0000000-01
7042	531		2	-8.9740520-02	-1.0000000-01
	532	Harnett	1	3.1017206-01	9.0000000-02
7043	532		2	-9.2233420-02	-1.0000000-01
	533	Haywood	1	4.6549651-01	7.6000000-01
7044	533		2	-9.2225604-02	-1.0000000-01
	534	Henderson	1	4.1647179-01	3.0000000-01
7045	534		2	-1.0155441-01	-1.0000000-01
	535	Hertford	1	1.7240447-01	1.1000000-01
7046	535		2	-7.6296195-02	-1.0000000-01
	536	Hoke	1	2.3583099-01	1.6000000-01
7047	536		2	-8.1078884-02	-1.0000000-01
7048	537	Hyde	1	2.0481125-01	1.0000000-01

	537	Hyde	2	-9.9715902-02	-1.0000000-01
	538		1	3.6748908-01	5.2000000-01
7049	538	Iredell	2	-8.9612465-02	-1.0000000-01
	539		1	5.6718648-01	7.0000001-02
7050	539	Jackson	2	-9.7403997-02	-1.0000000-01
	540		1	3.3650614-01	3.2000000-01
7051	540	Johnston	2	-9.1396210-02	-1.0000000-01
	541		1	2.0961580-01	5.6000000-01
7052	541	Jones	2	-8.9560094-02	-1.0000000-01
	542		1	3.6651727-01	1.9000000-01
7053	542	Lee	2	-8.1703280-02	-1.0000000-01
	543		1	3.0757228-01	1.8000000-01
7054	543	Lenoir	2	1.5832679-03	1.0000000-01
	544		1	3.8452924-01	6.6000000-01
7055	544	Lincoln	2	-9.2143488-02	-1.0000000-01
	545		1	5.6589269-01	9.9000000-01
7056	545	McDowell	2	-8.9314695-02	-1.0000000-01
	546		1	1.8481264-01	1.2000000-01
7059	546	Martin	2	-8.2544698-02	-1.0000000-01
	547		1	2.5042129-01	3.0000000-01
7060	547	Mecklenburg	2	-7.7267617-02	1.0000000-01
	548		1	3.9300713-01	2.4000000-01
7062	548	Montgomery	2	-8.9724783-02	-1.0000000-01
	549		1	3.6196955-01	3.6000000-01
7063	549	Moore	2	-9.4766846-02	1.0000000-01
	550		1	1.8663019-01	1.8000000-01
7064	550	Nash	2	-8.7804190-02	1.0000000-01
	551		1	3.3132595-01	4.8000000-01
7065	551	New Hanover	2	-8.8870505-02	-1.0000000-01
	552		1	9.2949279-02	1.0000000-01
7066	552	Northampton	2	-8.8299110-02	-1.0000000-01
	553		1	4.5490059-01	2.0000000-01
7067	553	Onslow	2	-8.7714254-02	-1.0000000-01
	554		1	3.4363933-01	2.7000000-01
7068	554	Orange	2	-8.0863906-02	1.0000000-01
	555		1	3.2942652-01	1.7000000-01
7069	555	Pamlico	2	-9.6546223-02	-1.0000000-01
	556		1	3.5035840-01	2.5000000-01
7070	556	Pasquotank	2	-6.0356720-02	-1.0000000-01
	557		1	2.1757361-01	1.1000000-01
7071	557	Pender	2	-1.0032950-01	-1.0000000-01
	558		1	2.4759608-01	2.2000000-01
7072	558	Perquimans	2	-8.9710186-02	-1.0000000-01
	559		1	2.2318233-01	4.3000000-01
7073	559	Person	2	-8.9250578-02	-1.0000000-01
	560		1	1.5432172-01	1.3000000-01
7074	560	Pitt	2	-8.6022046-02	-1.0000000-01
	561		1	3.6667886-01	9.4000000-01
7075	561	Polk	2	-1.0108909-01	-1.0000000-01
	562		1	3.8662118-01	2.2000000-01
7076	562	Randolph	2	-5.2024794-02	-1.0000000-01
	563		1	3.0884606-01	2.8000000-01
7077	563	Richmond	2	-8.6901603-02	-1.0000000-01
	564		1	2.4371338-01	2.5000000-01
7078	564	Robeson	2	-9.2439747-02	1.0000000-01
	565		1	3.6893551-01	6.2000000-01
7079	565	Rockingham	2	-7.7562378-02	-1.0000000-01
	566		1	4.1648250-01	5.1000000-01
7080	566	Rowan	2	-6.2350737-02	-1.0000000-01
7081	567	Rutherford	1	4.4679672-01	2.5000000-01

7057 - Macon Co deleted from lo[illegible] deted.

N.C.

County

	567	Rutherford	2	-9.1182223-02	-1.0000000-01
	568		1	1.6854255-01	5.6000000-01
7082	568	Sampson	2	-1.0412343-01	-1.0000000-01
	569		1	2.5763346-01	1.5000000-01
7083	569	Scotland	2	-8.0223840-02	-1.0000000-01
	570		1	4.0189710-01	5.2000000-01
7084	570	Stanly	2	-8.8548630-02	-1.0000000-01
	571		1	3.3934728-01	9.9000000-01
7085	571	Stokes	2	-9.8767342-02	-1.0000000-01
	572		1	4.2614375-01	3.3000000-01
7086	572	Surry	2	-9.3371790-02	-1.0000000-01
	573		1	6.3922159-01	8.1000000-01
7087	573	Swain	2	-9.0037285-02	-1.0000000-01
	574		1	4.7180025-01	9.9000000-01
Cont 7088	574	Transylvania	2	-8.8421409-02	-1.0000000-01
	575		1	3.1240278-01	2.5000000-01
7089	575	Tyrrell	2	-8.3729435-02	-1.0000000-01
	576		1	4.6709386-01	1.8000000-01
7090	576	Union	2	-9.0762907-02	-1.0000000-01
	577		1	2.1797678-01	2.0000000-01
7091	577	Vance	2	-5.7602855-02	-1.0000000-01
	578		1	1.8398541-01	2.3000000-01
7092	578	Wake	2	-2.3350031-02	1.0000000-01
	579		1	9.2477693-02	1.1000000-01
7093	579	Warren	2	-9.3294139-02	-1.0000000-01
	580		1	2.3477909-01	1.7000000-01
7094	580	Washington	2	-8.5612376-02	-1.0000000-01
	581		1	4.9589185-01	9.7000000-01
7095	581	Watauga	2	-1.0149639-01	-1.0000000-01
	582		1	2.7875729-01	1.9000000-01
7096	582	Wayne	2	-7.4762516-02	-1.0000000-01
	583		1	5.4355510-01	8.7000000-01
7097	583	Wilkes	2	-9.0194124-02	-1.0000000-01
	584		1	2.3889805-01	1.9000000-01
7098	584	Wilson	2	-7.9957948-02	1.0000000-01
	585		1	4.4808236-01	5.7000000-01
7099	585	Yadkin	2	-9.6956144-02	-1.0000000-01
	586		1	5.4131235-01	6.7000000-01
7100	586	Yancey	2	-9.2444882-02	-1.0000000-01
	587		1	2.8775381-01	3.0000000-02
8001	587	Abbeville	2	-1.0282652-01	-1.0000000-01
	588		1	1.7712646-01	1.7000000-01
8002	588	Aiken	2	-5.9363163-02	-1.0000000-01
	589		1	8.6641323-04	3.0000000-02
8003	589	Allendale	2	-9.6721124-02	-1.0000000-01
	590		1	3.3893592-01	1.6000000-01
8004	590	Anderson	2	-9.5313605-02	-1.0000000-01
	591		1	6.9805846-02	8.0000000-02
8005	591	Bamberg	2	-7.2349277-02	-1.0000000-01
	592		1	3.2329964-02	1.1000000-01
8006	592	Barnwell	2	-1.0308778-01	-1.0000000-01
	593		1	2.3128962-01	1.6000000-01
8007	593	Beaufort	2	-9.6890855-02	1.0000000-01
	594		1	1.3855286-01	2.3000000-01
8008	594	Berkeley	2	-1.0199781-01	-1.0000000-01
	595		1	2.4599985-03	1.0000000-02
8009	595	Calhoun	2	-9.6100893-02	-1.0000000-01
	596		1	2.9316657-01	2.1000000-01
8010	596	Charleston	2	4.4317106-02	1.0000000-01
8011	597	Cherokee	1	3.6531399-01	1.8000000-01

N.C.

S.C.

	597	Cherokee	2	-9.0688828-02	-1.0000000-01
	598		1	2.3604450-01	1.0000000-01
8012	598	Chester	2	-9.6015085-02	-1.0000000-01
	599		1	2.8262610-01	2.3000000-01
8013	599	Chesterfield	2	-8.9920784-02	-1.0000000-01
	600		1	-1.4985050-02	3.0000000-02
8014	600	Clarendon	2	-9.4178689-02	-1.0000000-01
	601		1	1.4630252-01	1.0000000-01
8015	601	Colleton	2	-1.0713748-01	-1.0000000-01
	602		1	2.0181575-01	2.3000000-01
8016	602	Darlington	2	-8.8400589-02	-1.0000000-01
	603		1	2.2578005-01	1.2000000-01
8017	603	Dillon	2	-7.4993583-02	-1.0000000-01
	604		1	1.7870358-01	7.0000001-02
8018	604	Dorchester	2	-9.9110709-02	-1.0000000-01
	605		1	5.0838839-02	6.0000000-02
8019	605	Edgefield	2	-7.3512879-02	-1.0000000-01
	606		1	1.4126216-01	1.2000000-01
8020	606	Fairfield	2	-9.1791567-02	-1.0000000-01
	607		1	1.3556708-01	1.1000000-01
8021	607	Florence	2	-9.4306407-02	-1.0000000-01
	608		1	1.8753358-01	1.2000000-01
8022	608	Georgetown	2	-9.3701529-02	-1.0000000-01
	609		1	2.9965876-01	2.3000000-01
8023	609	Greenville	2	-6.5577852-02	-1.0000000-01
	610		1	2.9587121-01	1.2000000-01
8024	610	Greenwood	2	-9.1965615-02	-1.0000000-01
	611		1	1.5479130-01	5.0000000-02
8025	611	Hampton	2	-9.3400934-02	-1.0000000-01
	612		1	3.2477535-01	1.7000000-01
8026	612	Horry	2	-9.0210515-02	-1.0000000-01
	613		1	1.8440081-01	1.4000000-01
8027	613	Jasper	2	-9.5517886-02	-1.0000000-01
	614		1	1.9243872-01	1.5000000-01
8028	614	Kershaw	2	-9.6408395-02	-1.0000000-01
	615		1	3.1832585-01	1.7000000-01
8029	615	Lancaster	2	-9.1501246-02	-1.0000000-01
	616		1	3.0222357-01	1.2000000-01
8030	616	Laurens	2	-9.7583570-02	-1.0000000-01
	617		1	3.9309042-02	1.1000000-01
8031	617	Lee	2	-8.2007246-02	-1.0000000-01
	618		1	3.2425695-01	4.0000000-02
8032	618	Lexington	2	-1.0058582-01	-1.0000000-01
	619		1	7.2496611-02	0.
8033	619	McCormick	2	-9.4579648-02	-1.0000000-01
	620		1	1.4118062-01	1.1000000-01
8034	620	Marion	2	-8.2894160-02	-1.0000000-01
	621		1	1.6254942-01	5.0000000-02
8035	621	Marlboro	2	-8.5606952-02	-1.0000000-01
	622		1	1.8491214-01	8.0000000-02
8036	622	Newberry	2	-1.0127624-01	-1.0000000-01
	623		1	3.7757802-01	2.2000000-01
8037	623	Oconee	2	-8.6893341-02	-1.0000000-01
	624		1	6.2203525-02	1.1000000-01
8038	624	Orangeburg	2	-7.3139075-02	-1.0000000-01
	625		1	2.4832346-01	1.2000000-01
8039	625	Pickens	2	-7.6854091-02	-1.0000000-01
	626		1	2.1800294-01	2.3000000-01
8040	626	Richland	2	-4.7029031-02	1.0000000-01
8041	627	Saluda	1	1.4134534-01	7.0000001-02

Am. Combine

NA

Counties

	627	Saluda	2	-1.0546889-01	-1.0000000-01
	628		1	3.9072843-01	1.8000000-01
8042	628	Spartanburg	2	-8.6367296-02	-1.0000000-01
	629		1	8.4472695-02	1.8000000-01
8043	629	Sumter	2	-6.4920857-02	-1.0000000-01
	630		1	3.5218539-01	2.1000000-01
8044	630	Union	2	-9.4639904-02	-1.0000000-01
	631		1	4.4898917-02	1.0000000-02
8045	631	Williamsburg	2	-9.3000727-02	-1.0000000-01
	632		1	3.1139762-01	2.2000000-01
8046	632	York	2	-6.4085093-02	1.0000000-01
	633		1	4.4149472-01	8.7000000-01
9003	633	Benton	2	-1.0412880-01	-1.0000000-01
	634		1	4.9999945-01	8.8000000-01
9005	634	Blount	2	-7.8483038-02	1.0000000-01
	635		1	3.6898885-01	9.9000000-01
9009	635	Carroll	2	-9.9701617-02	-1.0000000-01
	636		1	4.4008386-01	8.4000000-01
9011	636	Cheatham	2	-1.0018670-01	-1.0000000-01
	637		1	3.5766950-01	9.9000000-01
9012	637	Chester	2	-1.0387318-01	-1.0000000-01
	638		1	4.7810461-01	8.9000000-01
9013	638	Claiborne	2	-9.8447700-02	-1.0000000-01
	639		1	4.6099526-01	9.9000000-01
9014	639	Clay	2	-1.0869429-01	-1.0000000-01
	640		1	5.9400541-01	8.0000000-01
9015	640	Cooke	2	-8.5104646-02	-1.0000000-01
	641		1	4.4943958-01	9.9000000-01
9020	641	Decatur	2	-9.9991652-02	-1.0000000-01
	642		1	4.8056854-01	6.6000000-01
9021	642	De Kalb	2	-1.1108567-01	-1.0000000-01
	643		1	3.5896395-01	4.6000000-01
9023	643	Dyer	2	-9.1806605-02	-1.0000000-01
	644		1	3.2469379-03	2.0000000-01
9024	644	Fayette	2	-9.3765512-02	-1.0000000-01
	645		1	4.0431416-01	6.8000000-01
9026	645	Franklin	2	-9.3583246-02	-1.0000000-01
	646		1	2.6964394-01	6.2000000-01
9027	646	Gibson	2	-8.8561115-02	-1.0000000-01
	647		1	2.7023827-01	4.6000000-01
9028	647	Giles	2	-9.9060193-02	-1.0000000-01
	648		1	3.5275770-01	7.9000000-01
9033	648	Hamilton	2	-5.5077985-02	-1.0000000-01
	649		1	4.3140289-01	9.9000000-01
9034	649	Hancock	2	-1.1181222-01	-1.0000000-01
	650		1	1.9161489-01	2.5000000-01
9035	650	Hardeman	2	-1.0097370-01	-1.0000000-01
	651		1	3.9642084-01	9.6000000-01
9036	651	Hardin	2	-1.0416016-01	-1.0000000-01
	652		1	5.6859438-01	9.9000000-01
9037	652	Harkins	2	-9.8171262-02	-1.0000000-01
	653		1	2.6193291-02	4.0000000-02
9038	653	Haywood	2	-9.0918085-02	-1.0000000-01
	654		1	3.8511677-01	7.0000000-01
9039	654	Henderson	2	-9.9578906-02	-1.0000000-01
	655		1	3.5109416-01	6.3000000-01
9040	655	Henry	2	-9.9043974-02	-1.0000000-01
	656		1	4.7421515-01	9.9000000-01
9041	656	Hickman	2	-1.0307402-01	-1.0000000-01
9045	657	Jefferson	1	5.1872990-01	7.2000000-01

A.C.

Tenn.

		County			
	657	Jefferson	2	-9.6021878-02	-1.0000000-01
	658		1	4.8079673-01	8.0000000-01
9046	658	Johnson	2	-1.1163637-01	-1.0000000-01
	659		1	4.5781442-01	7.5000000-01
9047	659	Knox	2	-6.0821657-02	1.0000000-01
	660		1	1.9673709-01	5.4000000-01
9049	660	Lauderdale	2	-9.4477336-02	-1.0000000-01
	661		1	3.4682376-01	4.2000000-01
9052	661	Lincoln	2	-9.8567101-02	-1.0000000-01
	662		1	4.0167264-01	9.9000000-01
9055	662	McNairy	2	-1.0103129-01	-1.0000000-01
	663		1	5.0061736-01	9.8000000-01
9056	663	Macon	2	-1.0376715-01	-1.0000000-01
	664		1	5.3069857-01	8.4000000-01
9058	664	Marion	2	-8.6709291-02	-1.0000000-01
	665		1	3.8687902-01	6.4000000-01
9059	665	Marshall	2	-9.8589613-02	-1.0000000-01
	666		1	3.3376378-01	7.5000000-01
9060	666	Maury	2	-9.8028831-02	-1.0000000-01
	667		1	3.7324605-01	9.6000000-01
9061	667	Meigs	2	-1.0016346-01	-1.0000000-01
	668		1	4.3962582-01	7.8000000-01
9062	668	Monroe	2	-1.0043482-01	-1.0000000-01
	669		1	3.2840100-01	4.4000000-01
9063	669	Montgomery	2	-9.3159632-02	-1.0000000-01
	670		1	3.7801867-01	6.9000000-01
9064	670	Moore	2	-9.9850623-02	-1.0000000-01
	671		1	5.5840410-01	4.0000000-00
9065	671	Morgan	2	-1.0219702-01	-1.0000000-01
	672		1	3.8311229-01	8.5000000-01
9066	672	Obion	2	-9.5097341-02	-1.0000000-01
	673		1	5.5978245-01	8.3000000-01
9068	673	Perry	2	-9.2372188-02	-1.0000000-01
	674		1	5.1150949-01	4.1000000-01
9071	674	Putnam	2	-9.4052984-02	-1.0000000-01
	675		1	5.0720272-01	9.9000000-01
9072	675	Rhea	2	-9.2256633-02	-1.0000000-01
	676		1	3.5277744-01	4.7000000-01
9075	676	Rutherford	2	-9.9717364-02	-1.0000000-01
	677		1	2.1018816-01	6.4000000-01
9079	677	Shelby	2	-3.9411646-02	-1.0000000-01
	678		1	4.0674846-01	9.9000000-01
9080	678	Smith	2	-1.0782431-01	-1.0000000-01
	679		1	3.7684962-01	6.8000000-01
9081	679	Stewart	2	-1.1176624-01	-1.0000000-01
	680		1	2.0824279-01	5.9000000-01
9084	680	Tipton	2	-9.4525638-02	-1.0000000-01
	681		1	3.4700036-01	9.9000000-01
9085	681	Trousdale	2	-1.0275952-01	-1.0000000-01
	682		1	4.5846645-01	3.7000000-01
9089	682	Warren	2	-1.0129677-01	-1.0000000-01
	683		1	4.2867581-01	9.2000000-01
9090	683	Washington	2	-9.0885425-02	-1.0000000-01
	684		1	5.1303878-01	9.9000000-01
9091	684	Wayne	2	-9.7389081-02	-1.0000000-01
	685		1	4.9466585-01	6.8000000-01
9093	685	White	2	-9.8109735-02	-1.0000000-01
	686		1	4.0737306-01	6.5000000-01
9095	686	Wilson	2	-1.0027993-01	-1.0000000-01
	0001	687	anderson	1	2.8315725-01	3.3000000-01

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	687	Anderson	2	-9.7127641-02	-1.0000000-01
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0003	688	Angelina	2	-8.2430579-02	-1.0000000-01
	689		1	4.4127583-01	8.6000000-01
0004	689	Aransas	2	-1.0874884-01	-1.0000000-01
	690		1	4.3222463-01	2.8000000-01
0007	690	Atascosa	2	-9.0665793-02	-1.0000000-01
	691		1	3.8449981-01	4.8000000-01
0008	691	Austin	2	-1.0490643-01	-1.0000000-01
	692		1	3.0486180-01	2.4000000-01
0009	692	Bailey	2	-1.0758326-01	-1.0000000-01
	693		1	3.8971318-01	4.5000000-01
0011	693	Bastrop	2	-1.0017663-01	-1.0000000-01
	694		1	3.0604658-01	1.9000000-01
0012	694	Baylor	2	-1.0803799-01	-1.0000000-01
	695		1	4.8938156-01	5.9000000-01
0013	695	Bee	2	-9.3923390-02	-1.0000000-01
	696		1	3.9272476-01	2.3000000-01
0014	696	Bell	2	-8.3640620-02	-1.0000000-01
	697		1	5.2825096-01	3.4000000-01
0015	697	Bexar	2	-1.5160132-02	1.0000000-01
	698		1	3.3138090-01	5.9000000-01
0016	698	Blanco	2	-1.1292400-01	-1.0000000-01
	699		1	4.4137526-01	0.
0017	699	Borden	2	-1.0177442-01	-1.0000000-01
	700		1	3.8509668-01	3.1000000-01
0018	700	Bosque	2	-1.0693875-01	-1.0000000-01
	701		1	3.5466630-01	3.2000000-01
0019	701	Bowie	2	-9.6007851-02	-1.0000000-01
	702		1	3.0851587-01	4.7000000-01
0020	702	Brazoria	2	-1.1427911-01	-1.0000000-01
	703		1	3.3629830-01	3.1000000-01
0021	703	Brazos	2	-9.7844799-02	-1.0000000-01
	704		1	3.0174885-01	2.9000000-01
0023	704	Briscoe	2	-1.0486529-01	-1.0000000-01
	705		1	3.6180219-01	4.3000000-01
0025	705	Brown	2	-9.8741031-02	-1.0000000-01
	706		1	3.8955405-01	5.2000000-01
0026	706	Burleson	2	-9.9703734-02	-1.0000000-01
	707		1	4.1057783-01	3.1000000-01
0027	707	Burnet	2	-9.8372104-02	-1.0000000-01
	708		1	3.8623284-01	4.5000000-01
0028	708	Caldwell	2	-9.8432649-02	-1.0000000-01
	709		1	4.5118171-01	4.1000000-01
0029	709	Calhoun	2	-8.8443041-02	-1.0000000-01
	710		1	2.3594569-01	5.1000000-01
0032	710	Camp	2	-9.8594213-02	-1.0000000-01
	711		1	2.8267359-01	5.1000000-01
0034	711	Cass	2	-1.0196703-01	-1.0000000-01
	712		1	2.0824894-01	6.2000000-01
0035	712	Castro	2	-1.2222226-01	-1.0000000-01
	713		1	3.3472330-01	9.0000000-01
0036	713	Chambers	2	-1.1014582-01	-1.0000000-01
	714		1	3.2239207-01	3.0000000-01
0037	714	Cherokee	2	-9.2070992-02	-1.0000000-01
	715		1	3.3708151-01	2.3000000-01
0038	715	Childers	2	-9.3700978-02	-1.0000000-01
	716		1	3.7508692-01	3.1000000-01
0040	716	Cochran	2	-1.0817532-01	-1.0000000-01
	717		1	3.5126366-01	3.6000000-01
0042	717	Coleman			

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	717	Coleman	2	-9.5844204-02	-1.0000000-01
	718		1	3.7843773-01	3.3000000-01
0043	718	Collin	2	-9.1797509-02	-1.0000000-01
	719		1	3.8572997-01	3.2000000-01
0044	719	Collingsworth	2	-9.8117779-02	-1.0000000-01
	720		1	4.0962507-01	4.7000000-01
0045	720	Colorado	2	-9.8958952-02	-1.0000000-01
	721		1	5.3823853-01	1.0000000-01
0046	721	Comal	2	-8.0440474-02	-1.0000000-01
	722		1	4.4709613-01	2.1000000-01
0049	722	Cooke	2	-9.4930283-02	-1.0000000-01
	723		1	4.0143817-01	2.8000000-01
0050	723	Coryell	2	-1.0103112-01	-1.0000000-01
	724		1	3.4878827-01	2.8000000-01
0051	724	Cottle	2	-1.0192578-01	-1.0000000-01
	725		1	3.6372226-01	9.9000000-01
0052	725	Crane	2	-9.1690104-02	-1.0000000-01
	726		1	3.0827052-01	2.2000000-01
0053	726	Crockett	2	-9.5450685-02	-1.0000000-01
	727		1	3.4743633-01	3.3000000-01
0054	727	Crosby	2	-1.0232829-01	-1.0000000-01
	728		1	2.8269682-01	3.4000000-01
0057	728	Dallas	2	-4.2518101-02	-1.0000000-01
	729		1	3.4910371-01	2.4000000-01
0058	729	Dawson	2	-8.6995452-02	-1.0000000-01
	730		1	2.9643735-01	2.4000000-01
0060	730	Delta	2	-1.0654765-01	-1.0000000-01
	731		1	3.6742320-01	2.2000000-01
0061	731	Denton	2	-9.2894542-02	-1.0000000-01
	732		1	4.4734630-01	4.7000000-01
0062	732	DeWitt	2	-9.5811284-02	-1.0000000-01
	733		1	4.2373094-01	2.1000000-01
0063	733	Dickens	2	-9.8028184-02	-1.0000000-01
	734		1	5.5941252-01	2.6000000-01
0065	734	Donley	2	-9.0815420-02	-1.0000000-01
	735		1	4.4386999-01	4.6000000-01
0067	735	Eastland	2	-9.8735226-02	-1.0000000-01
	736		1	3.9855440-01	2.1000000-01
0068	736	Ector	2	-8.5757266-02	-1.0000000-01
	737		1	3.3142596-01	3.6000000-01
0070	737	Ellis	2	-8.3788971-02	-1.0000000-01
	738		1	5.6757247-01	3.0000000-01
0071	738	El Paso	2	-5.0810924-02	-1.0000000-01
	739		1	3.3660629-01	3.2000000-01
0073	739	Falls	2	-9.2944745-02	-1.0000000-01
	740		1	3.4882952-01	4.7000000-01
0074	740	Fannin	2	-1.0159612-01	-1.0000000-01
	741		1	4.3771296-01	4.2000000-01
0075	741	Fayette	2	-1.0329582-01	-1.0000000-01
	742		1	3.4720891-01	2.5000000-01
0076	742	Fisher	2	-1.0363964-01	-1.0000000-01
	743		1	3.1058871-01	2.3000000-01
0077	743	Floyd	2	-1.0303053-01	-1.0000000-01
	744		1	3.9857589-01	1.9000000-01
0078	744	Foard	2	-1.0307674-01	-1.0000000-01
	745		1	3.8129599-01	4.1000000-01
0079	745	Fort Bend	2	-1.0360369-01	-1.0000000-01
	746		1	3.6448205-01	4.8000000-01
0080	746	Franklin	2	-1.0363439-01	-1.0000000-01
0081	747	Freestone	1	2.4874700-01	5.0000000-01

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	747	Freestone	2	-9.9138072-02	-1.0000000-01
	748		1	3.7540109-01	2.9000000-01
0083	748	Gaines	2	-1.0871713-01	-1.0000000-01
	749		1	3.3014546-01	4.3000000-01
0084	749	Galveston	2	-5.5755992-02	-1.0000000-01
	750		1	3.9284357-01	3.2000000-01
0085	750	Garza	2	-9.6526623-02	-1.0000000-01
	751		1	4.8903972-01	4.5000000-01
0088	751	Goliad	2	-9.8863851-02	-1.0000000-01
	752		1	3.8388926-01	3.6000000-01
0089	752	Gonzales	2	-1.0462798-01	-1.0000000-01
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0091	754	Grayson	2	-9.0140690-02	-1.0000000-01
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0092	755	Gregg	2	-1.0096851-01	-1.0000000-01
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0093	756	Grimes	2	-1.0310107-01	-1.0000000-01
	757		1	4.7801447-01	4.6000000-01
0094	757	Guadalupe	2	-9.5322419-02	-1.0000000-01
	758		1	3.2195177-01	1.6000000-01
0095	758	Hale	2	-9.1489453-02	-1.0000000-01
	759		1	2.9757367-01	3.2000000-01
0096	759	Hall	2	-9.7996953-02	-1.0000000-01
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0099	760	Hardeman	2	-1.0094712-01	-1.0000000-01
	761		1	4.4668049-01	6.0000000-01
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	762		1	2.7444767-01	4.7000000-01
0101	762	Harris	2	-2.5605263-02	1.0000000-01
	763		1	1.7865077-01	2.9000000-01
0102	763	Harrison	2	-6.9077628-02	-1.0000000-01
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0104	764	Haskell	2	-1.0058846-01	-1.0000000-01
	765		1	4.9417634-01	4.3000000-01
0105	765	Hays	2	-9.2793521-02	-1.0000000-01
	766		1	3.8022432-01	3.8000000-01
0107	766	Henderson	2	-9.7768160-02	-1.0000000-01
	767		1	3.6143249-01	2.4000000-01
0109	767	Hill	2	-9.2435157-02	-1.0000000-01
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0110	768	Hockley	2	-1.0297052-01	-1.0000000-01
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0112	769	Hopkins	2	-1.0070534-01	-1.0000000-01
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0113	770	Houston	2	-7.0844289-02	-1.0000000-01
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0114	771	Howard	2	-8.7414023-02	-1.0000000-01
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0116	772	Hunt	2	-9.3366764-02	-1.0000000-01
	773		1	4.0059135-01	5.0000000-01
0117	773	Hutchinson	2	-8.2316875-02	-1.0000000-01
	774		1	4.2819559-01	2.8000000-01
0119	774	Jack	2	-9.7138328-02	-1.0000000-01
	775		1	3.8358458-01	3.7000000-01
0120	775	Jackson	2	-9.9754736-02	-1.0000000-01
	776		1	3.7781743-01	4.3000000-01
0121	776	Jasper	2	-9.2792542-02	-1.0000000-01
0122	777	Jeff Davis	1	3.8770218-01	2.6000000-01

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	777	Jeff Davis	2	-8.6220990-02	-1.0000000-01
	778		1	3.4578150-01	3.8000000-01
0123	778	Jefferson	2	-8.7002204-02	1.0000000-01
	779		1	4.4511782-01	1.8000000-01
0125	779	Jim Wells	2	-9.5624473-02	-1.0000000-01
	780		1	3.7488224-01	1.7000000-01
0126	780	Johnson	2	-9.6770277-02	-1.0000000-01
	781		1	3.6341469-01	2.3000000-01
0127	781	Jones	2	-9.5389547-02	-1.0000000-01
	782		1	5.8152015-01	4.7000000-01
0128	782	Karnes	2	-8.9525251-02	-1.0000000-01
	783		1	2.8927875-01	3.1000000-01
0129	783	Kaufman	2	-9.2558182-02	-1.0000000-01
	784		1	3.7022279-01	5.5000000-01
0130	784	Kendall	2	-1.1346428-01	-1.0000000-01
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0132	785	Kent	2	-1.0755805-01	-1.0000000-01
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0133	786	Kerr	2	-9.2017123-02	-1.0000000-01
	787		1	5.5523693-01	4.8000000-01
0137	787	Kleberg	2	-8.2218803-02	-1.0000000-01
	788		1	4.1785701-01	2.0000000-01
0138	788	Knox	2	-9.7391035-02	-1.0000000-01
	789		1	3.4305537-01	2.6000000-01
0139	789	Lamar	2	-9.4287139-02	-1.0000000-01
	790		1	3.1034829-01	3.1000000-01
0140	790	Lamb	2	-9.6531914-02	-1.0000000-01
	791		1	4.3022921-01	4.2000000-01
0141	791	Lampasas	2	-1.0436433-01	-1.0000000-01
	792		1	4.3467151-01	3.7000000-01
0143	792	Lavaca	2	-1.0070073-01	-1.0000000-01
	793		1	3.2611996-01	5.3000000-01
0144	793	Lee	2	-1.0143800-01	-1.0000000-01
	794		1	2.7601696-01	5.1000000-01
0145	794	Leon	2	-1.0134854-01	-1.0000000-01
	795		1	3.2449445-01	5.2000000-01
0146	795	Liberty	2	-9.9615276-02	-1.0000000-01
	796		1	3.2441654-01	5.4000000-01
0147	796	Limestone	2	-8.8104708-02	-1.0000000-01
	797		1	4.8017880-01	3.2000000-01
0150	797	Llano	2	-7.9160668-02	-1.0000000-01
	798		1	2.6973782-01	1.2000000-01
0152	798	Lubbock	2	-5.9333898-02	1.0000000-01
	799		1	2.7102535-01	1.5000000-01
0153	799	Lynn	2	-8.3180174-02	-1.0000000-01
	800		1	4.0583726-01	3.3000000-01
0154	800	McCulloch	2	-1.0367214-01	-1.0000000-01
	801		1	3.6093282-01	3.6000000-01
0155	801	McLennan	2	-5.7897966-02	-1.0000000-01
	802		1	2.8984304-01	3.9000000-01
0157	802	Madison	2	-9.8462344-02	-1.0000000-01
	803		1	1.9573428-01	5.2000000-01
0158	803	Marion	2	-9.3066395-02	-1.0000000-01
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0159	804	Martin	2	-9.8128740-02	-1.0000000-01
	805		1	4.1727761-01	8.0000000-02
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	806		1	3.5766501-01	4.2000000-01
0161	806	Matagorda	2	-1.0269373-01	-1.0000000-01
0163	807	Medina	1	6.1533258-01	3.1000000-01

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0165	808	Midland	2	-9.0856425-02	-1.0000000-01
	809		1	3.6205998-01	3.3000000-01
0166	809	Milan	2	-9.8528350-02	-1.0000000-01
	810		1	3.3320935-01	5.8000000-01
0168	810	Mitchell	2	-9.4319200-02	-1.0000000-01
	811		1	3.6303141-01	5.0000000-01
0170	811	Montgomery	2	-7.0974754-02	-1.0000000-01
	812		1	2.8731597-01	3.5000000-01
0172	812	Morris	2	-9.7258485-02	-1.0000000-01
	813		1	4.1674952-01	2.8000000-01
0173	813	Motley	2	-1.0831301-01	-1.0000000-01
	814		1	3.4506666-01	3.4000000-01
0174	814	Nacogdoches	2	-9.1438392-02	-1.0000000-01
	815		1	2.9343272-01	2.7000000-01
0175	815	Navarro	2	-9.2177980-02	-1.0000000-01
	816		1	4.0360478-01	5.5000000-01
0176	816	Newton	2	-8.6872431-02	-1.0000000-01
	817		1	4.1430743-01	2.0000000-01
0177	817	Nolan	2	-9.4331899-02	-1.0000000-01
	818		1	4.3324748-01	3.2000000-01
0178	818	Nueces	2	-5.2140061-02	-1.0000000-01
	819		1	4.3017109-01	2.6000000-01
0181	819	Orange	2	-8.7063139-02	-1.0000000-01
	820		1	5.0266705-01	4.0000000-01
0182	820	Palo Pinto	2	-6.6858527-02	-1.0000000-01
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0183	821	Panola	2	-1.0838918-01	-1.0000000-01
	822		1	3.7827579-01	4.6000000-01
0184	822	Parker	2	-1.0821642-01	-1.0000000-01
	823		1	4.0932938-01	2.0000000-01
0186	823	Pecos	2	-1.0276247-01	-1.0000000-01
	824		1	3.6385123-01	4.7000000-01
0187	824	Polk	2	-8.9347089-02	-1.0000000-01
	825		1	2.3400456-01	1.5000000-01
0188	825	Potter	2	-5.4673470-02	-1.0000000-01
	826		1	4.1360374-01	4.6000000-01
0190	826	Rains	2	-1.0743063-01	-1.0000000-01
	827		1	3.6358662-01	2.5000000-01
0192	827	Reagan	2	-8.7857169-02	-1.0000000-01
	828		1	3.3256512-01	3.4000000-01
0194	828	Red River	2	-9.9639352-02	-1.0000000-01
	829		1	4.3183358-01	2.9000000-01
0195	829	Reeves	2	-8.7866777-02	-1.0000000-01
	830		1	4.0730452-01	3.6000000-01
0196	830	Refugio	2	-1.0110807-01	-1.0000000-01
	831		1	2.7711041-01	4.3000000-01
0198	831	Robertson	2	-9.6938140-02	-1.0000000-01
	832		1	2.5734628-01	4.0000000-01
0199	832	Rockwall	2	-9.6858816-02	-1.0000000-01
	833		1	3.7921703-01	2.1000000-01
0200	833	Runnels	2	-9.9759457-02	-1.0000000-01
	834		1	3.0362741-01	5.1000000-01
0201	834	Rusk	2	-1.0115508-01	-1.0000000-01
	835		1	3.8059456-01	4.2000000-01
0202	835	Sabine	2	-9.5040380-02	-1.0000000-01
	836		1	3.1434588-01	3.5000000-01
0203	836	San Augustine	2	-9.3409862-02	-1.0000000-01
0204	837	San Jacinto	1	2.2138914-01	5.4000000-01

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	837	San Jacinto	2	-9.8595252-02	-1.0000000-01
	838		1	4.5470822-01	2.2000000-01
0205	838	San Patricio	2	-8.6797993-02	-1.0000000-01
	839		1	2.6888258-01	4.3000000-01
0207	839	Schleicher	2	-1.0611478-01	-1.0000000-01
	840		1	4.2338324-01	3.1000000-01
0208	840	Scurry	2	-9.1327009-02	-1.0000000-01
	841		1	2.9176104-01	2.9000000-01
0209	841	Shackleford	2	-1.0359840-01	-1.0000000-01
	842		1	3.1538861-01	4.3000000-01
0210	842	Shelby	2	-9.9006767-02	-1.0000000-01
	843		1	3.0121702-01	3.0000000-01
0212	843	Smith	2	-5.4651047-02	-1.0000000-01
	844		1	3.7520887-01	8.2000000-01
0215	844	Stephens	2	-9.4876322-02	-1.0000000-01
	845		1	3.0161068-01	4.0000000-02
0216	845	Sterling	2	-1.1023311-01	-1.0000000-01
	846		1	2.3562900-01	4.4000000-01
0217	846	Stonewall	2	-1.0864511-01	-1.0000000-01
	847		1	2.9121080-01	1.3000000-01
0219	847	Swisher	2	-9.9288270-02	-1.0000000-01
	848		1	3.3101901-01	1.9000000-01
0220	848	Tarrant	2	-2.0178440-02	1.0000000-01
	849		1	3.7345251-01	2.0000000-01
0221	849	Taylor	2	-9.0574150-02	-1.0000000-01
	850		1	3.1568643-01	2.8000000-01
0223	850	Terry	2	-8.8798004-02	-1.0000000-01
	851		1	3.8084009-01	5.0000000-01
0225	851	Titus	2	-9.6462218-02	-1.0000000-01
	852		1	2.5158765-01	3.2000000-01
0226	852	Tom Green	2	-5.5137642-02	-1.0000000-01
	853		1	3.3913033-01	3.8000000-01
0227	853	Travis	2	-3.6359333-02	-1.0000000-01
	854		1	4.1411366-01	9.6000000-01
0228	854	Trinity	2	-8.6536725-02	-1.0000000-01
	855		1	3.7242138-01	3.6000000-01
0229	855	Tyler	2	-9.4794990-02	-1.0000000-01
	856		1	3.2627944-01	5.0000000-01
0230	856	Upshur	2	-9.8510341-02	-1.0000000-01
	857		1	3.7367770-01	7.7000000-01
0231	857	Upton	2	-9.8181372-02	-1.0000000-01
	858		1	5.1316196-01	2.5000000-01
0232	858	Uvalde	2	-8.9550397-02	-1.0000000-01
	859		1	5.1912960-01	2.9000000-01
0233	859	Val Verde	2	-8.8534567-02	-1.0000000-01
	860		1	4.2463239-01	4.4000000-01
0234	860	Van Zandt	2	-1.0870649-01	-1.0000000-01
	861		1	4.4684780-01	3.1000000-01
0235	861	Victoria	2	-9.5700080-02	-1.0000000-01
	862		1	3.1829657-01	3.8000000-01
0236	862	Walker	2	-9.3944247-02	-1.0000000-01
	863		1	4.3172038-01	4.4000000-01
0237	863	Waller	2	-5.8684525-02	-1.0000000-01
	864		1	4.4021988-01	4.6000000-01
0238	864	Ward	2	-9.8937654-02	-1.0000000-01
	865		1	3.5993028-01	5.1000000-01
0239	865	Washington	2	-9.7752540-02	-1.0000000-01
	866		1	3.6021328-01	4.5000000-01
0241	866	Wharton	2	-1.0420518-01	-1.0000000-01
0242	867	Wheeler	1	3.4234303-01	2.1000000-01

Counties

	867	Wheeler	2	-1.0373029-01	-1.0000000-01
	868		1	2.9144718-01	2.5000000-01
0243	868	Wichita	2	-5.1384629-02	-1.0000000-01
	869		1	3.0586437-01	3.1000000-01
0244	869	Wilbarger	2	-1.0033444-01	-1.0000000-01
	870		1	4.0148589-01	2.2000000-01
0246	870	Williamson	2	-8.9222400-02	-1.0000000-01
	871		1	4.9170948-01	4.6000000-01
0247	871	Wilson	2	-1.1326924-01	-1.0000000-01
	872		1	3.5979741-01	6.4000000-01
0248	872	Winkler	2	-8.1509307-02	-1.0000000-01
	873		1	4.4955127-01	3.9000000-01
0250	873	Wood	2	-7.1405631-02	-1.0000000-01
	874		1	2.7701040-01	7.0000001-02
X001	874	Accomack	2	-9.5272030-02	-1.0000000-01
	875		1	3.7884114-01	2.2000000-01
X002	875	Albemarle	2	-1.0252272-01	-1.0000000-01
	876		1	4.3308870-01	1.3000000-01
X003	876	Alleghany	2	-8.8677406-02	-1.0000000-01
	877		1	2.1825263-01	3.0000000-01
X004	877	Amelia	2	-1.0514280-01	-1.0000000-01
	878		1	3.6739426-01	2.0000000-01
X005	878	Amherst	2	-9.5434503-02	-1.0000000-01
	879		1	3.0598062-01	1.3000000-01
X006	879	Appomattox	2	-1.0391957-01	-1.0000000-01
	880		1	3.5841232-01	3.0000000-01
X007	880	Arlington	2	-6.3745880-02	-1.0000000-01
	881		1	4.5457383-01	1.8000000-01
X008	881	Augusta	2	-1.0106166-01	-1.0000000-01
	882		1	4.3199621-01	1.5000000-01
X009	882	Bath	2	-9.8354249-02	-1.0000000-01
	883		1	3.8159781-01	2.9000000-01
X010	883	Bedford	2	-1.0168816-01	-1.0000000-01
	884		1	5.5116875-01	2.1000000-01
X011	884	Bland	2	-1.0021591-01	-1.0000000-01
	885		1	4.5165477-01	0.
X012	885	Botetourt	2	-9.7280472-02	-1.0000000-01
	886		1	1.9766512-01	1.4000000-01
X013	886	Brunswick	2	-6.0237838-02	-1.0000000-01
	887		1	2.4837839-01	1.7000000-01
X015	887	Buckingham	2	-1.0090372-01	-1.0000000-01
	888		1	3.5424616-01	2.3000000-01
X016	888	Campbell	2	-7.0779718-02	-1.0000000-01
	889		1	1.8029198-01	1.6000000-01
X017	889	Carolina	2	-5.0724470-02	-1.0000000-01
	890		1	5.3281939-01	5.0000000-02
X018	890	Carroll	2	-9.3852347-02	-1.0000000-01
	891		1	1.5888835-01	3.6000000-01
X019	891	Charles City	2	-8.4459967-02	1.0000000-01
	892		1	2.2611418-01	1.0000000-01
X020	892	Charlotte	2	-9.9596817-02	-1.0000000-01
	893		1	4.7274073-01	2.8000000-01
X021	893	Chesterfield	2	-3.6533619-02	-1.0000000-01
	894		1	3.9279447-01	3.0000000-01
X022	894	Clarke	2	-9.5197453-02	-1.0000000-01
	895		1	3.6758568-01	2.5000000-01
X024	895	Culpepper	2	-1.0143625-01	-1.0000000-01
	896		1	1.8095276-01	1.5000000-01
XC25	896	Cumberland	2	-1.0241346-01	-1.0000000-01
X026	897	Dickenson	1	3.9083531-01	2.7000000-01

Va.

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	897	Dickenson	2	-5.1587722-02	-1.0000000-01
	898		1	1.5613912-01	1.0000000-01
X027	898	Dinwiddie	2	-6.1097068-02	-1.0000000-01
	899		1	4.8321289-01	9.0000000-02
X028	899	Elizabed City	2	-9.0420860-02	-1.0000000-01
	900		1	2.5418019-01	1.4000000-01
X029	900	Essex	2	-1.0040569-01	-1.0000000-01
	901		1	3.9245949-01	1.6000000-01
X030	901	Fairfax	2	-7.3490235-02	-1.0000000-01
	902		1	3.4902541-01	6.0000000-02
X031	902	Fauquier	2	-1.0224127-01	-1.0000000-01
	903		1	4.5532779-01	4.4000000-01
X032	903	Floyd	2	-1.0090937-01	-1.0000000-01
	904		1	3.0263468-01	6.0000000-02
X033	904	Fluvanna	2	-1.0403423-01	-1.0000000-01
	905		1	4.3760796-01	2.2000000-01
X034	905	Franklin	2	-9.7018956-02	-1.0000000-01
	906		1	4.6689051-01	2.1000000-01
X035	906	Frederick	2	-9.6249424-02	-1.0000000-01
	907		1	4.7119871-01	1.9000000-01
X036	907	Giles	2	-0.5123048-02	-1.0000000-01
	908		1	2.0924422-01	3.3000000-01
X037	908	Gloucester	2	-9.1378658-02	-1.0000000-01
	909		1	1.9823942-01	2.6000000-01
Va. X038	909	Goochland	2	-1.0164565-01	-1.0000000-01
	910		1	4.3563014-01	1.5000000-01
X039	910	Grayson	2	-1.0233355-01	-1.0000000-01
	911		1	3.7572279-01	2.4000000-01
X040	911	Greene	2	-1.0005178-01	-1.0000000-01
	912		1	1.0339657-01	1.9000000-01
nea X041	912	Greensville	2	-8.8548271-02	-1.0000000-01
	913		1	1.9901382-01	6.0000000-02
X042	913	Halifax	2	-9.1566187-02	-1.0000000-01
	914		1	2.9305109-01	1.5000000-01
X043	914	Hanover	2	-9.9455145-02	-1.0000000-01
	915		1	3.2857634-01	2.6000000-01
X044	915	Henrico	2	-2.3496407-02	-1.0000000-01
	916		1	4.0514198-01	1.0000000-01
X045	916	Henry	2	-8.6576239-02	-1.0000000-01
	917		1	4.3689048-01	9.0000000-02
X046	917	Highland	2	-1.1310291-01	-1.0000000-01
	918		1	1.6214707-01	2.3000000-01
X047	918	Isle of Wight	2	-8.9308401-02	-1.0000000-01
	919		1	2.9962152-01	2.1000000-01
X048	919	James City	2	-9.0542958-02	-1.0000000-01
	920		1	2.2819466-01	3.2000000-01
X049	920	King and Queen	2	-9.0915633-02	-1.0000000-01
	921		1	1.6773579-01	1.9000000-01
X050	921	King George	2	-1.0161218-01	-1.0000000-01
	922		1	2.9309496-01	1.6000000-01
X051	922	King William	2	-1.0137426-01	-1.0000000-01
	923		1	2.3678180-01	2.0000000-01
X052	923	Lancaster	2	-1.0122536-01	-1.0000000-01
	924		1	5.0801930-01	4.9000000-01
X053	924	Lee	2	-9.4621729-02	-1.0000000-01
	925		1	3.7029819-01	2.0000000-01
X054	925	Loudoun	2	-1.0234482-01	-1.0000000-01
	926		1	3.0944368-01	1.4000000-01
X055	926	Louisa	2	-9.9154815-02	-1.0000000-01
X056	927	Lunenburg	1	1.7067365-01	1.5000000-01

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		County			
	927	Lunenburg	2	-1.0033944-01	-1.0000000-01
	928		1	3.6718565-01	1.2000000-01
X 057	928	Madison	2	-1.0371741-01	-1.0000000-01
	929		1	4.1488324-01	1.7000000-01
X058	929	Mathews	2	-9.5378016-02	-1.0000000-01
	930		1	1.3544689-01	8.0000000-02
X059	930	Mecklenburg	2	-9.3255104-02	-1.0000000-01
	931		1	3.1897409-01	1.2000000-01
X060	931	Middlesex	2	-9.8845404-02	-1.0000000-01
	932		1	5.1220082-01	4.4000000-01
X061	932	Montgomery	2	-9.2650784-02	-1.0000000-01
	933		1	1.9219172-01	1.5000000-01
X062	933	Nansemond	2	-7.0546342-02	1.0000000-01
	934		1	3.4764582-01	1.9000000-01
X063	934	Nelson	2	-1.0091711-01	-1.0000000-01
	935		1	2.2884991-01	3.2000000-01
X064	935	New Kent	2	-9.6658300-02	1.0000000-01
	936		1	3.6107453-01	9.9000000-01
X065	936	Norfolk	2	-6.1533281-03	-1.0000000-01
	937		1	1.7709219-01	1.0000000-01
X066	937	Northampton	2	-9.2344848-02	-1.0000000-01
	938		1	3.1892811-01	6.9000000-01
X067	938	Northumberland	2	-9.0119012-02	-1.0000000-01
	939		1	2.4458705-01	1.5000000-01
X068	939	Nottoway	2	-9.4952404-02	-1.0000000-01
	940		1	2.8905347-01	1.4000000-01
X069	940	Orange	2	-1.1239991-01	-1.0000000-01
	941		1	4.2007284-01	3.5000000-01
X070	941	Page	2	-1.0287792-01	-1.0000000-01
	942		1	4.6080602-01	1.2000000-01
X071	942	Patrick	2	-9.4771003-02	-1.0000000-01
	943		1	2.8215910-01	5.0000000-02
X072	943	Pittsylvania	2	-8.9789620-02	-1.0000000-01
	944		1	3.0475037-01	3.1000000-01
X073	944	Powhatan	2	-1.0150778-01	-1.0000000-01
	945		1	2.3034051-01	2.0000000-01
X074	945	Prince Edward	2	-9.8152767-02	-1.0000000-01
	946		1	3.1889552-01	1.3000000-01
X075	946	Prince George	2	-9.3721059-02	-1.0000000-01
	947		1	4.5298719-01	2.3000000-01
X076	947	Prince William	2	-1.0011325-01	-1.0000000-01
	948		1	2.5871266-01	2.4000000-01
X077	948	Princess Anne	2	-4.1567601-02	1.0000000-01
	949		1	4.7322415-01	4.3000000-01
X078	949	Pulaski	2	-9.1043039-02	-1.0000000-01
	950		1	4.2870237-01	3.4000000-01
X079	950	Rappahannock	2	-1.0257895-01	-1.0000000-01
	951		1	3.2406086-01	1.9000000-01
X080	951	Richmond	2	-9.8426477-02	-1.0000000-01
	952		1	3.7710583-01	3.4000000-01
X081	952	Roanoke	2	-7.3525606-02	-1.0000000-01
	953		1	4.9761652-01	2.8000000-01
X082	953	Rockbridge	2	-9.3878422-02	-1.0000000-01
	954		1	4.9429191-01	1.9000000-01
X083	954	Rockingham	2	-1.0044481-01	-1.0000000-01
	955		1	4.6595604-01	2.4000000-01
X084	955	Russell	2	-8.8080143-02	-1.0000000-01
	956		1	4.4512381-01	2.1000000-01
X085	956	Scott	2	-8.6474605-02	-1.0000000-01
	957		1	4.4849497-01	2.3000000-01
X086	957	Shenandoah			

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	957	Shenandoah	1	-1.0692327-01	-1.0000000-01
	958		1	4.7197121-01	3.1000000-01
X087	958	Smyth	2	-4.9128133-02	-1.0000000-01
	959		1	9.1126785-02	6.0000000-02
X088	959	Southampton	2	-8.7209786-02	-1.0000000-01
	960		1	4.0241283-01	2.7000000-01
X089	960	Spotsylvania	2	-9.7532783-02	-1.0000000-01
	961		1	4.2331313-01	4.3000000-01
X090	961	Stafford	2	-1.0208790-01	-1.0000000-01
	962		1	1.1871154-01	1.3000000-01
X091	962	Surry	2	-9.4233893-02	-1.0000000-01
	963		1	7.6204082-02	1.5000000-01
X092	963	Sussex	2	-9.3692891-02	-1.0000000-01
	964		1	4.5014445-01	2.0000000-01
X093	964	Tazewell	2	-8.7478847-02	-1.0000000-01
	965		1	4.0863792-01	2.7000000-01
X094	965	Warren	2	-8.9621475-02	-1.0000000-01
	966		1	3.9236947-01	1.8000000-01
X095	966	Warwick	2	-6.2261522-02	-1.0000000-01
	967		1	4.7103956-01	2.4000000-01
X096	967	Washington	2	-9.4079804-02	-1.0000000-01
	968		1	2.2979173-01	1.6000000-01
X097	968	Westmoreland	2	-1.0075750-01	-1.0000000-01
	969		1	4.5399422-01	3.0000000-02
Va. X098	969	Wise	2	-8.9789499-02	-1.0000000-01
	970		1	4.4445673-01	4.1000000-01
X099	970	Wythe	2	-1.0432460-01	-1.0000000-01
	971		1	4.3126575-01	3.0000000-01
nia X100	971	York	2	-8.7266396-02	-1.0000000-01
	972		1	2.4755991-01	1.7000000-01
X101	972	Alexandria	2	-7.2505933-02	-1.0000000-01
	973		1	4.4121415-01	3.2000000-01
X102	973	Bristol	2	-8.9486983-02	-1.0000000-01
	974		1	4.0402183-01	2.0000000-01
X103	974	Buena Vista	2	-8.5995839-02	-1.0000000-01
	975		1	2.7916040-01	3.8000000-01
X104	975	Charlottesville	2	-9.9523615-02	-1.0000000-01
	976		1	2.4139710-01	3.3000000-01
X105	976	Clifton Forge	2	-9.2864048-02	-1.0000000-01
	977		1	3.6130527-01	2.3000000-01
X107	977	Danville	2	-8.4982302-02	-1.0000000-01
	978		1	3.9716679-01	5.7000000-01
X108	978	Falls Church	2	-6.4672502-02	-1.0000000-01
	979		1	3.6949787-01	4.5000000-01
X109	979	Fredericksburg	2	-8.9370375-02	-1.0000000-01
	980		1	5.2097828-01	9.9000000-01
X110	980	Hampton	2	-4.8477438-02	-1.0000000-01
	981		1	3.5927388-01	4.2000000-01
X111	981	Harrisonburg	2	-9.1773207-02	-1.0000000-01
	982		1	3.1350134-01	3.3000000-01
X112	982	Hopewell	2	-1.0169235-01	-1.0000000-01
	983		1	3.4071485-01	3.9000000-01
X113	983	Lynchburg	2	-9.4300229-02	-1.0000000-01
	984		1	3.9218520-01	1.4000000-01
X114	984	Martinsville	2	-7.5906385-02	-1.0000000-01
	985		1	4.0470468-01	4.0000000-01
X115	985	Newport News	2	-5.8139337-02	-1.0000000-01
	986		1	3.4865447-01	3.0000000-02
X116	986	Norfolk	2	4.3337143-03	1.0000000-01
X117	987	Petersburg	1	3.3059523-01	2.3000000-01

	987	Petersburg	2	-7.2231513-02	-1.0000000-01
	988		1	3.7630690-01	2.2000000-01
X118	988	Portsmouth	2	2.0993009-02	1.0000000-01
	989		1	3.9871646-01	6.5000000-01
X119	989	Radford	2	-8.4630743-02	-1.0000000-01
	990		1	2.9825048-01	2.5000000-01
X120	990	Richmond	2	2.5203336-02	-1.0000000-01
	991		1	2.9288427-01	2.5000000-01
X121	991	Roanoke	2	-6.8328675-02	-1.0000000-01
	992		1	3.9594813-01	4.7000000-01
X122	992	South Norfolk	2	-6.3502109-03	-1.0000000-01
	993		1	3.7116043-01	2.8000000-01
X123	993	Staunton	2	-8.9567253-02	-1.0000000-01
	994		1	2.4793459-01	2.2000000-01
X124	994	Suffolk	2	-9.2655468-02	-1.0000000-01
	995		1	3.6002629-01	2.5000000-01
X125	995	Waynesboro	2	-9.3147536-02	-1.0000000-01
	996		1	3.7386198-01	2.1000000-01
X126	996	Williamsburg	2	-8.9681492-02	-1.0000000-01
	997		1	3.4920136-01	1.2000000-01
X127	997	Winchester	2	-9.7897827-02	-1.0000000-01

RESIDUALS (CONTINUED)

DEP. VAR. NO.	SUM OF RESIDUALS	SUM OF SQUARES
1	6.5397471-06	4.2129680 01
2	-3.5210513-05	1.3328738

Okay

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Labor Proj — VEP

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-8764

GUIDELINES FOR VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT GRANTS

Grants from the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council are made to other groups desiring to operate in three program areas: voter registration, citizenship education, and leadership training. These guidelines have been developed to help groups clarify what area, or in some cases, what several areas, of programming they will work in and to provide candid expression of the responsibilities the other groups have in their association with the Voter Education Project.

Programs are approved only when they provide that the group and its agents will refrain from using funds granted by the Voter Education Project for partisan political activity or propaganda aimed at influencing legislation, or supporting any candidate or political party.

Grant Proposal

Specifically, the first responsibility of a group applying for Project grant is to prepare a grant proposal. The proposal should clearly cover the following points.

Kind of Program -- In what area or areas is the program proposed? What justifies the need for the program? What are its goals? What methods will be used?

Where -- What are the political and geographical boundaries of the place to be served by the program? (State, county, precinct, etc.) Include a map if feasible.

Who -- Who are the program personnel and what are their duties?

Cost -- What is the expected cost of the program? Include a detailed budget.

Time -- What is the anticipated duration of the program?

Background -- What is the present political picture of the place where the program will operate. How many Negroes voted in last elections? Have Negroes run for office? Do Negroes hold appointive jobs? Are there active organizations? What are the dates and hours of registration? Give current registration figures. Describe the feeling of the community toward fuller citizen participation, if feasible.

Operation Under Grant

To fulfill its role as an adjunct of a research and information agency the Project will, from time to time, and on request, make available to other private groups, the press, governmental agencies and interested individuals, details of registration figures and of programs sponsored through the Project. As part of its educational function, the Project will share program techniques and strategies with the region. Consequently, in their association with the Project cooperating agencies have a responsibility to submit narrative reporting.

Disbursements made to the Project for support of programs in these areas call for utmost financial integrity at every level of operation. Grants made by the Project are, therefore, subject to financial conditions which if not met will result in termination of grants.

Research Reporting -- There are specific conditions governing grant reporting which follow. In general,

all cooperating agencies shall be required to make periodic reports to the Project on the progress of their programs. It is important that these reports reflect an honest evaluation of the agency's efforts -- good, bad, or indifferent. To insure the reporting best suited to particular programs the Project is flexible enough to accept reasonable variations in the form and manner of reports. Indeed, it encourages original material in fulfillment of the narrative requirements.

Organizations conducting voter registration campaigns are required to submit semi-monthly reports setting forth the following: (a) number of persons registered, (b) methods used in getting persons to the registration office, (c) increase of the number of new voters in the two week period, (d) problems, if any, encountered with local registrars, police, or private citizens, (e) threats of intimidation or economic reprisals, if any, (f) samples of materials, leaflets, programs. Suggested forms for this reporting are provided.

Organizations conducting citizenship education or leadership training programs are required to submit monthly reports, setting forth the following: (a) kinds of programs and method of operation, (b) samples of all materials used, (c) names and background of instructors, (d) cooperation, if any, with local

governmental agencies, schools, and colleges, (e) a measurement of community participation, including the number of people directly involved in citizenship education classes or leadership training seminars. Groups should be cooperative with the Project in the gathering of other statistical data as may be required for the purpose of research.

Financial Reporting -- After approval of a grant by the Project, the cooperating agency is required to establish a separate bank account. The Project will mail a deposit directly to the bank for an amount approximately two weeks cash supply for the program. This amount will be maintained on a draw basis.

Each week the agency will submit to the Project a report itemizing all disbursements from this account and enclosing appropriate vouchers for each disbursement. No special check form is contemplated at the present time. The Project will audit this report and reimburse the bank account for the amount spent. In this way the balance in the bank should be constant until the local program approaches termination. Then the funds would either be refunded or used up (with appropriate reporting).

Guidelines for VEP Grants - 5.

The bank should be instructed to mail all bank statements directly to SRC. The Project will reconcile these bank accounts and perform certain auditing procedures each month.

For further information, write:

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

File

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: The Voter Education Project Advisory Committee

In the first six months of its existence, the current Voter Education Project has assisted a total of 76 different programs. The emphasis thus far has been on voter registration. However, a few programs of citizenship education and leadership training have been funded.

As the state-by-state tables show, there is much to be done in the field of voter registration in the South, despite the striking advances made in recent years. At present, barely half the Negroes of voting age in the South are registered. The white registration is nearly three-fourths.

Sizable increases still will have to be made in Negro registration if the level of democratic participation in the South is to be raised. So it is natural that local committees and citizenship organizations presently are stressing registration. But it is to be expected that emphasis will shift to citizenship education and leadership training as the registration totals move upward. The Voter Education Project will continue to take the initiative in stimulating programs of education and training.

Thus far, programs associated with the Voter Education Project have registered nearly 50,000 persons. The attached

tables account for 41,557 of these. However, there are a few projects which have not yet submitted final reports. And there are a number of projects, particularly in Georgia and Mississippi, which have not yet had time to submit reports.

Moreover, it should be noted that registration drives tend to have a snowballing effect. When one person who has never registered goes to the courthouse and does so, he tells his relatives and neighbors. A few days later, the relatives and neighbors may go register. So 20 or more persons eventually may register because one person was reached in a registration drive.

We know this occurs. Our reports from rural counties tell us that some plantation workers will not go register until others do. So a breakthrough produces ever-widening circles of new voters.

A study we have just completed shows the impact of organized registration drives and federal examiners on Negro registration. The figures follow a predictable pattern, but we feel that they are nevertheless interesting. Registration figures are significantly lower in counties with neither examiners nor organized drives.

Where heavy new registration occurs, the question naturally arises: Will these newly registered citizens vote?

Our study of the Alabama primary indicates that they will. We estimated that nearly three-fourths of Negro registration voted in the May 3 primary.

Much depends, of course, on circumstances and issues, and the issues in the Alabama primary were sharply drawn. All the same, we felt that the Alabama turnout was remarkably high.

It is here that citizenship education and leadership training come into the picture. Before the Alabama primary, the Lee County League of Women Voters received from us a grant of $200. With this modest sum, the League transported voting machines throughout the county so that 2,500 new voters, of whom 1,300 were illiterate, could become accustomed to using this rather imposing device before the election.

Now we are granting another small amount -- $775 -- to the same organization for the purpose of producing three television programs on citizenship education for showing in Alabama and, we hope, elsewhere. The programs will be produced in cooperation with the drama departments of Tuskegee Institute and Auburn University

Another pre-primary program of voter education was

conducted in Macon County. We hope this program will be the forerunner of similar programs in other rural areas.

In the field of leadership training, a one-day institute was held in Alabama in cooperation with the NAACP Legal Defense Fund. A similar institute was held later in South Carolina.

These institutes schooled candidates and poll watchers in election laws and election procedures. After the Alabama primaries, the NAACP Legal Defense Fund filed suits regarding Greene County and a legislative district in East Alabama growing out of instructions provided at the pre-election institute.

Also, we have allocated a small grant for a six-day leadership training workshop to be held later this month at Frogmore, S. C., for Negro candidates and their campaign workers.

Another forthcoming project will be supported through the Southern regional office of the Urban League. It will seek to train community leaders in both urban and rural settings -- Jacksonville, Fla., and Hobson City, Ala.

We are also working to increase student participation in programs sponsored through the Voter Education Project. VEP has been fortunate during the summer in having the services of

William R. Beardslee, a Haverford College student who is directing our efforts in this area.

Many of our registration programs report that young people are the mainstays of such activities as door-to-door canvassing. As an example of our efforts to encourage the use of students in VEP-assisted programs, we recently made a grant to the Lynchburg, Va., Voters League for five students and a coordinator.

We also assisted the National YWCA in a spring registration campaign conducted by 247 college students in six localities. These students registered 3,022 persons -- a figure not included in our state-by-state VEP total.

One of the better programs with which we are associated is being operated in Southside Virginia by the Virginia Students Civil Rights Committee.

Mr. Beardslee recommends that we expand the use of students in VEP. He proposes recruitment through deans of Negro colleges and through human-relations organizations.

It should be noted that not all of our programs are limited to a single county. The Virginia Students Civil Rights Committee works in nine counties. The Arkansas Council on Human Relations operates a program in 16 counties. Another program covers 19 counties in West Tennessee.

Thus far, for all programs, we have committed a total of $125,962.30. Grants to VEP total $325,000.

Our research department answers requests for information on registration and voting from sources ranging from The New York Times and television networks to local news media and candidates.

The research reports sent to us from VEP-assisted programs regularly provide some of the most interesting reading material available concerning the South and Southern problems. Through these reports we watch directors of these programs -- for the most part, local people -- meet and conquer such oft-mentioned problems as fear, intimidation, suspicion, apathy, resignation, dissension and the hostility of white officials.

Is it worthwhile? For that answer we turn to the director of the registration program in Charleston, S. C. In pen-and-ink at the bottom of his final statistical report, he writes:

"We tried as hard as we could to get as many to register as possible. We are not too happy. But 783 new registered voters would never have been if it were not for the Southern Regional Council, Inc."

DRAFT

The Advisory Committee of the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council held its first meeting on Thursday, December 30, 1965. The purpose of this meeting was to ascertain the reaction and suggestions of the project's advisory committee on the proposal, "A Project in Citizenship Education," submitted by SRC to the Field and Taconic Foundations.

Members of the Advisory Committee present were Russell Sugarman, Memphis Attorney; Frank Smith, Director TVA; C. G. Gomillion, Tuskegee Institute; Richard Miles, Director, South Carolina Voter Education Project; Jesse Hill, Atlanta businessman; Samuel D. Cook, Chairman, Department of Political Science, Atlanta University; John Wheeler, President, Southern Regional Council.

Who invited that did not attend?

Representing the staff were Paul Anthony, Vernon Jordan, Barbara Patterson, and Pat Watters. Dr. Cook was elected Chairman of the Advisory Committee.

The function of the Advisory Committee is exactly what the title implies; the committee is advisory only. Though the project will not be bound by the committee's reactions on suggestions of program, the project will and must give great weight to the advice and counsel of the committee. The individuals serving on the committee were invited to do so because of their interest, experience, and personal involvement in the wide range of activities in citizenship participation; they bring much to the Project.

There was unanimous support for the entire proposal. The committee felt that the proposal addressed itself to basic needs in citizenship education in the South and enthusiastically hoped for the immediate

implementation of the project as set forth in the proposal.

Discussion at the meeting centered on the proposal, and the outline headings therein were taken up singly. The following sets ~~frx~~ forth the reactions and suggestions of the committee under each heading in the proposal.

A NEW PROGRAM

Suggestions--Voter registration should be given a higher priority by the project than the educational and leadership training facets of the program, though the latter have real value and purpose.

Reaction--The majority of the committee concurred on the importance and the crucial need for increased registration. But they saw registration as "the first layer of the onion" and that while the last project and other agency efforts have clearly demonstrated (assuming the availability of resources) the ability to register voters; this project must ~~be~~ direct -- its energies and resources to the next layer of onion. The next and vital layer being helping and motivating registered voters to become active and enlightened voters, fully participating in the political process.

Memphis was cited as a city with approximately 70% of the eligible Negroes registered but in dire need of civic education programming to counter one potential dangerous trend -- the white power structure using current federal programs as a park barrel to entrench itself.

Suggestion--That the project select certain metropolitan centers for programs emphasizing citizenship education but also encompassing registration campaigns. The education programs would stress the intracacies and modus operandi of local government enabiling the citizenry to better understand its role and responsibility in such urban problems as urban renewal, annexation, flouridation, housing and slum clearance, police protection, and locally administered federal programs.

A logical consequence of this community effort would be the recognition by local governments of the political implications of a larger and better informed Negro electorate.

Suggestion--Request the major civil rights organizations and other agencies to make available to the project materials and resources used by them in citizenship education programs. The project would assesses the materials and their effectiveness in the areas intended and then use them where appropriately ~~applicable.~~

Suggestion--The project set as a top research priority the preparation of outlines of local organizational structure of city and county governments. The idea hese is that people need to know how the government is organized at the level closest to the people and where there is a day to day relationship between the government and the people.

Party organization?

Reaction--If the results ~~and impact~~ of the project's programs are to be meaningful, it will be on the state level and in state subdividions. At these levels, the project's programs can be most effective and this is where our resources should be concentrated.

Suggestion--The project should require that applications for grants of funds for any program ~~states~~ include a statement of the local political situation, and an assess ~~and interpret the~~ assessment of past political behavior ~~of~~ in the area in which the program will be implemented.

Reaction--Unanimously positive and well received. In addition to this requirement, it was felt that an applicant must justify to the project the need for the program proposed. The justification of need would be subject to flexible guidelines set up in advance by the project.

Suggestion--The Department of Justice needs to be encouraged to send more federal examiners into the states covered by the '65 Voting Law. How can this be done?

Reaction--Some of the initial programs of the project on voter registration should be set up in areas where the need for federal intervention can be effectively dramatized. The Justice Department will send registrars only where the need is clearly demonstrated, judging from its action to date.

Suggestion--To avoid some of the pitfalls of machine politics in northern urban areas, the project should sponsor pilot voter education programs in those areas where federal examiners have registered large numbers of voters. Conceivably, the new registered voters could be driven from the plantation on the plantation owner's truck and told how to vote by the ~~woner~~ owner, for his peronnal and economic interests contrary to their own.

how many registrations in urban areas?

Pilot voter education programs in selected areas where federal examiners have been assigned might demonstrate to the Department of Justice that registration alone is not the full story. Such a program could provide the project with documentary evidence of intimidation and

economic reprisals against persons who dare to exercise their right to vote independently and intelligently.

Suggestion--Whether these pilot programs are implemented or not, it is vital that the project make clear to Justice the ~~practicality of having available its total figures of persons~~ need for having an accurate account of the persons who have been registered registered by federal examiners.

INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

Suggestion--It is important to minimize the conflicts in registration programs between local groups and the major civil rights organizations and between the major groups -- exclusive of local groups.

Reaction--It is of paramount importance that the project have some knowledge of local situations. For example, Albany, Georgia, would perhaps reject overtures for programs by all of the civil rights organizations because of its past experiences with almost everyone.

The project, if aware of similar local attitudes, can assist local communities in developing their own programs or be helpful to the civil rights organizations in reestablishing relationships with the local people by providing staff and other resources.

In areas where the several organizations either claim to have or in fact have on-going programs, the project could be effective in setting up coalition groups or cooperative efforts to achieve stated specific goals. In Tennessee, for example, a powerful and effective political organization, the Tennessee Voters Council, is not beset with organizational tensions because local affiliates of several of the major organizations are represented and have an active voice in the affairs of the Council

The South Carolina Voter Education Project is another example of a state wide cooperative effort. Represented on ~~the~~ its executive committee is a staff person of the major civil rights organizations and the lay leaders of the organizations. In addition, the South Carolina Council on Human Relations is an active participant in the South Carolina VEP.

Suggestion--Generally, the civil rights organizations relate best on voter registration because its success is measurable and publishable. The project, therefore, must draw on this awareness to develop ~~other~~ ~~previous~~ further avenues for cooperative ventures.

Reaction--The project has to help provide the major groups with the incentive and ~~initiative,~~ and resources to take their programs beyond the registration process alone ~~toward~~ into the crucial ~~problems~~ areas of citizenship education and leadership training.

how fit in?

The ~~present~~ budget of the project is too limited to consider both large agency grants and adequate grants to local groups.

VOTER EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP TRAINING

Suggestion--How will the project relate to state wide groups like the Alabama State Coordinating Committee for Registration and Voting, the Tennessee Voters Council, and the South Carolina Voter Education Project when they move from the programs proposed by the project and logically drift into political action? Political action here meaning supporting and running candidates, advocating legislation and publicly favoring and working for specific public policy decisions.

Is this project restricted here?

Reaction--Under the tax-exemption ruling that guided the first VEP, grants were permissable to non-tax-exempt groups. To clarify this problem, however, the project should prepare a set of procedural guidelines. These guidelines should spell out the limitations, if any, upon grantees in the use of project funds. Prohibitions against certain kinds of political activity that violate the project's authority under the tax ruling as relates to grantees should be clearly set forth.

Suggestion--The guidelines, in addition to setting forth limitations on grantees, must be flexible and varied so as to encourage and stimulate groups to participate. Hard, rigid, and complex guidelines will be a negative factor in getting support from local groups.

Reaction--Very favorable and this should be a priority item for the project. The grant procedure, from submitting the proposal to letting funds, ought to be simple and quick, yet thorough.

Suggestion--Budgetary limitations for the screening of leaders and potential leaders for seminars suggest the use of the Capahoosic Center in Virginia which has funds available for travel and other expenses for such meetings. The project should immediately explore the possibilities here for cooperation.

Reaction--A positive response to the suggestion with the hope expressed that a meeting of grass roots leaders at the Center be arranged early in the program. This meeting, with emphasis less on exchange and more on instruction, will be beneficial to the project in planning other programs. In addition, this meeting could provide a basic format for meetings to be held in local areas or on centrally located college campuses.

Suggestion-- The selection of schools for leadership training or civic education centers must be done with regard to the needs of the surrounding communities. Also, schools located in rural areas cannot be overlooked as effective participants. It was noted that with the exception of Tougaloo Jackson State Colleges, Negro colleges in Mississippi, are situated in rural settings.

Reaction--Agreement, but the value of such meetings to the participating school itself, once the program has come and gone, should not be overlooked. Institutes on campuses for citizenship education or leadership training will not only broaden the school's educational services to the community, but will bring the community closer to the school.

Further, high school students may be provided their first opportunity to witness higher education as a tangible reality by attending a campus workshop. Thus both the school and the student benefit.

OTHER RESOURCES

Suggestion--The League of Women Voters and COPE are valuable resources to the project. Mention was also made of the Citizens Crusade Against Poverty, a new group with which the staff is already in contact.

Reaction--The relationships should be strengthened.

Suggestion--The project would profit from liaison with government agencies responsible for the administration of some 106 federal programs. An intimate knowledge of these federal programs by the project will be useful in preparing materials for workshops in citizenship education and leadership training.

Reaction--The project in cooperation with the SRC research staff and other agencies should prepare simple, concise, easily read materials explaining federal programs for use throughout the region.

INVOLVEMENT OF STUDENTS

Reaction--The response to this aspect of the proposal was overwhelmingly favorable. "Most exciting thing I've heard of," "great" and "highly important" were among the reactions. Involvement of students was the most lively and agreeable discussion of the meeting. The greatest concern was how best to implement the idea and whether the ~~the sufficiency of of the~~ budgetary allocation ~~to do the job.~~ was sufficient.

Suggestion--The selection of the student participants should involve the school administration in setting the criteria. A major effort by the project to ~~soliciting~~ the cooperation of colleges and universities is envisioned.

To ~~accomplish the involvement of the colleges, the selection process and~~ adequately involve the colleges, to properly recruit students, and to establish the student work program, two things seem necessary. One, an additional budget item providing for a second field person to be primarily responsible for the student program is needed. And second, the direction and supervision of the students should be the responsibility of the local group or agency conducting the program where the students are assigned.

guidelines to avoid conflict?

Reaction--The staff person in cooperation with the school and the local group would provide the most desirable coordination of student efforts. A further responsibility of the staff person and the local group directing and supervising the students is to assure the project that it was getting its money's worth from the ~~xxx~~ students,

Suggestion--That local office holders and government officials be approached to permit students sponsored by the project to work in their offices as interns, thereby experiencing first-hand the operation of government.

Reaction--Much enthusiasm here and the vital point made that universities with departments in urban and municipal planning make such internships arrangements a compulsory part of the curriculum.

Hold on, tel.

add pol sci & bureau of govt.

Certain difficulties were visualized in the operation of this program in rural areas. It was suggested however that similar liaisons may be possible with county agricultural personnel.

BUDGET

Reaction--A consensus that the present budget is minimal at best and insufficient to meet fully the needs of the region in the areas proposed.

Suggestion--The staff should re-assess the budget and request additional funds more consistent with the needs of national agencies and local groups.

Further, the first year's spending may not accurately guage the amounts needed in subsequent years once the project has assessed the effectiveness of its programs, particularly the more inovational aspects such as education, student involvement and leadership training.

The project may choose to sponsor more programs the second year and therefore should not be ~~jeopardized by the~~ limited because of caution in expending funds the first year on new ventures. Hoepfully, supporters will permit a carry-over of any unexpended funds.

Additional funds for the salary and travel of a second staff person for student activities should be added to any supplemental budgetary requests.

Suggestions --Some metropolitan areas like Atlanta, Nashville, Charlotte, because of their economic affluence and independence, are in a position to provide matching funds to a project grant. The willingness of these communities to provide mathcing funds ~~is~~ would be a sure indication of their interest in the project's programs.

Reaction--Favorable as relates to selected metropolitan areas provided that the project set up flexible guidelines for the communities involved. Matching funds provisos, however, should not be applicable to rural communities.

CONCLUSIONS

The Advisory Committee meeting closed with two conclusions. First, the proposal as set forth by the Council has merit and fulfills a tremendous need in the region and, therefore, if it is to be effective, time is of the essence. The program needs to become operative immediately. Committee members associated with past VEP programs stressed the impact of a timetable which launches the program during the winter and early spring with sufficient momentum to carry it through the summer.

Second, there was complete agreement that the budget as presently drafted is inadequate to meet the needs of and the requests for resources from national organizations and local groups.

File - VEP

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A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

MR. ANTHONY

MR. JORDAN

MR. OLIVE

MR. WATTERS

MR. VIA

MRS. LONG

MR. STANFIELD

MR. ULMER

MRS. BARTLEY

MR. ANDERSON

MISS COLLINS

MR. MOORE

MR. CLEGHORN

I THOUGHT THIS SAMPLING OF OPINION MIGHT BE OF INTEREST TO YOU.

MW

VEP 6-46

REASONS FOR REFUSING TO REGISTER
AND OTHER PERTINENT COMMENTS

Wont do any good, the white man will do what he wants to.

Uncle Sam takes care of me, I ain't signing and voting for nothing.

Why should I register and vote? I don't have anything to vote for.

You say putting Negroes in office of government? Ha! They are crooked too.

Negroes get in office, feed their pockets, forget about us that don't have nothing.

They had some Negroes in office, see what they did, all get find jobs, we still have nothing.

I'am not going to register and vote, white man always find a way to get around us Negroes.

Good you think you can help by registering and voting. Let me tell you something, white man don't intend for Negroes to get anything.

Well find you explaining we can help ourselvies by registering and voting, get some of things needed by electing right people. I've been here thirty years (30) and hadn't. Who you say takes us all? Guess I'll go down and register. Way you explain it I feel kinda shame.

You go believing child, won't do any good.

Ha! These people won't stick together. I go register and vote, you you know what, some old Uncle Tom go down there and get that white man to change.

Look, we doing fine in Hampton, we get along with white folks, got a place to stay and good jobs, what you want more than that? Ah, I agree we need better housing and sheets. White man give it to us in time.

I sure need to register if it helps get higher wages.

Look, white man owns most all these houses if he fix them up, go up on rent, not even fit to live in now. Need to do something about it. You say we can ok, I go register then I'am going to vote. Tired of these old shacks.

You know even that Hampton Institute over there just like all of Hampton, before you get any place you have to have someone higher up. I know for I couldn't get a job, and I know some don't know much as I do got good jobs over there. They know Mr. so and so. And their mother or father went there You can't tell me nothing what can be don in Hampton, nothing I tell you. They put people in good jobs don't even know what they are doing. You say if we register and vote will change it. Ha! ha! haven't changed all these years and won't. People don't wont it to change

How specific do we get when say "for instance" — e.g. PTA, Urban League, 4th grade level w. th. pix's, etc.

Need explains — plain — on instruction

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
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PROGRAMMING FOR CIVIC EDUCATION

Whether it is because they are denied the franchise or are too apathetic and/or uneducated to use it properly, voteless people are hopeless people. This means that outlawing discrimination against qualified potential voters is not enough. Getting them registered is not enough. The primary objective should be that they use their vote and use it wisely. Achievement of this goal requires knowledge that might best be gained in civic education programs.

To get answers to questions on how effective civic education programs might be developed, the Southern Regional Council was asked to study the problem. In a search for information on how through civic education we might develop grass roots leadership, communication, and community organization, we sent questionnaires (see attached) to key people in various walks of life throughout the South.

The questionnaires were followed up by visits with the following persons: Louis Martin of the Democratic National Committee; Wiley A. Branton, Executive Director of the President's Council on Equal Opportunity; former Florida Governor LeRoy Collins, Undersecretary of Commerce and former Director of the U. S. Community Relations Service; M. Carl Holman,

Information and Liaison Officer, U. S. Commission on Civil Rights; Donald Baldwin, Executive Editor, St. Petersburg Times & Evening Independent; John Wheeler, President of the Southern Regional Council and of the Mechanics & Farmers Bank, Durham; Donald Matthews and James Prothro, both political scientists at the University of North Carolina; Don Slaiman, Director, Civil Rights Department, AFL-CIO; Jesse Turner, Vice-President, Tri-City Bank, Memphis; A. D. Willis, Memphis political figure; Aaron Henry, Clarksdale, Miss., civil rights leader; Norman Francis, Xavier University Dean, New Orleans; Ernest N. Morial, Assistant U. S. Attorney, New Orleans; Jesse Hill, President, Atlanta Negro Voters League; Dr. A. D. Beittel, Director of the Mississippi Program, American Friends Service Committee; Richard Miles, Director of the South Carolina Voter Education Project; Tom Allen and Althea Simmons, directors of the NAACP's Mississippi Summer Project; Lawrence Guyot, Chairman of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.

The following seems to include most of the specific problems to which a program of civic education should be directed.

1. Schism among competing Negro factions.

Do not adequately assess this with minority proposal programs?

2. Insufficient time for discussion among poverty-stricken individuals who go to work early in the morning and return late, only to be faced with unending home chores and family problems.

3. A general slanting of news in the media in support of the status quo in southern politics.

4. Widespread illiteracy which limits newspaper reading. (Negro oriented radio programming has big audiences in the Delta in Mississippi and elsewhere.)

5. A lack of political tradition among Negro voters and a feeling of hopelessness that breeds apathy and the thinking that one vote does not count.

6. Economic insecurity: loss of jobs for registering and voting.

7. Ignorance about the inner workings of politics.

8. The practice of selling votes for such things as barbeque sandwiches or watermelon, or the issuance of endorsements to undeserving politicians by ministers in return for contributions to their churches. or by opportunists who barter their influence for personal favors.

9. Social disintegration, including the isolation and actual distance of share-cropping families in rural communities.

10. Limited access and lack of control of community institutions such as the school; e.g., many communities refused to permit Headstart programs to use regular school buildings during the summer because Negroes would be among pupils and teachers.

Point?

11. Few well-organized community groups (e.g., Rotarians or Exchange Club), and decentralized, non-cooperating churches which are unable to reach into the white community.

12. Token leadership, which too often is determined by the power structure. Such leaders in the Negro community often are school principals who are controlled by the school superintendent, but sometimes such leaders are other individuals who are keyed to individual advancement rather than community or group advancement. Some of these leaders are muted by being appointed to powerless boards.

13. Poor leadership attitude. An example of the kind of leadership attitude a civic education program would be expected to eradicate is that implied in a statement by a North Carolina Negro, quoted in the unpublished doctoral thesis of William Keech of the University of North Carolina:

> I told him frankly that I am a political worker and that I didn't know him, and I did not know what he would do when he got elected, if he got elected, and I said: "I don't care what you do if you pay me my price. I'll support you and say you are a fine fellow and do all I can to help you get elected." That's the way I work. I don't see no difference between these crackers. They're all crackers and when they get elected they are still going to be crackers. Any of them who have the price can get my support. They ain't going to do but so much for you anyway. I am in this thing for the money, and I don't give a damn what a candidate does after he gets elected. I'll work for him if he hasn't got a chance.

In addition to changing such leadership attitudes, a civic education program should emphasize among the general electorate, leaders and followers, the sanctity of the voting booth and the responsibility to vote one's convictions based upon knowledge of the issues.

SUGGESTED PROGRAMMING

What is needed is a long run program, of at least five years duration, that begins with an all-out effort in several areas. There isn't time for small pilot studies. By the time such studies are completed, conditions will have changed, making the findings obsolete. Voting rights guarantees were included in a strong act passed 100 years ago, but terrorism, the rise of the Ku Klux Klan, and undercutting state laws permitted a reversal of the trend before Negroes emerging from slavery could become a political force. To prevent a repeat of this, programs to safeguard newly-won voting rights should be launched as soon as possible. Whatever is done should be re-evaluated annually and should be flexible so changes may be made as needed.

People interviewed were unanimous in their belief that there is urgent need for political education among new voters, and not solely programs limited to registering new voters. This is untried territory. We don't know what will work. Consequently, the specific programs we suggest below should be entered with the understanding that they should be flexible enough to be re-directed to meet varying needs and new conditions. Based on our interviews as well as our own study and experiences, here in a tentative order of priority are specific program suggestions:

I. The first and we think most needed proposal is also the least costly. An appropriate agency should have staff to

who

link up civic education with:

a. The federal poverty program;

b. On-going programs of private organizations (e.g. the labor education work of Southern Regional Council and the National Institute of Labor Education).

Such staff should both try to get civic education incorporated in poverty projects and private programs and should assist local Negro groups prepare sound proposals to OEO that will embrace civic education.

II. Leadership Training.

To gain the ability to communicate effectively, (communication is paramount among tools for civic education) there is need for special training for both leaders and followers. The latter is a task that will require vast outlays of public funds, but private funds and agencies might be catalysts for getting needed programs in motion. Leadership training is the proper field for private funds.

A. Training of Active Workers.

1. Indigenous leaders.

This is the biggest and most costly program we propose. Leaders might include the garbage man whom other garbage men look up to; he might be a natural leader

despite his illiteracy. Numerous and frequent workshops for him and those like him should be organized. At these workshops organized on the basis of political units as far down the scale as funds permit (but at the very least down to the Congressional district), practical instruction could be provided which would teach him how to organize for getting out the vote, which community agency provides what services, etc. He also would get an opportunity to rub shoulders with top-rung leaders; e.g., the bank president in Durham or the insurance executive in Atlanta or the educator or lawyer in New Orleans. Such workshops should be planned and organized by an appropriate agency, in some cases directed by that same agency; organizing would include the selection of participants through consultation with local advisors. In other (and perhaps most cases), a non-partisan group qualified by its local trust and following should be selected and

garbageman at Cit. level?

In the some classes?

funded to direct the workshop. In all cases, workshop staff should be amply qualified by practical experience.

It should be kept in mind that from such programs of civic education, increased voter registration will follow, if the program is successful.

2. Pre-assignment <u>training for interns and professionals</u>. Traveling interns* and professional civil rights workers* will be needed to help develop community organization and to help find and develop indigenous leaders. Prior to their assignment, they should attend a training institute supervised by the agency administering the civic education. The interns might be assigned to work under the direction of local or state Councils on Human Relations, other interracial organizations, or local Urban Leagues.

How much of this?

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*We leave undiscussed here the procedure for selecting interns and civil rights staffers. Some machinery would have to be created; we need first to decide whether this road will be taken before we design the vehicle.

Duties of interns, in addition to developing and working with local leadership, would include,

(a) going into backward or under-educated rural areas to help develop poverty programs; and

(b) helping obtain aid available through other government and private projects.

3. Annual Seminar for top leaders. Selected leaders from other sections of the nation should join top southern Negro leaders in an annual seminar or seminars. These seminars would be for the purpose of keeping informed on the latest and hopefully best thought on current social and economic issues. Discussion leaders should be carefully selected, both for their pre-eminence and their ability to refrain from speech making. Because these seminars might serve the incidental purpose of providing criticism and evaluation of other programs, they should not be sponsored by the same agency or agencies responsible for them.

all Negro N & S. ?

(a) Among consultants would be persons who might shed light on what social science and computers have to offer in the training of leaders and development of programs.

(b) Out of the seminar might emerge associations that will lead to better non-partisan organization. Certainly there would be useful exchanges of information.

(c) This might also be helpful to those Negroes who are not yet ready to accept or trust whites. Hopefully, it would help them to develop projects of action rather than reaction. Participants would learn what button to press to make the political machine go.

(d) The sophisticated in-depth study at seminars would further prepare these leaders for participation in roving information sessions they might periodically undertake in cooperation with interns and professionals within their own districts.

B. School Related Programs

1. Selected high school seniors who show promise as leaders should be invited to one or two week summer institutes where they would participate in intensive study of political science as related to Negro goals. These should be desirably located at a Negro or well-desegregated college or university, and under the direction of that institution.

Including this not up-dating?

2. Fellowships for a full year or summer of study might be awarded scholars of the civil rights struggle. They must be screened partly on what they plan to study and write reports on. They would develop expert knowledge in their study area and would impart this knowledge through a published report and through their use as resource persons in some future training sessions. Studies could include investigation of subtle ways employment commissions in

How much here?

Of course & how much more

?

specific states legally evade civil service regulations to pass over non-white job applicants, and the lodging of hidden political controls in the community or state power structure.

3. Colleges should be encouraged to include in liberal arts programs some special emphasis on Negro history and Negro contribution to American life. While this might be limited to chapel assemblies or core lectures, more time would be desirable. An organization such as SRC might help provide basic outlines of study for inclusion in humanities or history courses or as an independent course. The colleges could help instill in white students a greater respect and understanding of what Negroes have contributed to America's greatness, in Negroes a greater sense of race pride, and in all students greater civic responsibility.

?

Why not emphasis on the growing importance of Negro vote

It needed than develop or encourage — of course use worthy existing materials —

III. Publications and Research

Printed and audio-visual materials obviously will be needed for all of the training programs in II above. Materials are, however, (a) expensive and (b) time consuming in preparation. Materials do now exist. Not the best, perhaps, not specially tailored; but they exist. We, therefore, place the preparation of new ones after the training programs in order of priority, though perhaps they should go ahead of II B 2 and II B 3 above.

Neo. Stay?

A. In addition to the publication of studies by fellows (see above), the organization chosen to administer the civic education program might publish guidelines on such subjects as initiating local civic education programs, clinics for home-buyers, and poverty and literacy programs, in which civic education may ride piggy-back.

Does civic ed. have to ride piggy back or does it have merits of its own

B. Reports also might serve as a clearing house for related projects from which there is something to learn about techniques and successes of others. Some of these might be,

1. the Citizenship Education Program of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Board of Homeland Ministries of the American Missionary Association;
2. the pilot leadership program that the National Urban League has instituted

in two southern cities (Miami and New Orleans);

3. the South Carolina Voter Education Project.

C. Guidelines on civic education programming should be published and made available to state and local Councils on Human Relations, local NAACP's, and other membership groups to help them turn their talk into action.

1. Action might include voter clinics in which they teach the mechanics of voting. In Tennessee, for example, where leaders say they lose 10% of the Negro vote each election because of improperly marked ballots, such groups might make booklets with pictures and text geared to the fourth grade reading level explaining how the ballot is disqualified for various technical reasons.

2. Included may be booklets on how Parent-Teacher Associations may start Saturday and after-school enrichment classes similar to Continuing Academic-Cultural Enrichment Program in St. Petersburg.

IV. <u>Adult Education</u>

Quality forums which use outside speakers who are

Self-help?

on long-term with civic responsibility & exercise of political rights

experts on such subjects as breast-feeding, planned parenthood, business loans, household budgeting, and other subjects that interest local people ought to be supported by some sponsoring organization. (In all the suggestions in this section, opportunities for keying in with poverty projects or the programs of local membership groups are apparent; see I above.)

A. Such forums might be the rallying point for getting people together.

1. Once the people are accustomed to meeting, on a Sunday afternoon or a Thursday night, say, to learn something rather than simply to protest something, a variety of things might be accomplished.

2. They could be taught such things as:

   (a) how to combat certain diseases;

   (b) where to go for certain free community services;

   (c) how to use a voting machine or mark ballots;

   (d) how to own a home with earnings as low as $60 a week;

   (e) how to fill out money orders and/or pay a gas or light bill without going downtown.

Ideas unrelated to civic ed. does not need to be — certainly 2(b) can be made directly relevant to needs & to civic ed.

B. <u>Citizenship Sundays</u> might be developed with the cooperation of ministers.

1. Schools of religion might be encouraged to help prepare suggested sermonettes which would be made available to ministers about four times a year for quarterly observance of Citizenship Sundays.
2. This might be a 5th Sunday afternoon event for all the churches of a given community.

ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM

Among the nearly 3½ million unregistered Negroes of voting age in the South are numerous illiterates. There are 3.4 million white and Negro illiterates in the eleven southern states and the majority of them are non-white. This report assumes that such people, lacking basic communication skills, will need special help if they are effectively to move into the main political stream of American life.

Negro Southerners, under the early impetus of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and the help of federal examiners and civil rights workers, were registering during August by the hundreds, but this has dwindled (see attached news clipping). Belief that continuing voter registration efforts such as the Voter Education Project administered by the Southern Regional Council during 1963-4 are passé, now that it is illegal to bar eligible Negroes from registering, is inconsistent with lessons of history.

Since conviction of crime is considered reason enough to

vs. arrest

invalidate an elector, some law enforcement officers may begin wholesale arrests on trumped-up charges, thus destroying the political potential of new voters before it is consolidated. Examples of subtle and hidden efforts to halt the expanding electorate are plentiful. In New Orleans there is a voter slow-down, which forces some prospective voters to return to the Court House for two days, before finally getting their names on the books. The Attorney General has been reluctant to send federal examiners into some foot-dragging counties. In North Carolina, some voter registration offices will be open only three days prior to the November election. Continuing demonstrations in Plymouth, N. C. were designed to get the offices open for a longer period, but have resulted only in violence.

inapt term — who slows down?

While the more serious obstacles blocking voter registration continue to be violence, terrorism, and economic pressures, in some places (e. g., St. Petersburg) apathy and inability to get downtown during the regular 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. office hours are the main barriers. From communities where fear, harassment and reprisals for registering are factors, we have received reports about farmers being denied loans with which to harvest their crops (as in middle South Carolina) and threats of violence (as in Mississippi and elsewhere). This report, however, centers on what is needed after registration rather than on the problems of getting people registered. It is addressed to the needs for organization, negotiation, and

Soc'l. or Pres. Com. on Voting & Regis. report plus local pol. power to change situation — study of state laws for time off to register or to vote

Two avenues: use existing law, machinery, power or create new law

multi-level communication that are part and parcel of civic education. Continuing registration will be a product of the civic training.

more emphasis on this & on voting — ?

THE PAY-OFFS — political?

O.K., but have state strongly & inoffensively. Through organization, leaders would be able to get out the vote with some predictable certainty. They also would be able to register new persons as they become eligible. Through negotiation, they would be able to parlay political, social, economic gains from voting. Voting is not an end itself. Nor is it the reality of political influence; it is merely the symbol. Consequently, a racist politician elected on a backlash vote designed to get rid of a liberal politician, who happens to be corrupt, might interpret his election as a mandate for racism. Proper interpretation through communication would help guard against this and would serve as a tool to develop organization and increase knowledge about political and civic affairs. Developing leaders, in a sense, means developing interpreters -- persons who are able to get their message through in understandable language and action at the grass roots level as well as among the upper and middle-income economic groups.

Easier & less strained examples?

Perhaps the bridge-building aspect of leadership should have more attention if this is still due attention.

September 16, 1965

QUESTIONS ON CIVIC EDUCATION PROGRAMMING

What programs are now being done or planned in your local community (or programs elsewhere that you are familiar with) to help train people at the grass roots level to be knowledgeable voting citizens? Who are the leaders, and how are they organized? If outside support were available, would this be especially helpful?

Are there groups with other concerns (e.g., YMCA, community welfare groups, church clubs, etc.) using techniques which could be employed in civic education programs? If so, who are they, and what are their programs? How do they operate? Would they be interested in educating others for civic responsibilities?

What approach would you suggest for developing organization and political understanding among people who must worry about the source of their next meal? How do you teach them civic responsibility while stressing the practical assets from voting, e.g., paved streets, street lights, etc.? How widespread is the lack of knowledge about how to vote, where to register, how to use a voting machine?

Is there a need for leadership training programs? Or for guidelines on how lay leadership may become involved? What programs would you suggest for developing grass roots leaders? What role can colleges and universities play, especially ones with which you are personally familiar? What role might lodges, clubs, religious groups, or others play?

If training programs are needed, what kind(s) would you suggest (e.g., sending a ready-trained intern into a community to teach and help organize; training selected persons at centers with the hope they will return to their homes and develop programs)? What kind of training would be best (seminars, field practice, etc.), and what kinds of people should the participants be?

Please add any other helpful suggestions or reactions you may have that are not specifically included in the above.

* * * * * * * * * * *

NEGRO VOTE FILING IS EBBING IN SOUTH

Slowdown Prompts Rights Groups to Spur Drive

By JOHN HERBERS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—Registration of Negro voters by Federal examiners in 14 Southern counties has fallen off sharply in the last few days.

The Civil Sevice Commission reported that registrations had declined from a peak of 2,000 a day in late August to 352 on Thursday of this week. The number of examiners has been reduced from 50 to 25.

Although a slowdown had been expected after the spurt of activity following enactment of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 on Aug. 6, it came before a majority of eligible Negroes was registered.

In 10 of the counties, Negroes outnumber whites, but in only one of these—East Carroll Parish in Louisiana—has the number of Negro registrations [illegible] whites.

In the five weeks that the examiners have been at work, they have registered about 43,000 persons. All but about 1,460 of these were Negroes.

In the 14 counties, the number of Negroes registered by local officials and the examiners now totals about 49,000—less than half of the 107,000 Negroes of voting age.

White registrations, however, totaled about 118,000, or about 88 per cent of the potential.

The examiners are processing applicants as fast as they appear, five days a week.

The slowdown apparently reflects a depletion in the backlog of Negroes who had been clamoring to register but who had been unable to do so under the state restrictions invalidated by the new Federal law.

There were no recent figures available for voluntary registrations by local officials in the seven-state area where the law is in force. The Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department surveyed many of the counties involved but refused to make the results public.

Letdown Is Foreseen

In August voluntary registrations were proceeding rapidly, although usually not as fast as in the counties with examiners. A similar dropoff in these counties was considered likely.

What remains is a giant reservoir of Negroes who have not been policially activated. Civil rights organizations have pledged continued efforts to get them registered and ready to vote in the forthcoming elections. Their degree of success in doing so could determine how much political power Negroes will hold in the Deep South.

Dr. John W. Nixon of Birmingham, Ala., state president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said there might be some "letdown of leadership" in voter registration in September, but it would pick up immediately and continue through the fall and winter.

Dr. Nixon said the N.A.A.C.P. in the South would continue to give "top priority" to voter registration.

He said there was a need for more Federal examiners. The Justice Department has gone slow on designation of examiners in order to encourage voluntary compliance.

"I've made several requests for Federal registrars in Jefferson County [Birmingham]," Dr. Nixon said. "We've had nearly 1,000 people in line but only 300 registered. They use devices to slow it up and close the registration office at 3 P.M. A lot of people who work just can't get there by then."

The new voting law also has speeded the registration of whites. In Plaquemines Parish, La., a strongly segregated county, the Federal examiners have registered more whites than Negroes.

Through last Thursday 1,367 whites and 1,202 Negroes had been registered in the parish. Before the examiners went in only 96 of the 2,879 Negroes of voting age were registered and 8,303 of the 8,633 adult whites. (Some of those registered had apparently died or moved away.)

Two Places to File

In other counties where examiners were assigned, Negroes went to the examiners to register, whites to the local registrar.

In Dallas County in Alabama, where street demonstrations sparked Congressional action on voting rights, there are now about 6,000 negroes registered, compared to 325 at the time demonstrations began last January. There are 15,000 Negroes of voting age in the county.

Of those registered, more than 1,000 were added by the local registrar under a Federal court order. The remainder were registered by Federal examiners.

This represents a sizable political bloc, which Dallas County Negroes have not had since Reconstruction. It is not enough, however, to oust James G. Clark Jr., the Negroes' stated purpose, if he has solid support of whites. More than 10,000 whites have [illegible] voting rolls.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Voter Education Project

VOTER REGISTRATION
FLORIDA

COUNTY	1 Tot. Neg. Voters 10/64	2 Tot. Neg. Voters 10/62	Increase /62-11/64	NW Vot. Age Pop. 1960 Census	% of Elig. Negroes Reg.	Tot. Reg. 1964	% Neg. of Tot. Reg. 1964	Tot. LBJ Vote	Tot. BG Vote	3 Tot. Neg. Voters 10/65	Cur. Reg. Neg. as a % of Voting Age Pop.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Alachua+	6,380	3,289	3,091	9,898	64.5	32,300	19.8	13,483	11,151	6,787	68.6
Baker	576	498	78	807	71.4	4,056	14.2	1,137	1,121	540	66.9
Bay+	3,741	3,177	564	4,964	75.4	27,750	13.4	8,846	12,849	3,713	74.8
Bradford	869	849	20	1,343	64.7	5,728	15.2	2,320	1,987	864	64.3
Brevard	3,830	1,771	2,059	6,494	58.9	54,581	6.9	24,833	24,551	3,811	58.7
Broward+	18,111	11,461	6,650	27,009	67.1	190,040	9.5	68,406	85,264	18,703	69.2
Calhoun	443	366	77	582	76.1	5,086	8.7	980	1,793	352	60.5
Charlotte	316	292	24	427	74.0	11,128	2.8	4,831	4,163	301	70.5

VOTER REGISTRATION FLORIDA - 2

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Citrus	574	468	106	829	69.2	6,703	8.5	2,521	2,329	547	65.9
Clay	1,035	798	237	1,276	81.1	9,654	10.7	3,114	3,805	1,013	79.4
Collier	617	359	258	1,364	45.2	8,425	7.3	2,877	3,581	597	43.8
Columbia+	2,620	1,739	881	3,122	83.9	11,479	22.8	3,249	4,145	2,535	81.2
Dade+	54,095	30,519	23,576	75,573	71.6	463,021	11.7	208,941	117,480	48,280	64.3
De Soto	781	732	49	1,343	58.2	5,070	15.4	1,777	1,986	736	54.8
Dixie	360	184	176	363	99.2	3,075	11.7	923	908	335	92.2
Duval+	42,335	26,874	15,461	58,430	72.5	192,566	21.9	79,365	81,116	43,228	73.9
Escambier+	13,244	9,201	4,043	18,041	73.4	73,207	18.1	25,371	32,414	13,439	74.5
Flagler	372	133	239	846	43.9	2,282	16.3	940	718	374	44.2
Franklin	617	532	85	779	79.2	4,171	14.7	1,366	1,419	608	78.0

VOTER REGISTRATION FLORIDA - 3

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Gadsden+	4,447	373	4,074	12,261	36.3	12,776	34.8	4,556	5,207	5,135	41.9
Gilchrist	98	57	41	154	63.7	1,883	5.2	711	540	98	63.6
Glades	290	237	53	741	39.1	1,463	19.8	441	541	280	37.8
Gulf	1,110	502	608	1,138	97.5	5,263	21.0	1,659	2,001	838	73.6
Hamilton	1,080	701	379	1,621	66.6	3,832	28.2	1,302	1,158	1,074	66.3
Hardee	357	434	-77	552	64.7	6,105	58.5	1,908	2,321	354	64.1
Hendry	798	799	-1	1,180	67.6	4,085	19.6	1,352	1,650	773	65.5
Hernando	731	560	171	1,151	63.5	6,358	11.4	2,320	2,337	735	63.9
Highlands	1,661	1,079	582	2,251	73.7	12,795	12.9	4,233	4,747	1,672	74.3
Hillsborough+	21,523	16,175	5,348	31,114	69.2	181,950	11.8	71,289	50,616	19,089	61.3
Holmes	218	140	78	249	87.6	6,753	3.2	1,193	3,225	181	72.6

VOTER REGISTRATION FLORIDA - 4

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Indian River	1,577	666	911	2,637	59.8	13,514	11.6	5,122	6,191	1,741	66.0
Jackson+	3,704	2,885	819	5,390	68.7	15,666	23.6	4,386	7,064	3,738	69.4
Jefferson	1,493	315	1,178	2,600	57.4	4,001	37.3	1,504	1,684	1,530	58.8
LaFayette	0	0	0	152	0	1,855	0	545	648	65	42.8
Lake	2,620	1,344	1,276	6,438	40.7	28,288	9.3	7,773	12,897	2,646	41.1
Lee	1,754	1,821	-67	4,677	37.5	30,858	5.6	10,204	12,886	1,798	38.4
Leon+	7,381	4,906	2,475	12,322	59.0	25,697	28.7	10,927	15,181	7,352	59.7
Levy	676	362	314	1,568	43.1	5,458	12.3	1,986	1,580	720	45.9
Liberty	0	0	0	240	0	1,031	0	377	910	145	60.4
Madison	2,201	1,079	1,122	3,067	71.8	6,804	32.3	2,121	2,822	2,192	71.5
Manatee	3,463	1,546	1,917	5,278	65.6	38,422	9.0	13,074	17,147	3,460	65.6

VOTER REGISTRATION FLORIDA - 5

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Marion+	6,548	3,749	2,799	9,283	70.5	26,675	24.5	9,112	10,879	6,503	70.0
Martin	1,268	721	547	1,753	72.3	10,947	11.5	3,621	4,292	1,051	59.9
Monroe	2,247	2,192	55	2,919	76.9	19,856	11.3	8,936	4,842	2,247	76.9
Nassau	1,612	1,204	408	2,076	77.6	7,864	20.4	2,781	3,134	1,620	78.0
Okaloosa+	1,301	881	420	2,097	62.0	26,903	4.8	7,890	9,961	1,292	61.6
Okeechobee	411	317	94	533	77.1	3,572	11.5	1,016	1,316	405	75.9
Orange+	11,149	4,328	6,824	21,771	51.2	117,222	9.5	38,428	48,884	11,119	51.1
Osceola	601	451	150	1,122	53.6	10,741	5.6	3,531	4,516	617	54.9
Palm Beach+	14,255	8,634	5,621	29,541	48.2	132,263	10.7	43,836	49,614	12,343	41.8
Pasco	1,317	735	582	2,391	55.1	23,525	5.5	8,135	7,606	1,131	47.3
Pinellas+	10,999	6,009	4,990	18,121	60.7	218,781	5.0	98,381	80,414	11,371	62.8

VOTER REGISTRATION FLORIDA - 6

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Polk+	10,108	6,113	3,995	19,224	52.6	83,363	12.1	29,355	35,906	10,483	54.5
Putnam	2,288	1,522	766	5,089	44.9	12,190	18.7	4,995	5,072	2,285	44.9
St. Johns	2,985	1,863	1,122	4,331	68.9	14,928	19.9	4,357	7,450	2,765	63.8
St. Lucie+	4,010	1,883	2,127	6,527	61.4	19,123	20.9	7,748	7,204	4,033	61.8
Santa Rosa	810	625	185	1,082	74.9	14,026	5.8	3,570	5,983	800	73.9
Sarasota	2,207	973	1,234	4,125	53.5	44,563	4.9	13,937	21,917	2,229	54.0
Seminole	3,818	1,901	1,917	7,050	54.2	23,024	16.5	9,125	10,078	3,805	53.9
Sumter	971	726	245	1,523	63.8	6,398	15.1	2,259	1,631	957	62.8
Suwanee	1,942	614	1,328	2,149	90.4	10,426	18.6	2,393	3,002	1,747	81.3
Taylor	925	210	715	1,724	53.7	6,669	13.8	1,708	2,661	978	56.7
Union	139	6	133	1,082	12.8	2,360	5.8	740	710	128	11.8

VOTER REGISTRATION FLORIDA - 7

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Volusia+	7,391	5,395	1,996	11,615	63.6	71,175	10.3	34,901	24,988	7,579	65.3
Wakulla	565	477	88	753	74.0	3,189	17.7	753	1,270	595	79.0
Walton	914	790	124	1,086	84.2	9,042	10.1	2,449	3,753	922	84.9
Washington	902	713	189	1,021	88.3	6,758	13.3	1,500	2,725	876	85.8
Total	299,521	182,255	117,526	470,306	63.7	2,466,919	12.1	948,540	905,941	292,260	62.1

1 Official. Secretary of State, October, 1964.
2 Official. Secretary of State, October, 1962.
3 Official. Secretary of State, October 1965.
+ Counties having had VEP projects.

REGISTERED WHITE VOTERS

COUNTY	TOTAL* 10/65	% ELIG. REG.	COUNTY	TOTAL* 10/65	% ELIG. REG.
ALACHUA	25,301	82.8	LEE	31,528	100+
BAKER	3,092	96.5	LEON	25,054	88.7
BAY	24,174	75.7	LEVY	4,711	100+
BRADFORD	4,846	86.8	LIBERTY	2,056	100+
BREVARD	58,435	100+	MADISON	4,548	100+
BROWARD	172,197	90.9	MANATEE	35,680	84.4
CALHOUN	3,822	100+	MARION	20,406	97.2
CHARLOTTE	11,467	100+	MARTIN	9,588	100+
CITRUS	6,420	100+	MONROE	17,992	70.5
CLAY	8,826	92.8	NASSAU	6,251	88.6
COLLIER	8,063	98.8	OKALOOSA	25,260	81.9
COLUMBIA	8,742	100+	OKECHOBEE	3,162	100+
DADE	399,003	74.2	ORANGE	101,863	73.9
DE SOTO	4,297	67.8	OSCEOLA	10,195	87.1
DIXIE	2,571	100+	PALM BEACH	100,888	84.5
DUVAL	151,697	74.4	PASCO	23,413	100+
ESCAMBIA	60,719	79.2	PINELLAS	213,823	83.7
FLAGLER	1,870	100+	POLK	73,555	75.6
FRANKLIN	3,526	100+	PUTNAM	9,987	76.3
GADSDEN	8,208	70.1	ST. JOHNS	11,982	87.0
GILCHRIST	1,712	100+	ST. LUCIE	15,417	89.4
GLADES	1,154	100+	SANTA ROSA	13,226	89.9
GULF	4,056	96.7	SARASOTA	43,247	87.3
HAMILTON	2,712	100+	SEMINOLE	19,663	80.7
HARDEE	5,731	85.1	SUMTER	5,401	100+
HENDRY	3,286	95.8	SUWANEE	7,132	100+
HERNANDO	5,625	98.9	TAYLOR	5,583	100+
HIGHLANDS	11,452	100+	UNION	2,172	75.4
HILLSBOROUGH	147,106	68.8	VOLUSIA	65,245	87.9
HOLMES	6,671	100+	WAKULLA	2,539	100+
INDIAN RIVER	12,204	92.6	WALTON	8,158	100+
JACKSON	11,975	85.0	WASHINGTON	5,745	100+
JEFFERSON	2,510	100+	TOTALS	2,136,558	81.6
LAFAYETTE	1,748	100+			
LAKE	25,870	84.7			

* Official. Secty. of State.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Voter Education Project

VOTER REGISTRATION
GEORGIA

COUNTY	Tot. Neg. Voters 11/64	Tot. Neg. Voters 12/62 *	Increase 12/62 - 11/64	Neg. Voting Age Pop.	% of Elig. Negroes Reg.	Tot. Reg. ***	% Neg. of Tot. Reg.	Tot. LBJ Vote	Tot. BG Vote	Tot. Neg. Voters 9/65 ****	Most Cur. Reg. as % of Eligibles
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Appling	61	600** 1,351	-	1,401	43.5	7,766	.79	1,562	2,597	1,173	83.7
Atkinson	-	692	-	812	-	3,190	-	811	1,157	806	99.3
Bacon	-	101	-	536	-	6,285	-	1,179	2,136	252	47.
Baker	300	24	276	1,285	23.3	1,931	15.5	600	914	605	47.1
Baldwin	-	1,477	-	9,235	-	6,830	-	2,740	3,430	1,797	19.5
Banks	-	30	-	213	-	3,726	-	1,258	548	47	22.1
Barrow	-	312	-	1,332	-	6,160	-	2,277	2,316	326	24.5
Bartow	2,500	1,208	1,292	2,393	100+	13,739	18.2	4,635	2,813	1,226	51.2

VOTER REGISTRATION GEORGIA - 2

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Ben Hill	-	740	-	2,436	-	4,032	-	1,523	2,089	934	38.3
Berrien	435	400** 561	35	964	45.1	5,513	7.9	1,304	1,404	567	58.8
Bibb	9,473	5,042	4,431	26,812	35.3	36,300	26.1	17,831	19,245	9/65 9,847	36.7
Bleckley	-	45	-	1,380	-	3,391	-	979	2,578	64	4.6
Brantley	300	265	35	384	78.1	3,800	7.9	909	1,231	265	69.
Brooks	400	445	-	3,711	10.7	3,497	11.4	1,027	2,342	493	13.3
Bryan	1,105	817	288	1,111	99.5	3,077	35.9	857	1,433	1,165	100+
Bulloch	1,045	1,403	-	4,337	24.0	8,825	11.8	2,720	4,823	1,483	34.2
Burke	677	427	250	6,600	10.3	4,341	15.6	1,208	3,034	7/65 860	13.
Butts	990	1,582	-	2,099	47.6	5,076	19.5	1,534	1,261	9/65 992	47.3
Calhoun	-	145	-	2,393	-	1,830	-	289	1,066	372	15.5
Camden	1,218	1,176	42	2,059	57.1 59.2	3,646	33.4	1,693	1,802	1,356	65.9

VOTER REGISTRATION GEORGIA - 3

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Candler	-	1,066	-	1,200	-	4,055	-	795	1,701	899	74.9
Carroll	859	797	62	3,595	23.9	12,648	67.9	4,794	4,984	820	22.8
Catoosa	-	73	-	172	-	7,949	-	2,822	4,143	75	43.6
Charlton	-	204	-	810	-	2,300	-	574	1,179	429	52.9
Chatham	16,928	10,068	6,860	37,563	45.1	53,000	31.9	23,176	33,141	20,601	54.8
Chattahoochee	-	17	-	1,830	-	355	-	191	245	104	56.8
Chattooga	-	906	-	1,025	-	9,639	-	2,563	704	906	88.4
Cherokee	-	325	-	517	-	14,625	-	3,189	3,398	8/65 600	100+
Clarke	3,462	1,451	2,011	6,740	51.3 51.4	12,369	28.0	7,519	4,875	4,510	66.9
Clay	-	150	-	1,441	-	1,050	-	360	544	199	13.8
Clayton	-	544	-	2,456	-	15,638	-	5,869	10,488	592	24.1

VOTER REGISTRATION GEORGIA - 4

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Clinch	500	339	161	1,256	39.8	2,793	17.9	706	1,084	346	27.5
Cobb	2,663	1,808	855	4,568	58.3	32,285	-	16,647	20,863	2,219	48.6
Coffee	-	2,000	-	2,977	-	10,000	-	2,719	4,392	1,222	41.0
Colquitt	1,270	1,117	153	4,081	31.1	22,632	5.6	2,563	6,493	1,558	38.2
Columbia	-	659	-	2,364	-	4,720	-	1,428	2,575	671	28.4
Cook	1,131	600	531	1,755	64.4	6,531	17.3	1,337	2,058	637	36.3
Coweta	-	1,594	-	5,579	-	10,702	-	3,712	3,656	2,053	36.8
Crawford	501	284	217	1,611	31.1	1,687	29.6	723	959	1,303	80.1
Crisp	905	890	15	3,858	23.5 23.6	6,084	14.9	1,756	3,337	1,553	40.3
Dade	-	26	-	70	-	4,126	-	1,277	1,378	60	85.7
Dawson	-	0	-	1	-	1,835	-	932	639	0	0

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Decatur	1,200	1,016	184	5,515	21.8	9,041	13.3	2,011	5,060	1,097	20.0
DeKalb	9,183	2,153	7,030	12,407	74.0	73,633	12.5	37,154	49,368	9/65 9,207	74.2
Dodge	2,000	2,180	- [1]	2,328	85.9	10,794	18.5	2,376	3,285	1,871	80.4
Dolly	1,400	722	678	2,866	48.8	5,652	24.8	1,471	1,662	762	26.6
Dougherty	5,930	3,668 [2] 4,800	2,262	14,163	41.9	19,630	30.2	5,248	12,776	9/65 6,080	42.9
Douglas	-	916	-	1,268	-	9,405	-	2,501	3,315	925	72.9
Early	700	261	439	3,277	2.1 21.4	4,429	15.8	771	2,398	448	13.7
Echols	-	19	-	246	-	857	-	184	399	19	7.7
Effingham	-	188	-	1,756	-	2,806	-	680	2,676	224	12.8
Elbert	-	934	-	3,127	-	9,721	-	3,172	1,887	1,219	39.0
Emanuel	2,443	2,098	345	3,005	81.3	10,307	23.7	2,279	3,311	2,167	72.1

VOTER REGISTRATION GEORGIA - 6

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Evans	-	483	-	1,308	-	2,689	-	799	1,572	494	37.8
Fannin	-	18	-	31	-	8,667	-	2,834	3,433	-	58.1
Fayette	-	26	-	1,190	-	2,786	-	896	1,349	28	2.4
Floyd	4,343	1,653	2,690	5,949	73.0	25,388	17.1	8,750	9,849	2,412	40.4
Forsyth	-	0	0	4	-	5,418	-	1,682	1,471	-	0
Franklin	-	100	-	776	-	7,600	-	2,753	474	100	12.9
Fulton	78,277	46,612[3] 35,834	31,665	117,049	66.9	10/14/64 224,031	34.9	93,374	73,160	62,320	53.2
Gilmer	-	4	-	7	-	4,110	-	2,159	2,167	3	42.9
Glascock	-	1	-	351	-	1,283	-	134	836	2	.06
Glynn	10,670	2,133	8,537	6,762	100+	18,371	58.1	5,712	7,341	2,260	33.4
Gordon	346	321	25	669	51.7	8,769	39.5	3,560	2,317	330	49.3

VOTER REGISTRATION GEORGIA - 7

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Grady	-	629	-	3,364	-	4,709	-	1,887	2,892	679	20.2
Greene	1,838	1,538	300	2,998	61.3	4,503	40.9	2,698	1,093	2,513	83.8
Gwinnett	-	1,301	-	1,841	-	21,929	-	6,705	6,823	1,504	81.7
Habersham	-	200	-	518	-	8,423	-	3,412	1,595	504	97.3
Hall	811	733	78	2,789	29.1	13,985	58.0	8,003	4,296	1,104	39.6
Hancock	-	853	-	3,576	-	2,262	-	1,074	912	1,236	34.6
Haralson	-	384	-	642	-	2,546	-	2,174	3,041	404	62.9
Harris	306	263	43	3,102	9.9	3,646	8.4	938	2,165	518	16.7
Hart	-	281	-	1,832	-	6,259	-	3,412	1,166	380	20.7
Heard	-	325	-	590	-	2,646	-	1,062	807	351	59.5
Henry	2,877	2,377	500	3,539	81.3	10,102	28.5	3,583	3,725	2,895	81.8

VOTER REGISTRATION GEORGIA - 8

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Houston	980	413	567	4,228	23.2	8,779	11.2	4,258	6,532	516	12.2
Irwin	400	1,300	-	1,602	24.9	3,900	10.3	740	2,017	614	38.3
Jackson	-	408	-	1,309	-	7,087	-	3,948	1,660	663	50.6
Jasper	753	653	100	1,705	44.2	2,797	26.9	848	1,075	713	41.8
Jeff Davis	256	56	200	909	28.2	6,386	4.0	745	1,875	73	80.3
Jefferson	650	283	367	4,780	13.6	4,700	13.8	1,253	2,950	4,306	90.1
Jenkins	-	704	-	2,210	-	3,541	-	908	1,509	623	25.2
Johnson	236	262	-	1,261	18.7	3,444	6.9	682	1,940	280	22.2
Jones	2,200	923	1,277	2,185	100+	4,770	46.1	1,380	1,805	942	43.1
Lamar	1,007	992	15	2,118	47.5	4,597	22.0	1,548	1,570	1,013	47.8
Lanier	-	359	-	756	-	2,153	-	661	719	362	47.9

VOTER REGISTRATION GEORGIA - 9

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Laurens	2,441	2,231	210	6,248	39.1	12,031	20.3	3,828	5,329	4,119	65.9
Lee	3/64 187	29	158	1,795	10.4	1,239	15.1	244	1,041	60	33.4
Liberty	2,448	2,014	434	3,176	77.1	4,448	55.0	2,155	1,403	2,492	78.5
Lincoln	8	3	5	1,336	.06	2,445	.03	353	943	495	37.1
Long	572	1,061	-	635	90.0	2,773	20.6	1,327	214	1,063	100+
Lowndes	1,837	1,637	200	8,459	21.7	10,780	17.0	4,363	6,811	2,541	30.
Lumpkin	-	43	-	79	-	2,929	-	1,189	855	103	100+
McDuffie	-	251	-	2,740	-	4,297	-	1,124	2,657	731	26.8
McIntosh	-	1,219	-	1,823	-	2,615	-	1,193	795	1,830	100+
Macon	616	443	173	4,077	15.1	3,668	16.8	1,076	1,723	1,574	38.6
Madison	-	55	-	989	-	4,643	-	2,341	1,190	65	6.6
Marion	484	55	429	1,609	30.0	1,992	24.3	365	719	180	11.2

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Meriwether	921	950	-	4,990	18.5	5,429	16.9	2,423	2,250	1,146	23.0
Miller	8	6	2	946	.08	3,228	.02	274	1,658	97	10.3
Mitchell	575	375	200	4,971	11.6	8,503	6.8	1,197	3,265	871	17.5
Monroe	-	738	-	2,652	-	4,676	-	1,578	1,655	762	28.7
Montgomery	-	715	-	1,288	-	3,100	-	878	1,409	719	55.8
Morgan	1,051	892[4]	159	2,469	42.6	2,627	40.0	1,654	1,485	938	38.
Murray	-	27	-	51	-	4,547	-	2,352	956	25	49.
Muscogee	9,568	4,801	4,767	22,549	42.4	37,163	25.7	12,446	21,025	9,818	43.5
Newton	1,101	901	200	3,767	29.2	6,784	16.2	3,260	2,678	925	24.6
Oconee	-	89	-	681	-	2,406	-	1,073	1,241	94	14.
Oglethorpe	346	259	87	1,709	20.2	3,109	11.1	864	1,126	282	16.5

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Paulding	-	543	-	603	-	8,169	-	2,513	1,916	501	83.1
Peach	2,647	679	1,968	4,562	58.0	5,186	51.0	1,585	1,970	2,888	63.3
Pickens	-	140	-	251	-	5,264	-	1,930	1,955	195	77.7
Pierce	-	380	-	1,135	-	4,256	-	982	1,981	528	46.5
Pike	556	496	60	1,643	33.8	3,076	18.1	946	1,064	498	30.3
Polk	1,800	1,395	405	2,443	73.7	12,290	14.6	4,555	3,282	1,398	57.2
Pulaski	-	235	-	1,843	-	3,255	-	953	1,768	288	32.1
Putnam	500	563	-	2,204	22.7	2,803	17.8	1,018	1,196	713	32.4
Quitman	-	38	-	707	-	831	-	232	377	73	10.3
Rabun	-	29	-	43	-	5,118	-	1,796	387	33	76.7
Randolph	773	423	350	3,663	21.1	3,268	23.7	962	1,656	738	20.1

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Richmond	9,653	6,747 [1]	2,906	24,785	38.9	35,750	25.6	13,545	21,481	10,231	41.3
Rockdale	635	400 [1] 731	235	1,512	41.9	5,276	12.0	1,792	1,503	846	56.0
Schley	-	134	-	903	-	1,027	-	377	577	159	17.
Screven	-	863	-	3,729	-	4,393	-	1,446	2,260	873	23.5
Seminole	29	11	18	1,255	2.3	3,529	.8	427	1,294	338	26.9
Spalding	1,481	1,391	90	5,252	28.2	10,851	13.6	5,466	4,763	2,176	41.4
Stephens	-	627	-	1,355	-	8,869	-	3,442	1,263	735	54.2
Stewart	-	136	-	2,681	-	1,792	-	373	1,037	306	11.4
Sumter	958 1,170 2,600 8/64	548	622	6,710	17.4	6,851	17.1	1,727	3,774	4,349	64.8
Talbot	573	219	354	2,507	22.9	2,021	28.4	627	679	272	10.8
Taliaferro	-	828	-	1,073	-	1,774	-	628	337	984	91.7

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Tattnall	2,310	1,310	1,000	3,135	73.7	8,940	25.8	1,648	3,264	2,983	95.1
Taylor	-	389	-	2,004	-	3,329	-	1,097	1,372	421	21.
Telfair	1,476	325	1,142	2,087	70.7	5,435	27.2	1,868	1,890	1,516	72.6
Terrell	7/64 340	98	242	4,057	8.4	3,275	10.4	569	1,921	408	10.1
Thomas	1,779	1,579	200	7,644	23.3	10,201	17.4	3,257	6,306	1,795	23.5
Tift	2,600	1,113	1,487	3,513	74.0	9,281	28.0	2,286	4,650	1,511	43.0
Toombs	-	431	-	2,444	-	6,393	-	1,680	3,543	897	36.7
Towns	-	0	0	1	-	3,514	-	1,289	1,140	0	0
Treutlen	153	45	108	968	15.8	2,791	5.5	1,331	722	52	6.4
Troup	1,800	1,732	68	8,577	20.9	13,559	13.3	6,032	5,277	1,945	22.7
Turner	-	464	-	1,535	-	3,994	-	719	1,673	502	37.7

VOTER REGISTRATION GEORGIA - 14

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Twiggs	-	246	-	2,255	-	1,944	-	786	1,178	276	12.2
Union	-	0	0	1	-	5,662	-	2,135	1,473	0	0
Upson	691	655	36	3,615	19.1	7,095	9.7	3,264	3,041	667	18.4
Walker	-	1,019	-	1,388	-	25,947	-	5,454	5,963	1,022	73.7
Walton	-	458	-	3,076	-	6,839	-	953	2,874	784	25.5
Ware	3,200	2,391	809	4,763	67.2	15,565	20.6	5,159	4,948	2,424	50.9
Warren	-	188	-	2,224	-	1,828	-	384	1,070	617	27.7
Washington	1,784	1,542	242	5,451	32.7	7,053	25.3	1,830	2,296	1,630	29.9
Wayne	-	809	-	1,878	-	7,980	-	2,182	3,619	1,136	60.5
Webster	-	9	-	975	-	775	-	144	457	27	2.8
Wheeler	597	474	123	824	72.5	2,899	20.6	980	849	658	79.9

VOTER REGISTRATION GEORGIA - 15

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
White	-	242	-	169	-	4,462	-	1,520	840	225	100+
Whitfield	1,021	898	123	1,085	94.1	18,280	55.9	2,758	1,366	957	88.2
Wilcox	-	230	-	1,282	-	3,289	-	900	1,794	456	35.6
Wilkes	514	493	21	3,101	16.6	4,043	12.7	1,432	1,652	908	29.3
Wilkinson	468	411	57	2,279	20.5	3,509	13.3	963	2,172	713	31.3
Worth	-	296	-	3,776	-	6,151	-	682	3,157	336	8.9
TOTALS	5 267,251	176,058	6 91,193	612,910	43.6	1,385,943	19.3	512,756	602,381	265,066	43.2

* Unofficial figures as reported in Atlanta Journal & Constitution 4/28/63 unless otherwise noted. This was the only date for which figures were universally available.

** From field reports

*** Sum of white Unofficial figures cited in * plus 11/64 Negro voters

**** As of 1/66 unless otherwise noted.

1 1960 Census. Georgia Voting Age 18.
2 7/62 field report
3 5/62 official figure
4 3/62 field report
5 Where 11/64 figures not available, 1962 figures added to make the total
6 Difference between 11/64 and 12/62 totals

REGISTERED WHITE VOTERS

COUNTY	TOTAL 1/66	% ELIG. REG.
APPLING	7,128	100+
ATKINSON	3,202	100+
BACON	4,470	100+
BAKER	1,478	100+
BALDWIN	6,445	40.0
BANKS	3,273	85.0
BARROW	5,880	74.8
BARTOW	11,229	75.2
BEN HILL	3,376	56.9
BERRIEN	5,097	82.5
BIBB	27,031	44.7
BLECKLEY	3,380	74.6
BRANTLEY	3,505	100+
BROOKS	3,141	62.1
BRYAN	3,500	100+
BULLOCH	7,862	77.8
BURKE	3,713	85.2
BUTTS	4,033	100+
CALHOUN	1,802	100+
CAMDEN	3,006	87.2
CANDLER	2,909	100+
CARROLL	11,896	61.8
CATOOSA	11,029	89.2
CHARLTON	2,438	100+
CHATHAM	50,981	65.3
CHATTAHOOCHEE	470	5.8
CHATTOOGA	8,772	76.5
CHEROKEE	14,300 (12/62)	100+
CLARKE	12,562	52.6
CLAY	928	82.1
CLAYTON	15,656	65.2
CLINCH	2,303	97.1
COBB	29,640	46.8
COFFEE	10,866	100+
COLQUITT	12,306	76.9
COLUMBIA	4,089	80.2
COOK	5,423	100+
COWETA	11,115	93.5
CRAWFORD	1,416	88.7
CRISP	5,970	92.5
DADE	4,242	88.3
DAWSON	2,373	100+
DECATUR	7,878	86.9
DEKALB	109,912	74.2
DODGE	7,013	94.9
DOOLY	4,278	100+
DOUGHERTY	13,700 (12/62)	45.8
DOUGLAS	8,524	99.2
EARLY	4,012	100+
ECHOLS	838	100+
EFFINGHAM	2,651	66.1
ELBERT	9,143	100+
EMANUEL	7,987	100+
EVANS	2,223	81.2
FANNIN	8,494	100+
FAYETTE	2,784	77.7
FLOYD	23,169	60.6
FORSYTH	6,539	89.2
FRANKLIN	7,510	98.7
FULTON	158,396	63.9
GILMER	7,997	100+
GLASCOCK	1,457	100+
GLYNN	7,909	42.2
GORDON	8,448	73.8
GRADY	4,113	57.1
GREENE	3,285	92.1

REGISTERED WHITE VOTERS

COUNTY	TOTAL 1/66	% ELIG. REG.	COUNTY	TOTAL 1/66	% ELIG. Reg.
GWINNETT	21,181	87.2	MILLER	1,543	49.9
HABERSHAM	7,038	65.9	MITCHELL	5,330	88.0
HALL	15,524	55.9	MONROE	3,968	100+
HANCOCK	1,613	93.4	MONTGOMERY	2,403	95.4
HARALSON	7,222	84.3	MORGAN	1,579	46.2
HARRIS	3,461	100+	MURRAY	6,205	99.9
HART	6,344	85.9	MUSCOGEE	28,170	37.7
HEARD	3,010	100+	NEWTON	5,903	65.3
HENRY	7,870	100+	OCONEE	2,324	71.9
HOUSTON	8,030	45.3	OGLETHORPE	2,781	83.8
IRWIN	4,420	100+	PAULDING	7,709	100+
JACKSON	7,475	72.9	PEACH	2,696	73.9
JASPER	2,049	100+	PICKENS	5,896	100+
JEFF DAVIS	6,183	100+	PIERCE	4,265	96.2
JEFFERSON	4,524	91.6	PIKE	2,530	97.9
JENKINS	2,692	90.2	POLK	10,560	70.1
JOHNSON	3,227	93.4	PULASKI	3,043	100+
JONES	2,587	97.4	PUTNAM	2,383	100+
LAMAR	3,607	88.5	QUITMAN	798	100+
LANIER	1,800	83.4	RABUN	4,074	92.8
LAURENS	12,908	97.9	RANDOLPH	2,493	86.6
LEE	1,233	86.4	RICHMOND	34,298	55.9
LIBERTY	2,950	55.6	ROCKDALE	4,688	99.6
LINCOLN	2,438	100+	SCHLEY	896	93.2
LONG	2,222	100+	SCREVEN	3,542	77.7
LOWNDES	12,631	60.9	SEMINOLE	2,850	100+
LUMPKIN	4,346	96.6	SPALDING	10,444	62.7
McDUFFIE	7,808	100+	STEPHENS	9,352	93.8
McINTOSH	1,513	92.1	STEWART	1,753	100+
MACON	3,389	100+	SUMTER	7,645	98.9
MADISON	4,620	77.5	TALBOT	1,492	100+
MARION	1,520	100+	TALIAFERRO	957	100+
MERIWEATHER	5,055	77.2	TATNALL	6,416	86.9

REGISTERED WHITE VOTERS

COUNTY	TOTAL 1/66	% ELIG. REG.	COUNTY	TOTAL 1/66	% ELIG. REG.
TAYLOR	2,953	100+			
TELFAIR	4,219	85.4			
TERRELL	2,981	98.1			
THOMAS	8,472	64.3			
TIFT	7,256	71.1			
TOOMBS	7,341	97.7			
TOWNS	2,600	88.4			
TREUTLEN	2,643	100+			
TROUP	11,875	57.7			
TURNER	3,576	100+			
TWIGGS	1,713	86.9			
UNION	5,602	100+			
UPSON	6,442	57.7			
WALKER	24,976	94.2			
WALTON	6,719	71.5			
WARE	12,424	79.3			
WARREN	1,885	98.6			
WASHINGTON	5,311	98.8			
WAYNE	7,590	92.5			
WEBSTER	772	99.6			
WHEELER	2,137	95.6			
WHITE	4,427	100+			
WHITFIELD	19,161	78.4			
WILCOX	3,734	100+			
WILKES	3,814	100+			
WILKINSON	3,268	100+			
WORTH	5,893	100+			
TOTAL	1,295,755	72.1			

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Voter Education Project

VOTER REGISTRATION
LOUISIANA

PARISH	Tot. Neg. Voters* 11/64	Tot. Neg. Voters** 2/62	Increase 2/62-11/64	Neg.Voting Age Pop. 1960 Census	% of Elig. Negroes Reg.	Tot. Reg. 1964	% Neg. of Tot. Reg. 1964	Tot. LBJ Vote	Tot. BG Vote	Tot.Neg. Voters Some More Cur.Fig. 12/65	Cur. Reg. Negroes as % of Voting Age Pop. ++
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Acadia	3,580	3,740	-160	4,557	78.6	23,767	15.1	9,463	6,706	3,581	78.6
Allen	1,884	1,810	74	2,310	81.6	10,227	18.4	3,787	2,704	1,941	84.0
Ascension+	2,448	2,186	262	4,171	58.7	11,256	21.7	4,829	3,197	2,638	63.2
Assumption	1,933	1,969	-36	3,237	59.7	7,074	27.3	3,056	2,112	1,964	60.7
Avoyelles	1,756	1,794	-38	4,717	37.2	14,913	11.8	5,102	4,874	1,992	42.2
Beauregard	1,048	1,105	-57	2,145	48.9	8,984	11.7	3,049	3,349	1,062	49.5
Bienville+	584	464	20	4,077	14.3	3,591	16.3	855	3,740	1,609	39.5
Bossier	599	546	53	6,847	8.7	15,533	3.8	1,937	9,822	1,061	15.5

VOTER REGISTRATION LOUISIANA - 2

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Caddo+	4,954	4,463	491	41,749	11.9	67,316	7.4	10,158	42,197	8,315	19.9
Calcasieu	8,213	7,356	857	14,924	55.	55,131	14.9	23,285	17,046	8,746	58.6
Caldwell	361	109	252	1,161	31.1	4,147	8.7	609	2,534	343	29.5
Cameron	190	123	67	239	79.5	3,590	5.3	1,576	871	191	79.9
Catahoula	236	86	150	1,919	12.3	4,316	5.5	560	2,387	753	39.2
Claiborne	96	32	64	5,032	1.9	5,325	1.8	482	3,917	938	18.6
Concordia	563	427	136	4,582	12.3	6,068	9.3	809	4,022	1,199	26.2
De Soto	849	589	260	6,753	12.6	6,679	12.7	1,254	3,954	2,125	31.5
East Baton Rouge +	11,990	10,398	1,592	36,908	32.5	87,763	13.7	26,152	36,964	14,706	39.8
*** East Carroll +	136	0	136	4,183	3.3	2,075	6.6	263	1,486	2,698	64.5
*** East Feliciana +	182	82	100	6,081	2.9	2,908	6.3	486	1,900	2,180	35.8

VOTER REGISTRATION LOUISIANA - 3

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Evangeline	3,136	3,060	76	3,342	93.8	17,191	18.2	6,163	3,975	3,152	94.3
Franklin+	284	78	206	4,433	6.4	7,824	3.6	759	5,470	409	9.2
Grant	618	675	-57	1,553	39.8	6,584	9.4	1,454	3,292	662	42.6
Iberia	4,336	4,339	- 3	7,165	60.5	22,006	19.7	8,141	8,196	4,493	62.7
Iberville+	2,971	2,387	584	7,060	42.1	10,393	28.6	4,445	3,432	4,180	59.2
Jackson+	1,244	471	773	2,535	49.1	7,322	16.9	1,552	4,521	1,368	53.9
Jefferson	8,177	8,531	-354	14,970	54.6	94,607	8.6	31,804	37,161	9,159	61.8
Jefferson Davis	1,549	1,542	7	2,881	53.8	11,605	13.3	4,966	3,673	1,667	57.9
LaFayette	5,863	5,306	557	9,473	61.9	38,116	15.4	14,487	12,398	5,394	56.9
LaFourche	1,963	2,013	-50	3,078	63.8	26,751	7.3	12,045	6,164	2,118	68.8
LaSalle	272	175	97	849	32.	7,233	3.8	864	4,319	644	75.9
Lincoln+	1,314	665	649	5,723	22.9	8,251	15.9	1,714	5,766	1,508	26.3

VOTER REGISTRATION LOUISIANA - 4

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Livingston+	1,419	859	560	1,818	78.1	14,575	9.7	3,509	5,508	1,422	78.2
Madison+	294	0	294	5,181	5.7	2,761	10.6	417	2,061	2,193	42.3
Morehouse+	491	220	271	7,208	6.8	8,451	5.8	891	6,222	1,052	14.5
Natchitoches	1,983	1,801	182	7,444	26.6	11,726	16.9	2,975	5,525	4,112	55.2
Orleans+	35,736	36,372	-636	125,752	28.4	197,951	18.1	82,045	81,049	49,389	39.3
*** Ouachita+	1,744	874	870	16,377	10.6	31,331	5.6	4,174	21,024	7.789	47.6
*** Plaquemines	96	44	52	2,897	3.3	7,723	1.2	775	4,904	1,298	44.8
Pointe Coupee+	1,515	1,135	380	5,273	28.7	5,899	25.7	2,247	2,327	2,875	54.5
Rapides	3,792	2,995	797	18,141	20.9	36,248	10.5	9,992	18,122	4,470	24.6
Red River	96	30	66	2,181	5.3	3,626	2.6	334	2,235	892	40.9
Richland+	381	175	206	4,608	8.3	6,069	6.3	747	4,498	559	12.1
Sabine	1,366	1,448	-82	2,143	63.7	10,101	13.5	2,081	4,165	1,425	66.4

VOTER REGISTRATION LOUISIANA - 5

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
St.Bernard	682	226	456	1,105	61.7	19,107	3.6	6,175	8,055	700	63.3
St. Charles	2,342	1,939	403	2,621	89.4	10,301	22.7	5,085	2,715	2,304	87.9
St. Helena+	560	167	393	2,082	26.9	2,619	21.4	706	1,319	1,457	69.9
St. James	2,537	2,475	62	3,964	64.	7,148	35.5	4,214	1,467	2,700	68.1
St. John The Baptist	3,009	2,925	84	4,279	70.3	7,484	40.3	3,958	1,694	2,981	69.6
St. Landry	10,325	10,874	-549	14,982	68.9	32,456	31.8	11,807	10,920	10,285	68.6
St. Martin	3,182	2,781	401	4,664	68.2	12,579	25.3	4,675	2,793	3,176	68.1
St. Mary	3,214	2,753	461	7,176	44.8	17,996	17.9	7,327	5,530	3,860	53.8
St. Tammany+	2,807	2,537	270	5,038	55.7	21,157	13.3	6,694	7,883	2,664	52.9
Tangipattoa+	3,247	3,121	126	9,401	34.5	23,165	14.	7,169	9,732	4,182	44.5
Tensas+	60	0	60	3,533	1.7	2,214	2.7	192	1,655	686	19.4

VOTER REGISTRATION LOUISIANA - 6

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Terrebonne	1,645	1,725	-80	5,464	30.1	20,777	7.9	8,577	6,729	2,385	43.6
Union+	864	601	263	3,006	28.7	7,398	11.7	1,155	4,534	982	32.7
Vermilion	2,183	2,104	79	2,429	89.9	21,155	10.3	9,204	4,984	2,270	93.5
Vernon	684	607	77	1,268	53.9	10,655	6.4	3,564	3,696	694	54.7
Washington+	1,634	1,701	-67	6,821	23.9	17,429	9.4	4,825	7,438	3,167	46.4
Webster	803	96	707	7,045	11.4	12,805	6.3	1,755	8,177	2,864	40.7
West Baton Rouge+	1,245	1,003	242	3,502	35.6	4,887	25.5	1,892	1,835	1,708	48.7
West Carroll	76	23	53	1,389	5.5	4,154	1.8	395	3,017	132	9.5
West Feliciana+***	85	0	85	4,553	1.9	1,430	5.9	223	897	1,790	39.3
Winn	1,175	1,118	57	2,590	45.4	6,122	19.2	1,193	4,366	1,246	48.1
Totals	164,601	151,250	13,351	514,589	31.9	1,201,785	13.7	387,068	509,225	222,505	43.2

* Official. Louisiana Secretary of State, 10/3/64.
** Official. Louisiana Secretary of State 2/28/62.
++ includes voters listed by federal examiners
\+ Parishes which had VEP activity.
*** Parishes designated for Federal examiners.

REGISTERED WHITE VOTERS

PARISH	TOTAL 12/65*	% ELIG. REG.
ACADIA	20,081 (9/65)	89.7
ALLEN	8,174	97.8
ASCENSION	8,993	88.9
ASSUMPTION	5,190	88.2
AVOYELLES	13,202	83.3
BEAUREGARD	8,755	100+
BIENVILLE	4,988	88.8
BOSSIER	15,089	63.7
CADDO	58,899	67.1
CALCASIEU	47,481	75.4
CALDWELL	3,830	99.7
CAMERON	3,382	92.9
CATAHOULA	4,113	100+
CLAIBORNE	5,228	81.5
CONCORDIA	5,646	94.7
DE SOTO	5,761	86.0
E. BATON ROUGE	76,701	87.2
E. CARROLL	2,354	78.7
E. FELICIANA	3,022	42.9
EVANGELINE	13,593 (9/65)	99.6
FRANKLIN	7,559 (9/65)	84.4
GRANT	5,921	97.4
IBERIA	17,717	87.7
IBERVILLE	7,550	86.5
JACKSON	6,060	91.7
JEFFERSON	88,609	90.3
JEFF DAVIS	10,246	79.5
LAFAYETTE	31,762	89.4
LAFOURCHE	24,795	96.3
LA SALLE	6,988	100+
LINCOLN	7,161	74.5
LIVINGSTON	13,340	100+
MADISON	2,651	79.5
MOREHOUSE	7,991	77.5
NATCHITOCHES	9,980	88.1
ORLEANS	158,979	61.7
OUACHITA	30,182	75.1
PLAQUEMINES	9,705	100+
POINTE COUPEE	4,588	75.4
RAPIDES	34,975	78.0
RED RIVER	3,548	100+
RICHLAND	5,794	76.2
SABINE	8,943	100+
ST. BERNARD	18,487	100+
ST. CHARLES	7,685	94.7
ST. HELENA	2,187	92.6
ST. JAMES	4,610	94.2
ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST	4,439	89.1
ST. LANDRY	22,209	86.9
ST. MARTIN	9,536	97.5
ST. MARY	14,849	82.5
ST. TAMMANY	16,746	100+
TANGIPAHOA	20,114	90.2
TENSAS	2,197	96.1
TERREBONNE	19,200	78.7
UNION	6,455	91.9
VERMILLION	19,245	97.6
VERNON	10,029	100+
WASHINGTON	15,688	93.4
WEBSTER	10,630	67.7
W. BATON ROUGE	3,712	93.4
W. CARROLL	4,343	70.4
W. FELICIANA	768	27.3
WINN	6,892	100+
TOTAL	1,021,547	79.2

* Includes persons added by federal examiners through 3/19/66.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Voter Education Project

VOTER REGISTRATION
MISSISSIPPI

COUNTY	Tot. Neg. Voters as of 11/64	Tot. Neg. Voters as of 6/62*	Increase 6/62 to 11/64	NW Voting Age Pop. 1960 Census	% of Elig. Negroes Reg. (1964)	Tot. Reg.[4] (1964)	% Neg. of Tot. Reg. (1964)	Tot. LBJ Vote	Tot. BG Vote	No Neg. Reg. Most Cur. Fig.1/66	Cur. Reg. Neg. as % of Eligible++
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Adams**	1,050	1,050		9,340	11.2			1,051	5,732	3,346	35.8
Alcorn	61	61		1,756	3.4			1,965	3,260	113	.6
Amite**	1	1*		3,560				133	2,691	634	17.8
Attala	61	61		4,262	1.4			248	4,206	246	5.8
Benton+	150[3]	30*	120	1,419	10.1	2,281	6.6	236	956	885	62.4
Bolivar**+	612	612		15,939	3.8			740	4,607	3,264	20.5
Calhoun	0	0		1,767				295	3,228	31	1.7
Carroll+	6	6		2,704				98	2,042	557	27.9

VOTER REGISTRATION MISSISSIPPI - 2

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Chickasaw	0	0		3,054		4,548		260	3,138	391	12.8
Choctaw	10[3]			1,105	.9			151	2,096	60	5.4
Claiborne**	50[3]	15*	35	3,969	1.2	1,554	3.2	84	1,225	251	6.3
Clarke	34[3]	1*	33	2,988	1.1	4,893	.7	253	2,670	730	24.4
Clay+	10	10		4,444				207	2,849	1,806	40.7
Coahoma**+	1,371[1]	1,061*	310	14,604	9.4			962	4,158	11,902	81.5
Copiah**	20[3]	25*	-5	6,407	.3	7,558	.3	239	4,579	1,276	19.9
Covington	202	202*		2,032				392	3,056	766	37.7
Desoto+	4[3]	11*	-7	6,246				461	2,990	1,661	26.6
Forrest**	172	22*	150	7,495	2.3	13,489	1.3	1,119	9,306	701	9.4
Franklin	146[3]	236*	-90	1,842	7.9			91	2,211	296	16.1

VOTER REGISTRATION MISSISSIPPI - 3

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
George	13[3]	10*	3	580	2.2	4,214	.3	242	2,793	64	11.0
Greene	43	43*		859				216	1,848	115	13.4
Grenada	61[3]	135*	-74	4,323	1.4			155	3,650	580	13.4
Hancock				1,129				1,502	2,576	466	41.3
Harrison**	2,500	2,000		9,670				5,390	16,326	2,831	29.3
Hinds[+]**	6,092	4,756*	1,336	36,138	16.8	68,026	9.0	4,994	36,752	13,131	36.3
Holmes**[+]	41[3]	8*	33	8,757	.5	4,820	.8	110	2,853	3,979	45.4
Humphreys[+]	2	2		5,561		2,538		82	1,861	739	13.3
Issaquena	0	0		1,081		645		34	456	219	20.3
Itawamba	47	47		463	10.2			1,393	2,889	46	9.9
Jackson**	1,400	1,400		5,133				2,269	11,352	1,797	35.0

VOTER REGISTRATION MISSISSIPPI - 3

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
George	13[3]	10*	3	580	2.2	4,214	.3	242	2,793	64	11.0
Greene	43	43*		859				216	1,848	115	13.4
Grenada	61[3]	135*	-74	4,323	1.4			155	3,650	580	13.4
Hancock				1,129				1,502	2,576	466	41.3
Harrison**	2,500	2,000		9,670				5,390	16,326	2,831	29.3
Hinds[+]**	6,092	4,756*	1,336	36,138	16.8	68,026	9.0	4,994	36,752	13,131	36.3
Holmes**[+]	41[3]	8*	33	8,757	.5	4,820	.8	110	2,853	3,979	45.4
Humphreys[+]	2	2		5,561		2,538		82	1,861	739	13.3
Issaquena	0	0		1,081		645		34	456	219	20.3
Itawamba	47	47		463	10.2			1,393	2,009	46	9.9
Jackson**	1,400	1,400		5,133				2,269	11,352	1,797	35.0

VOTER REGISTRATION MISSISSIPPI - 4

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Jasper**	6	6		3,675	.16	4,510	.13	154	1,397	375	10.2
Jefferson**+	0	0		3,540				69	1,258	2,034	57.5
Jefferson Davis+	76	76*		3,222		3,362		235	2,344	1,782	55.3
Jones**+	623		623	7,427	8.4			2,090	13,036	4,055	54.6
Kemper**	10[3]	30*	-20	3,221	.3			193	2,090	282	8.8
Lafayette	134	134		3,239	4.1			717	3,136	546	16.9
Lamar	0	0*		1,071		5,752		289	2,830	110	10.3
Lauderdale**	1,200[3]	2,000	-800	11,924	10.1	19,700	6.1	1,604	13,753	4,836	40.6
Lawrence	356	356		1,720				216	2,375	1,280	74.4
Leake**	150[3]	116*	34	3,397	4.4	6,220	2.4	320	4,051	770	22.7
Lee	231	231		5,130	4.5			2,480	5,111	436	8.5

VOTER REGISTRATION MISSISSIPPI - 5

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Leflore+**	358 470[2]	258*	100	13,567	3.5	7,629	4.7	380	5,574	6,142	45.3
Lincoln**	516[3]			3,913	13.2			437	6,850	690	17.6
Lowndes	70[3]	95*	-25	8,362	.8	8,786	.8	526	6,122	995	11.9
Madison+**	151	121*	30	10,366	1.5	6,474	2.3	246	3,314	5,945	57.4
Marion	400[3]	363*	37	3,630	11.0	15,506	2.6	531	5,460	1,030	28.4
Marshall**	182	57*	125	7,168	2.5	4,406	4.1	340	2,253	1,736	24.2
Monroe	9	9		5,610				1,069	6,074	264	4.7
Montgomery	11	11		2,627	0.4			131	3,190	156	5.9
Neshoba**+	8[3]			2,565				256	5,429	851	33.2
Newton**+	32[3]	104	-72	3,018	1.1			238	4,718	838	27.8
Noxubee	0	0		5,172				68	1,903	0	0

VOTER REGISTRATION MISSISSIPPI - 6

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Oktibbeha	107	107		4,952	2.2	4,541	2.4	390	3,965	696	14.1
Panola**	902	2*	900	7,250	12.4	6,800	13.3	403	3,987	1,730	23.9
Pearl River	0	0		2,473				722	4,011	94	3.8
Perry	127	127		1,140	11.1			178	1,795	264	23.2
Pike**	250	207	43	6,936	3.6			538	6,427	1,103	15.9
Pontotoc	6[3]			1,519	0.4			707	2,749	108	7.2
Prentiss	18			1,070	1.7			1,009	2,300	57	5.3
Quitman	435	436	-1	5,673	7.7			337	2,066	1,073	18.9
Rankin**	43	43		6,944	.6			332	7,408	794	11.4
Scott**	28[3]			3,752	.7	5,416	.5	269	4,975	518	13.8
Sharkey	3	3		3,152				127	1,114	303	9.6

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Simpson**+	61			3,186	1.9			271	4,948	722	22.7
Smith**	24	24		1,293	1.8			243	3,980	41	3.2
Stone	41[3]	39	2	868	4.7			276	2,821	75	8.6
Sunflower**	167	161	6	13,524	1.2	7,267	2.3	156	2,816	1,551	11.5
Talla-hatchie	17	5*	12	6,483		4,481	.4	255	3,157	597	9.2
Tate	0	0		4,326				283	2,393	1,084	25.1
Tippah	176	176		1,281	13.7			970	2,475	356	27.8
Tisho-mingo	6	6		359	1.7			1,007	2,024	23	6.4
Tunica	22[3]	42*	-20	5,822	.4	1,445	1.5	99	945	376	6.5
Union	6	6		1,626				1,264	2,917	207	12.7
Walthall**+	3[3]	2*	1	2,490		4,540		153	2,991	1,256	50.4

VOTER REGISTRATION MISSISSIPPI - 8

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Warren**+	1,100[3]	1,910	-800	10,726	10.3	14,087	7.8	1,531	7,369	5,014	46.7
Washington**	2,762	1,762*	1,000	20,619	10.2			2,120	6,846	4,041	19.6
Wayne	0	0		2,556				258	3,364	219	8.6
Webster	2	2		1,174				231	2,855	22	1.9
Wilkinson**	110[3]	60*	50	4,120	2.6			103	1,491	334	8.1
Winston	57	57		3,611	1.6			237	3,949	463	12.8
Yalobusha	4	4		2,441				256	2,389	114	4.7
Yazoo**	178[3]	256*	-78	8,719	2.0			204	4,779	944	10.8
TOTAL	25,448[5]	21,209	4,239	422,256	6.0	547,448[5]	4.6	512,756	602,381	112,114	26.6

* Wherever available, Justice Department figures as of this date are used with an asterisk beside them. When the latter are not available, U. S. Commission on Civil Rights figures for 1960 are used as being the best available data on Mississippi.

** Counties having had VEP projects.

Blank spaces indicate no available data.

1 Justice 8/29/62; [2]Birmingham News 4/63; [3]Congressional Quarterly 7/5/63; [4]U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, Registration and Voting Statistics 3/19/65; [5]As of November, 1964, SRC estimated white registration at 525,000 and, incidentally, Negro registration at 28,500. The total registration figure of 547,448 is the sum of 525,000 and 25,448, which now seems a more accurate figure although it does not reflect some unreported registration activity.

\+ Counties designated for federal registrars.

++ Includes voters registered by federal examiners.

REGISTERED WHITE VOTERS

COUNTY	TOTAL 1/66	% ELIG. REG.
ADAMS	5,346	49.1
ALCORN	8,134	60.9
AMITE	3,623	81.4
ATTALA	-	-
BENTON	2,349	93.4
BOLIVAR	5,427	54.1
CALHOUN	-	-
CARROLL	2,949	99.3
CHICKASAW	6,424	100+
CHOCTAW	-	-
CLAIBORNE	1,593	94.4
CLARKE	4,970	81.9
CLAY	3,535	63.7
COAHOMA	6,673	76.6
COPIAH	8,169	100+
COVINGTON	4,068	76.3
DE SOTO	4,851	90.9
FORREST	13,828	61.6
FRANKLIN	3,775	100+
GEORGE	4,348	82.4
GREENE	-	-
GRENADA	5,675	97.9
HANCOCK	5,209	76.5
HARRISON	16,944	30.8
HINDS	66,653	98.3
HOLMES	4,908	100+
HUMPHREYS	2,671	79.9
ISSAQUENA	676	100+
ITAWAMBA	5,962	69.9
JACKSON	-	-
JASPER	4,537	85.2
JEFFERSON	-	-
JEFFERSON DAVIS	3,294	90.8
JONES	-	-

COUNTY	TOTAL 1/66	% ELIG. REG.
KEMPER	3,271	100+
LAFAYETTE	4,613	57.1
LAMAR	5,832	89.9
LAUDERDALE	3,044	10.9
LAWRENCE	-	-
LEAKE	6,116	90.6
LEE	10,609	56.7
LEFLORE	7,348 (1/64)	71.5
LINCOLN	-	-
LOWNDES	9,029	54.9
MADISON	6,331	100+
MARION	10,539	100+
MARSHALL	4,323	99.6
MONROE	-	-
MONTGOMERY	4,105	87.3
NESHOBA	6,487	70.9
NEWTON	5,882	73.4
NOXUBEE	-	-
OKTIBBEHA	8,129	96.5
PANOLA	6,190	81.0
PEARL RIVER	-	-
PERRY	-	-
PIKE	8,048	66.2
PONTOTOC	6,310	71.9
PRENTISS	6,450	67.6
QUITMAN	3,134	75.0
RANKIN	12,117	91.5
SCOTT	5,444	70.3
SHARKEY	1,651	87.7
SIMPSON	-	-
SMITH	-	-
STONE	2,362	79.7
SUNFLOWER	7,781	88.6

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Voter Education Project

VOTER REGISTRATION

SOUTH CAROLINA

COUNTY	Tot. Neg. Voters as of 11/64	Tot. Neg. Voters as of 4/62	Increase 4/62 to 11/64	NWVAP 1960 Census	% Elig. N. Reg. 1960	Tot.Reg Col. 1 + Chas. N&C Est. WReg. 1964	% N of Total Reg. 1964	Total LBJ Vote	Total BG Vote	** Total Neg. Voters 1/66	Cur. Reg. Neg. Voters as % of Vot. Age. Pop.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
ABBEVILLE	(900)*	241	659	3,215	27.9	7,000	12.8	2,689	1,448	747*	23.2
AIKEN	4,725	2,498	2,227	10,040	47.1	30,725	15.4	7,622	17,467	8,207	81.7
ALLENDALE	530	220	310	3,205	16.5	3,430	15.5	772	1,740	1,455	45.4
ANDERSON	2,931	2,450	481	9,598	30.5	32,931	8.9	11,670	8,398	2,719	28.3
BAMBERG	902	587	315	3,807	23.7	5,071	17.8	1,419	2,366	1,189	31.2
BARNWELL	975	714	261	3,242	30.1	7,775	12.5	1,382	3,670	1,784	55.0
BEAUFORT	3,606	2,727	879	7,247	49.7	10,106	35.7	2,747	3,432	3,226	44.5

VOTER REGISTRATION SOUTH CAROLINA - 2

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
BERKELEY	4,645	3,250	1,395	7,619	60.9	14,645	31.7	3,537	6,100	4,863	63.8
CALHOUN	339	128	211	3,318	10.2	2,754	12.3	612	1,591	1,474	44.4
CHARLESTON	13,727	9,463	4,264	35,499	38.7	64,037	21.4	14,564	32,509	16,012	45.1
CHEROKEE	1,362	890	472	3,360	40.5	15,607	8.7	4,258	3,627	1,480	44.0
CHESTER	2,277	1,419	858	5,664	40.2	12,365	18.4	3,882	2,915	2,476	43.7
CHESTERFIELD	2,428	1,740	688	5,219	46.5	13,364	18.2	4,634	2,449	3,638	69.7
CLARENDON+	775	324	451	7,735	10.0	5,483	14.1	832	2,960	7,954	100+
COLLETON	1,985	1,280	705	6,180	32.1	10,030	19.8	2,051	4,637	2,313	37.4
DARLINGTON	5,327	3,318	2,009	9,900	53.8	18,327	29.1	5,010	6,717	4,169	42.1
DILLON	2,461	1,031	1,430	5,529	44.5	8,961	27.5	2,773	2,742	2,203	39.8
+ DORCHESTER	1,215	720	495	5,370	22.6	9,079	13.4	1,604	5,109	4,949	92.2

VOTER REGISTRATION SOUTH CAROLINA - 3

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
EDGEFIELD	1,117	400	717	3,764	29.7	5,062	22.1	824	2,489	850	22.6
FAIRFIELD	1,771	900	871	5,536	31.9	6,821	25.9	2,628	1,997	2,294	41.4
FLORENCE	5,512	3,181	2,331	15,951	34.5	29,393	18.7	7,157	10,346	6,387	40.0
GEORGETOWN	5,179	3,621	1,558	7,173	72.2	12,086	42.8	3,423	4,705	4,030	56.2
GREENVILLE	12,349	5,550	6,799	18,605	66.4	78,389	15.7	17,275	29,358	8,775	47.2
GREENWOOD	1,600	1,150	450	6,764	23.6	17,314	9.2	5,479	5,653	2,556	37.8
HAMPTON	1,129	626	503	4,052	27.9	5,825	19.4	1,439	2,259	1,572	38.8
HORRY	2,875	1,890	985	7,429	38.7	23,575	12.2	1,002	1,593	2,588	34.8
JASPER	1,875	678	1,197	3,333	56.2	4,455	42.1	5,444	8,293	1,900	57.0
KERSHAW	1,976	1,740	236	5,903	33.5	12,838	15.4	3,168	5,617	3,121	52.9
LANCASTER	1,600	1,250	350	4,762	33.6	17,865	8.9	4,970	4,742	1,854	38.9

VOTER REGISTRATION SOUTH CAROLINA - 4

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
LAURENS	3,218	1,218	2,000	6,818	47.2	12,855	25.0	4,365	5,081	6,144	90.1
LEE	1,774	1,160	614	5,466	32.4	6,128	28.9	1,156	2,489	1,947	35.6
LEXINGTON	832	529	303	4,782	17.4	21,332	3.9	4,807	12,041	1,863	38.9
McCORMICK	362	200	162	2,248	16.1	2,262	16.0	498	939	721	32.1
MARION	3,751	2,550	1,201	7,684	48.8	10,221	36.7	2,046	3,197	2,029	26.4
MARLBORO	2,442	1,450	992	5,932	41.2	10,242	23.8	2,422	1,864	962	16.2
NEWBERRY	1,900	814	1,086	4,954	38.3	13,100	14.5	3,222	5,571	2,656	53.6
OCONEE	(1,400)	986	414	2,230	62.8	13,500	10.4	5,560	2,712	1,204	53.9
ORANGEBURG	5,820	3,223	2,597	17,355	33.5	21,439	27.1	5,607	10,456	8,826	50.9
PICKENS	(1,700)	451	1,249	2,356	72.1	17,000	10.0	3,506	5,882	937	39.8
RICHLAND	12,496	8,850	3,646	32,670	38.2	71,246	17.5	17,939	27,306	18,259	55.9

VOTER REGISTRATION SOUTH CAROLINA - 5

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
SALUDA	863	553	310	2,327	37.1	6,703	12.9	1,409	2,524	899	38.6
SPARTANBURG	7,277	4,419	2,858	17,047	42.7	64,606	15.7	20,034	18,411	7,312	42.9
SUMTER	5,051	3,690	1,361	15,380	32.8	14,851	32.0	3,775	7,729	5,768	37.5
UNION	2,116	1,500	616	4,125	51.3	15,539	13.6	3,892	3,815	1,482	35.9
WILLIAMSBURG	2,561	480	2,081	10,535	24.3	10,628	24.1	2,248	4,310	4,195	39.8
YORK	5,012	3,500	1,512	10,196	49.1	28,312	17.7	8,346	7,292	4,996	48.9
TOTALS	146,668	89,559	57,109	371,124	38.2	825,227	19.5	215,699	309,048	176,985	47.7

* All figures in () are Charleston News & Courier unofficial estimates 11/1/64. Figures not in () are SRC's estimates, based on VEP records and other sources. In Abbeville, Oconee, and Pickens counties, we have no data other than the Charleston News & Courier estimates.

All South Carolina counties had some VEP activity.

\+ Counties designated for federal examiners.

** Includes voters added by federal examiners.

WHITE VOTER REGISTRATION

COUNTY	TOTAL 1/66*	% ELIG. REG.	COUNTY	TOTAL 1/66*	% ELIG. REG.
ABBEVILLE	6,813	78.0	MARLBORO	8,117	98.6
AIKEN	32,075	95.3	NEWBERRY	10,559	86.5
ALLENDALE	2,903	100+	OCONEE	13,415	67.9
ANDERSON	30,753	64.7	ORANGEBURG	15,693	95.0
BAMBERG	4,269	97.7	PICKENS	16,684	69.5
BARNWELL	6,801	100+	RICHLAND	52,938	70.0
BEAUFORT	5,999	49.6	SALUDA	5,407	97.0
BERKELEY	10,203	100+	SPARTANBURG	56,685	77.3
CALHOUN	2,542	96.9	SUMTER	13,021	59.2
CHARLESTON	50,838	65.3	UNION	12,726	99.2
CHEROKEE	14,404	89.8	WILLIAMSBURG	8,145	100+
CHESTER	12,471	100+	YORK	22,342	70.3
CHESTERFIELD	9,922	82.0	TOTAL	697,138	77.9
CLARENDON	4,566	87.4			
COLLETON	7,901	96.3			
DARLINGTON	14,471	86.6			
DILLON	6,951	79.7			
DORCHESTER	7,910	100+			
EDGEFIELD	4,023	98.1			
FAIRFIELD	4,728	95.1			
FLORENCE	23,578	87.2			
GEORGETOWN	8,113	91.6			
GREENVILLE	66,252	64.7			
GREENWOOD	15,437	80.3			
HAMPTON	4,665	99.0			
HORRY	19,976	72.6			
JASPER	2,701	100+			
KERSHAW	10,904	96.9			
LANCASTER	16,605	100+			
LAURENS	10,683	54.0			
LEE	4,408	100+			
LEXINGTON	28,847	82.9			
McCORMICK	2,058	100+			
MARION	6,636	81.9			

* Includes persons listed by federal examiners.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Voter Education Project

VOTER REGISTRATION

VIRGINIA

COUNTY	Tot. Neg. Voters as of 10/64 *	Tot. Neg. Voters as of 4/62	Increase /62 - 11/64	Neg. Voting Age Pop. 1960 Census	% Elig. Negroes Reg.	Total Reg. 10/64 * 1964	% Neg. of Total Reg. 1964	Total LBJ Vote	Total BG Vote	Tot. Neg. Voters Some More Cur. Figures	Cur. Neg. Voters as % of Elig.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
ACCOMACK	979	815	164	6,142	15.9	6,677	14.7	3,528	3,145		
ALBEMARLE	1,215	780	435	2,576	47.2	7,700	15.8	3,062	3,251		
ALLEGHANY	800	160	640	256	100+	5,450	14.7	1,580	1,104		
AMELIA+	888	672	216	1,924	46.2	3,335	26.6	884	1,348		
AMHERST	1,275	686	589	2,693	47.3	7,977	15.9	2,730	2,675		
APPOMATTOX+	505	262	243	1,142	42.2	4,546	11.1	1,339	2,444		
ARLINGTON+	2,525	1,307	1,218	5,241	48.2	68,579	3.7	33,567	20,485		

VOTER REGISTRATION VIRGINIA - 2

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
AUGUSTA	339	214	125	864	39.2	10,502	3.2	4,039	4,327		
BATH	116	75	41	340	34.1	1,748	6.6	770	516		
BEDFORD	1,343	965	378	3,044	44.1	9,131	14.7	4,076	3,806		
BLAND	7	17	-10	146	4.8	1,954	.4	851	717		
BOTETOURT	145	154	-9	778	18.6	4,741	3.1	2,377	2,098		
BRUNSWICK+	914	813	101	4,734	19.3	4,585	19.9	18,833	2,560		
BUCHANAN	0	0	0	8	0	11,221	0	4,756	2,349		
BUCKINGHAM+	825	355	470	2,208	37.4	2,525	32.7	1,182	1,547		
CAMPBELL	1,132	840	292	3,291	34.4	7,235	15.6	3,401	5,713		
CAROLINE	1,601	793	808	3,201	50.0	4,203	38.1	2,064	1,166		
CARROLL	11	11	0	41	26.8	6,638	.02	2,517	3,617		

VOTER REGISTRATION VIRGINIA - 3

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(11)	(12)
CHARLES CITY	943	703	240	2,126	44.4	1,433	65.6	1,023	323		
CHARLOTTE	808	524	284	2,500	32.3	5,322	15.2	1,191	1,974		
CHESTERFIELD	1,794	1,962	-168	4,862	36.9	30,994	57.9	8,376	17,486		
CLARKE+	348	221	127	786	44.3	3,485	9.9	1,136	1,068		
CRAIG	0	0	0	3	0	1,250	0	767	477		
CULPEPPER	807	488	319	2,068	39.0	5,861	13.8	1,886	1,775		
CUMBERLAND+	759	300	459	1,647	46.1	2,759	27.5	871	1,099		
DICKENSON	27	0	27	64	42.1	7,635	3.5	3,485	2,143		
DINWIDDIE+	1,284	1,013	271	8,587	14.9	4,525	28.4	2,182	2,096		
ESSEX	667	315	352	1,665	40.0	2,307	28.9	760	789		
FAIRFAX+	1,904	1,036	868	9,110	20.9	89,165	2.1	49,680	30,755		
FAUQUIER +	1,492	500	992	3,093	48.2	8,226	18.1	3,506	2,101		

VOTER REGISTRATION VIRGINIA - 4

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
FLOYD	155	108	47	308	50.3	4,638	3.3	1,165	1,856		
FLUVANNA	222	186	36	1,378	61.1	1,588	13.9	1,008	823		
FRANKLIN	451	370	81	1,728	26.1	5,700	7.9	3,447	2,279		
FREDERICK	50 (4/64)	50	0	232	21.6	6,025	.8	2,880	2,585		
GILES	84	30	54	232	36.2	6,104	1.4	3,133	1,952		
GLOUCESTER	1,172	707	465	1,882	62.3	5,045	23.2	1,949	1,631		
GOOCHLAND	514	776	-262	2,312	22.2	2,141	24.0	1,452	1,241		
GRAYSON	173	119	54	329	52.6	6,951	2.5	3,238	3,105		
GREENE	125	92	33	328	38.1	1,851	6.8	460	641		
+ GREENSVILLE	1,890	1,034	856	3,885	48.6	5,357	35.3	2,262	2,245	(9/65) 1,993	51.3
HALIFAX	1,700	850	850	6,769	25.1	7,855	21.6	2,198	3,928		

VOTER REGISTRATION VIRGINIA - 5

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
HANOVER	1,639	811	828	3,302	49.6	10,423	15.7	2,864	4,879		
HENRICO	1,527	1,015	512	3,397	44.9	48,639	3.1	12,779	29,286		
HENRY	1,574	401	1,173	4,113	38.3	11,403	13.8	5,295	2,844		
HIGHLAND	10	10	0	16	62.5	1,507	.7	476	511		
ISLE OF WIGHT +	1,893	1,164	729	4,317	43.8	6,134	30.9	2,656	1,737		
JAMES CITY	960	610	350	2,056	46.7	3,648	26.3	1,744	1,092	(9/65) 1,100	53.5
KING & QUEEN	780	410	370	1,617	48.2	1,936	40.3	1,085	644		
KING GEORGE	513	263	250	1,009	50.8	2,354	21.8	786	699		
KING WILLIAM	683	345	338	1,864	36.6	2,553	26.8	904	1,065		
LANCASTER	1,229	788	441	1,978	62.1	4,307	28.5	1,245	1,663		
LEE	59	60	-1	100	59.0	11,990	.5	5,151	3,463		

VOTER REGISTRATION VIRGINIA - 6

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
LOUDOUN+	979	401	578	2,239	43.7	10,402	9.4	4,278	2,594		
LOUISA	1,279	432	847	2,482	51.5	4,123	51.0	1,731	1,369		
LUNENBERG+	660	340	320	2,534	26.0	3,481	18.9	1,128	1,847		
MADISON	(4/64) 247	240	7	898	27.5	2,382	10.4	862	1,060		
MATHEWS	326	210	116	1,062	30.7	2,544	12.8	1,137	1,149		
MECKLENBURG+	620	408	212	6,624	9.4	5,290	11.7	3,238	4,976		
MIDDLESEX	538	392	146	1,363	39.5	2,222	24.2	973	1,019		
MONTGOMERY	0	325	-325	960	0	9,610	0	3,872	4,604		
NANSEMOND+	2,792	2,090	702	9,806	28.5	6,896	40.5	4,804	2,590		
NELSON	704	474	230	1,813	38.8	5,031	13.9	1,635	893		
NEW KENT	501	445	56	1,229	40.8	1,686	29.7	684	677		

VOTER REGISTRATION VIRGINIA - 7

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
NORTH HAMPTON	810	265	545	4,786	16.9	3,135	25.8	1,516	1,586		
NORTHUMBERLAND	1,021	835	186	2,123	48.1	4,397	23.2	988	1,423		
NOTTOWAY+	1,320	635	685	3,458	38.2	5,340	24.7	2,138	2,353		
ORANGE	561	265	296	1,429	39.3	3,586	15.6	1,508	1,595		
PAGE	85	80	5	271	31.4	7,100	1.2	2,606	2,804		
PATRICK	229	122	107	616	37.2	5,209	4.4	2,306	1,468		
PITTSYLVANIA	1,476	640	836	8,604	17.2	9,816	15.0	5,228	7,120		
POWHATAN+	867	522	345	1,563	55.5	2,687	32.3	969	1,182		
PRINCE EDWARD+	1,112	665	447	2,896	38.4	4,197	26.5	1,512	2,545		
PRINCE GEORGE+	986	510	476	2,420	40.7	4,332	22.8	1,502	1,790	(9/65) 1,216	50.2
PRINCE WILLIAM+	438	519	-81	2,217	19.8	10,055	4.4	5,611	3,343		

VOTER REGISTRATION VIRGINIA - 8

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
PRINCESS ANNE	2	1,336									
PULASKI	(4/64) 366	256	110	1,030	35.5	6,836	5.4	3,620	3,101		
RAPPAHANNOCK	213	190	23	540	39.4	1,592	13.4	675	449		
RICHMOND	353	255	98	1,132	31.2	1,997	17.7	636	901		
ROANOKE	977	592	385	2,211	44.2	28,451	3.4	8,808	10,714		
ROCKBRIDGE	950	430	520	1,127	84.3	7,780	12.2	2,599	2,200		
ROCKINGHAM	70	86	-16	427	16.4	8,700	.8	4,205	4,155		
RUSSELL	76	47	29	297	25.6	9,611	.8	4,330	3,012		
SCOTT	84	77	7	193	43.5	10,641	.8	4,720	4,533		
SHENANDOAH	115	75	40	188	61.2	9,551	1.2	3,184	3,981		
SMYTH	70	86	-16	327	21.4	8,648	.8	4,113	3,830		

VOTER REGISTRATION VIRGINIA - 9

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
SOUTHAMPTON+	2,045	677	1,368	7,435	27.5	6,620	30.9	2,566	1,520		
SPOTSYLVANIA	632	430	202	1,503	42.0	5,097	12.4	2,907	1,261		
STAFFORD	712	440	272	971	73.3	4,397	16.2	2,469	1,888		
SURRY+	1,140	445	695	1,842	61.9	2,761	41.3	1,131	1,004	(9/65) 1,487	80.7
SUSSEX+	1,354	920	434	3,706	36.5	3,890	34.8	1,234	1,537	(9/65) 1,866	50.4
TAZEWELL	768	477	291	1,071	71.7	14,484	5.3	6,081	3,231		
WARREN+	250	132	118	587	42.6	5,485	4.6	2,494	1,886		
WASHINGTON	249	178	71	546	45.6	9,437	2.6	5,070	4,146		
WESTMORELAND	441	407	34	2,352	18.8	3,761	11.7	1,312	1,181		
WISE	225	115	110	685	32.8	11,457	1.9	7,220	3,309		
WYTHE	283	287	-4	523	54.1	10,313	2.7	2,879	2,958		

VOTER REGISTRATION VIRGINIA - 10

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
YORK	1,623	2,173	-550	2,428	66.8	8,175	19.9	3,385	2,992		
C I T Y											
ALEXANDRIA +	2,548	1,495	1,053	6,025	42.3	35,466	7.2	16,828	8,825		
BRISTOL	192	125	67	672	28.6	4,720	4.1	2,429	1,289		
BUENA VISTA	23	26	-3	156	14.7	1,041	2.2	691	459		
CHARLOTTESVILLE	2,181	1,406	775	3,369	64.7	13,643	15.9	5,205	4,415		
CHESAPEAKE	3,672		(3,672)	1		25,186	14.6	9,532	9,038		
CLIFTON FORGE	435	215	220	600	72.5	2,660	16.4	1,252	850		
COLONIAL HGTS.	0	0	0	17	0	4,337	0	1,198	2,420		
COVINGTON	1,005	465	540	751	100+	3,865	26.0	2,055	1,149		
DANVILLE	3,246	2,015	1,231	6,388	51.2	17,125	18.9	4,539	7,900		

VOTER REGISTRATION VIRGINIA - 11

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
FAIRFAX	41	46	-5	1		5,863	.7	2,835	1,924		
+ FALLS CHURCH	69	38	31	114	60.5	4,455	1.5	2,371	1,329		
FRANKLIN	899	326	573	1		2,651	33.9	1,257	783		
+ FREDERICKSBURG	621	573	48	1,471	42.2	4,334	14.3	2,410	1,511		
GALAX	20		(20)	152	13.2	1,520	1.3	717	697		
HAMPTON	5,789	3,515	2,274	10,825	53.5	27,222	21.3	13,542	8,731		
HARRISONBURG	190	185	5	436	43.6	4,065	4.7	1,765	1,820		
+ HOPEWELL	750	250	500	1,549	48.4	6,350	11.8	2,498	3,183	(9/65) 972	62.8
LYNCHBURG +	3,446	2,042	1,404	6,574	52.4	20,154	17.1	6,758	10,044	(2/66) 3,600	54.8
MARTINSVILLE	1,233	406	827	2,972	41.5	7,405	16.7	2,943	1,805		
NEWPORT NEWS	8,307	5,893	2,414	20,974	39.6	33,796	24.6	15,296	10,584		

VOTER REGISTRATION VIRGINIA - 13

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
WILLIAMSBURG	384	273	111	583	65.9	2,016	19.0	1,171	906	(9/65) 396	67.9
WINCHESTER	174	91	83	708	24.6	5,309	3.3	2,254	2,180		
TOTAL	171,439	106,982	64,457	421,051		1,309,102		558,038	481,334	(4) 185,000	

* Official. State Board of Elections, October, 1964.

(1) Cities created after 1960 census.

(2) Changed from county to incorporated city.

(3) Unofficial field report. State Board of Elections had discontinued issuing records by race.

+ Areas having had VEP activity.

(4) Statewide estimate.

(5) Colums (2) and (3) equal column (1) with the exclusion of the Princess Anne figure.

WHITE VOTER REGISTRATION

COUNTY	TOTAL* 10/64	% ELIG. REG.
ACCOMACK	5,698	43.3
ALBEMARLE	6,485	41.4
ALLEGHANY	4,650	69.7
AMELIA	2,447	100+
AMHERST	6,702	63.7
APPOMATTOX	4,041	95.2
ARLINGTON	66,054	64.5
AUGUSTA	10,163	47.7
BATH	1,632	54.8
BEDFORD	7,788	51.0
BLAND	1,947	55.6
BOTECOURT	4,596	50.8
BRUNSWICK	3,671	79.1
BUCHANAN	11,221	66.9
BUCKINGHAM	1,700	45.0
CAMPBELL	6,103	39.3
CAROLINE	2,602	68.6
CARROLL	6,627	48.7
CHARLES CITY	490	84.2
CHARLOTTE	4,514	90.0
CHESTERFIELD	29,200	81.4
CLARKE	3,137	78.1
CRAIG	1,250	60.9
CULPEPPER	5,054	72.6
CUMBERLAND	2,000	100+
DICKENSON	7,608	77.7
DINWIDDIE	3,241	62.2
ESSEX	1,640	73.2
FAIRFAX	87,261	62.1
FAQUIER	6,734	62.8
FLOYD	4,483	74.5
FLUVANNA	1,366	49.0
FRANKLIN	5,249	41.0
FREDERICK	5,975 (1)	47.9

COUNTY	TOTAL* 10/64	% ELIG. REG.
GILES	6,020	62.5
GLOUCESTER	3,873	72.5
GOOCHLAND	1,627	52.1
GRAYSON	6,778	66.6
GREENE	1,726	74.1
GREENSVILLE	3,467	77.1
HALIFAX	6,155	54.1
HANOVER	8,784	70.1
HENRICO	47,112	70.5
HENRY	9,829	55.2
HIGHLAND	1,497	73.4
ISLE OF WIGHT	4,241	85.0
JAMES CITY	2,688	55.5
KING GEORGE	1,841	57.5
KING WILLIAM	1,870	75.1
KING & QUEEN	1,156	66.6
LANCASTER	3,078	85.2
LEE	11,931	84.8
LOUDOUN	9,423	78.4
LOUISA	2,844	57.8
LUNENBURG	2,821	61.2
MADISON	2,135 (1)	55.0
MATHEWS	2,218	58.2
MECKLENBURG	4,670	44.6
MIDDLESEX	1,684	65.0
MONTGOMERY	9,610	53.1
NANSEMOND	4,104	58.9
NELSON	4,327	76.0
NEW KENT	1,185	89.4
NORTHAMPTON	2,325	43.5
NORTHUMBERLAND	3,376	85.1
NOTTOWAY	4,020	72.3

WHITE VOTER REGISTRATION

COUNTY	TOTAL* 10/64	% ELIG. REG.
ORANGE	3,025	48.3
PAGE	7,015	76.9
PATRICK	4,980	61.7
PITTSYLVANIA	8,340	36.5
POWHATAN	1,820	76.6
PRINCE EDWARD	3,085	60.2
PRINCE GEORGE	3,343	37.7
PRINCE WILLIAM	9,617	39.3
PULASKI	6,470 (1)	43.7
RAPPAHANNOCK	1,379	52.9
RICHMOND	1,644	60.6
ROANOKE	27,474	78.5
ROCKBRIDGE	6,830	53.9
ROCKINGHAM	8,630	37.6
RUSSELL	9,535	68.7
SCOTT	10,557	72.2
SHENANDOAH	9,436	70.3
SMYTH	8,578	47.2
SOUTHAMPTON	4,575	63.2
SPOTSYLVANIA	4,465	71.3
STAFFORD	3,685	42.9
SURRY	1,621	100+
SUSSEX	2,536	95.3
TAZEWELL	13,716	59.0
WARREN	5,235	63.8
WASHINGTON	9.188	43.5
WESTMORELAND	3,320	86.6
WISE	11,232	49.7
WYTHE	10,030	81.6
YORK	6,552	68.3
CITIES		
ALEXANDRIA	32,918	65.1
BRISTOL	4,528	48.3
BUENA VISTA	1,018	30.0
CHARLOTTESVILLE	11,462	72.1

CITIES	TOTAL* 10/64	% ELIG. REG.
CHESAPEAKE	25,514	(2)
CLIFTON FORGE	2,225	76.2
COLONIAL HEIGHTS	4,337	71.7
COVINGTON	2,860	46.1
DANVILLE	13,879	62.0
FAIRFAX	5,822	(2)
FALLS CHURCH	4,386	76.7
FRANKLIN	1,752	(2)
FREDERICKS-BURG	3,713	55.3
GALAX	1,500	48.8
HAMPTON	21,433	52.5
HARRISONBURG	3,875	57.4
HOPEWELL	5,600	63.3
LYNCHBURG	16,708	60.3
MARTINSVILLE	6,172	76.4
NEWPORT NEWS	25,489	57.6
NORFOLK	58,893	45.5
NORTON	1,220	44.1
PETERSBURG	6,353	50.7
PORTSMOUTH	17,986	40.6
RADFORD	4,565	90.7
RICHMOND	58,603 (3)	64.7
ROANOKE	32,138	61.2
SOUTH BOSTON	1,975	74.8
STAUNTON	7,063	53.2
SUFFOLK	2,779	52.7
VIRGINIA BEACH	26,163	100+
WAYNESBORO	5,963	68.8
WILLIAMSBURG	1,632	46.5
WINCHESTER	5,135	55.8
TOTAL	1,131,316	62.4

*Official. State Board of Election except where noted otherwise.
(1) Official, 4/64
(2) Unit created after 1960 census
(3) Estimate

December 14, 1961

Mr. Earl Mazo
New York Herald Tribune
Washington Bureau
National Press Building
Washington 4, D.C.

Dear Mr. Mazo:

We are enclosing copies of our recent studies on voting. We suggest that you might like to see some of these other writings on the list also enclosed.

Very truly yours,

James A. Moss
Director of Research

JAM:jl
enc. 4

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
A European Edition is Published Daily in Paris

ROBERT J. DONOVAN
Chief Correspondent

WASHINGTON BUREAU
National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

December 11, 1961

Dear Sir:

I am preparing some articles on the impact of Negro voting in the South. I seem to recall reading not long ago of some studies the Southern Regional Council made on this score, and I would be grateful if you would send me copies of the reports.

Sincerely,

Earl Mazo

Earl Mazo

JUL 17 1962

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

TERRY SANFORD, GOVERNOR

MERRILL EVANS, CHAIRMAN

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YATES R. BENNETT
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J. ELSIE WEBB
J. GILLIAM WOOD
PAUL R. YOUNTS

W. F. BABCOCK, DIRECTOR

Raleigh, N. C.
July 16, 1962

Subject: Maps and Information

Mr. John W. Walker
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Walker:

There is enclosed herewith a county outline map of the State of North Carolina which is being sent to you in reply to your request of July 9, 1962 for a map showing political sub-divisions of the State.

This, so far as I know, is the only map showing political sub-divisions. The Highway Commission publishes no map showing townships, voting precincts, or other sub-divisions of the State. I do not know of any agency that does have such a map or maps.

Please let us know if we can supply additional aid or information.

I am with all good wishes,

Very truly yours,

Lloyd H. Cook

Lloyd H. Cook
Chief Locating Engineer

LHC:bjb

NORTH CAROLINA

July 20, 1962

Professor Donald Matthews
Department of Political Science
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Professor Matthews:

I have inherited from Jim Moss the data on registration in the southern counties which you so generously provided him at the time of the conference here. I did not have the opportunity before Jim left to discuss these data with him, and I now find that the explanatory notes which he left are somewhat abbreviated.

I suspect that your data and the inferences which can be drawn therefrom will be quite useful to us in the Voter Education Project and that we may be able to provide you, ultimately, with some interesting notes on the application of the data. Therefore, I wonder if it would be too much of an imposition on your time to provide us with a brief explanation of the specific variable content of the data so that we may be able to judge the kinds of inferences that can be drawn from them. Specifically, does the "predicted" registration mean the approximate saturation point for the Negro voting age population at the time that the data were assembled; and does the "residual" mean the proportion of the Negro voting age population which could be expected to register successfully under the proper conditions? Would it be possible from your variables to infer what the optimum "conditions" might be?

Lest what I am getting at lacks some clarity, let me ask the question with specific reference to the data. In Autauga County, Alabama, if I understand Jim's notes, the predicted registration was 22 per cent (of the Negro voting age population?) and the observed registration was 2 per cent

(of the Negro voting age population?). Could we infer from this that, given the conditions at the time the data were gathered, an increase of Negro registration of about 20 per cent could be anticipated under the proper conditions? Do your variables suggest any inferences as to what those conditions might be in Autauga County?

If I am completely on the wrong track in interpreting your data, I should greatly appreciate a brief explanation which would set me aright.

We should also appreciate any suggestions you may have about how we might use your data in selecting areas for voter registration drives and in determining the optimum techniques for such drives.

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:gwc

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

July 27, 1962

Mr. Jack Minnis
Director of Research
Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Minnis:

Your mystification by our unlabelled data is quite understandable. Let us try to explain what the computer output contains.

The far left-hand column contains the state and county code numbers for the 11 states and 997 counties for which we have data. (These should be labelled on your copy; if they are not, we shall send you a copy of our state and county code.) Counties with populations containing less than 1 per cent Negroes or for which voter registration figures, by race, were unavailable have been omitted.

The second column, labelled "Dep. Var. No.," indicates the dependent variable involved in the analysis. Dependent variable number 1 is the per cent of the voting age Negroes registered to vote and is the one which concerns you. Ignore all the figures reported to the right of dependent variable number 2, they do not concern Negro registration.

The third column, labelled "Predicted" is what the percentage of voting age Negroes registered to vote "ought" to be if the county were "typical" of the South. This prediction was arrived at by means of a multiple regression equation in which 21 social and economic characteristics of the counties were used as independent variables. These 21 variables are checked in red on the attached list, which also includes the sources we used in obtaining them. If the relationships between these characteristics and the Negro registration rate is normal for the South as a whole, then the rate of registration would be the predicted figure.

In reading these percentages, you will note that the decimal points must be changed. A "-01" to the right of the figures means that the decimal point should be moved one digit to the left. Thus 1.8319404-01 should be converted to .18319404 or 18.3 per cent. A "-02" to the right of the figure indicates that the decimal point should be moved two places to the left, etc. A minus sign to the left of the figure indicates that it is a minus figure. Thus -1.8319404-01 equals -18.3%.

The fourth column, labelled "Observed," is the actual percentage of Negroes registered in 1958, according to the Civil Rights Commission Report. (Since there were no 1958 figures we use 1960 figures for the state of Tennessee.)

The fifth column, labelled "Residual," is the difference between the predicted and the actual percentage of Negroes registered. Thus if the predicted figure is 18.3% (1.8319404-01) and the actual rate is 2.0% (2.0000000-02), then the

residual is +16.3 percentage points (1.6319404-01). This means that the Negro registration rate is 16.3 percentage points lower than we would expect it to be on the basis of the county's social and economic characteristics.

When the residual is very large, we believe that this must be the result of "political" factors, some of which can be changed rather rapidly. On the whole, you should find it easiest to register Negroes in counties with large residuals and more difficult to register Negroes where the rate of registration is already about what it "ought" to be or above.

There is one additional adjustment which you may wish to make in utilizing these figures. The residuals vary greatly from one state to the next. In Mississippi, for example, the average (mean) county is predicted to have 17.7% of its voting age Negroes registered to vote; actually, the average county in Mississippi has only 3.4% of its voting age Negroes registered. If you want to pick counties which are promising for Mississippi in which to hold registration drives, then you should examine the county residual and subtract the mean state residual. The resulting adjusted residual should tell you where your chances are best in that state. The mean state residuals you should use in making this adjustment are:

State	Mean Residuals	State	Mean Residuals
Mississippi	-14.3	Georgia	+ 5.5
South Carolina	- 6.9	Louisiana	0
Alabama	- 6.3	North Carolina	+ 3.2
Virginia	-10.2	Texas	+ 0.1
Arkansas	- 4.7	Florida	+ 6.5
		Tennessee	+32.4

I hope that this explains our data and how they might be of help to you. Perhaps if you read the enclosed paper it will help you develop a "feel" for how this material can be employed.

If you have additional questions, don't hesitate to write or call.

Sincerely,

Donald R. Matthews

DRM:bb
Enclosure

August 20, 1962

Mr. Thomas Hayden
c/o Flacks
536 S. Fourth Avenue
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Mr. Hayden:

Under separate cover we are mailing you the two SRC executive studies you request.

As for the "county-by-county progress" in voter registration details you ask about, the Voter Education Project data is not as yet sufficiently gathered to allow us to provide ~~with~~ with a very comprehensive picture or many details. Since you say you plan on writing to Mr. Branton directly, I would suggest that in about two weeks he or we could tell you more. In the meantime, here are copies of two newspaper clippings with some facts on North Carolina and Louisiana.

Please write us again when we will be able to be more helpful.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson
Secretary, Research

BP;s
enc; 1) Shreveport Journal, Aug. 7, 1962, and
Raleigh News and Observer, Aug. 4, 1962

BT

14 August

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am at work on a study of the Kennedy Administration's role in the area of civil rights, to be published in a special issue of a national journal late this fall.

I am aware of your interest and work on just this matter, and would appreciate your sending me reports and publications which the SRC has produced in recent months. Particularly, I'd like a copy, updated if possible, of the evaluation done of the Administration--which I learned of in compressed Associated Press jargon. In addition, I would appreciate the most up-to-date information on the county-by-county progress being made in voter registration. I'll be writing Wiley Branton about this, too.

I need all such materials by September 1. Please send them to me c/o Flacks, 536 S. Fourth Ave., Ann Arbor, Michigan. I'll pay for them promptly.

Thank you for your consideration:

Best wishes to all,

Tom Hayden

Tom Hayden

Pres
WS

November 28, 1962

Miss Lois Ann Buchanan
Social Action Newsletter
Department of Christian
Action and Community Service
222 South Downey Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Miss Buchanan:

In response to your request for samples of voter literacy tests and/or forms in southern states I am enclosing a selection of copies from our files. I hope these samples will be helpful to you. Please let me know if we can be of further assistance.

Yours sincerely,

EAGLETON INDEX

SDB:bp
enclosures (5)

Staige D. Blackford
Director of Research

for Ann Buchanan

Soc Action Newsletter

Dept of Christian Action
and Community Service
322 South Downey Ave
Indianapolis, Indiana

Copies of any
Southern state literacy
tests for voting

December 3, 1962

Mr. Bruce Biossat
Newspaper Enterprise Association
1013 13th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Biossat:

In sending you information on the Negro vote last week I neglected to include some recent figures compiled by our Voter Education Project. These are included, along with my apologies for the oversight.

Yours sincerely,

Staige D. Blackford
Director of Research

SDB:bp
enclosures: Tables 4a and 4b and data sheet from VEP Report

November 30, 1962

Mr. Bruce Biossat
Newspaper Enterprise Association
1013 13th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Biossat:

As a follow-up to our phone conversation yesterday, I am enclosing various bits of information culled from our files on the size, effect and, in some cases, significance of the Negro vote in the elections this year. It is by no means definitive, but I hope it will be of some use to you in putting together your story for NEA.

If we can be of further assistance to you, please don't hesitate to call on me.

Yours sincerely,

SDB:bp
enclosures

Staige D. Blackford
Director of Research

SB
why haven't we heard Chelby's
research on the question? I should
be grateful to look up
at Law File

11 January 1963

Dr. Charles D. Hounshell
National Representative
Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation
Room 402, Administration Building
Emory University
Atlanta 22, Georgia

Dear Dr. Hounshell:

Staige Blackford asked me to write you regarding your request concerning employment of white persons on the faculties of Negro colleges in the South. We regret the delay in answering and, in two instances, our lack of positive information.

Specifically, in the opinion of the knowledgeable people with whom I have talked and according to our files, all the private and church-related predominantly Negro colleges likely employ white faculty members.

There are white persons on the faculties of several public Negro colleges in the Southern and border states.

Southern and border states in which public Negro colleges employ white persons as members of the faculty are: Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia.

Our lawyer Voter Education Project director, Wiley Branton, doubts that state law prohibits employment of white persons by public Negro colleges; Dr. Dickson at Southern Education Foundation thinks it likely that hard-core Southern states do prohibit such employment by law; the Council of State Governments doesn't know.

We are hopeful that we can make a study of this subject sometime in the near future and that, in the event you ask us for further information, we can supply it more adequately.

Sincerely,

Janet Smith
Research Assistant

WOODROW WILSON
NATIONAL FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION
32 NASSAU STREET, PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY
TELEPHONE WALNUT 4-4666 Area Code 609

HUGH TAYLOR, PRESIDENT
HANS ROSENHAUPT,
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

Room 402, Adm. Bldg.
Emory University
Atlanta 22, Georgia
21 November 1962

Mr. Staige Blackford, Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Staige:

I am grateful to you for your willingness to attempt to find the answers to the following questions:

Are there in fact white persons on the faculties of all of the private and church-related predominantly Negro colleges in the South? - believed to be, Dixon SEF

Are there white persons on the faculties of any of the public Negro colleges in the South? Yes

Are public Negro colleges unable to employ white persons as members of the faculty in all southern states except Texas, Kentucky, and North Carolina?

Are public Negro colleges prohibited by state law from employing white persons?

A list of the Negro colleges could be obtained from the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, 795 Peachtree Street, N.E., if you do not have such a list.

Thanks a million.

Sincerely yours,

Charley

Charles D. Houshell
National Representative

CDH:wb

TR5-9543

The SRC might be interested in making a study of this for its own purposes.

January 16, 1963

Mrs. Charlotte Devree
5 Gramercy Park
New York 3, New York

Dear Mrs. Devree:

As a follow-up to our phone conversation yesterday, I am enclosing a copy of our map giving the percentage of nonwhite population in counties of southern states.

So far as examples of the demonstrated effect of the Negro vote on state or local elections are concerned, I can cite the following:

(1) In Atlanta in the general congressional elections last fall, Democratic candidate Charles Weltner would not have defeated his GOP opponent without the Negro vote which was overwhelmingly in his favor.

(2) In the November elections to chose a mayor and council for the Nashville-Davidson County metropolitan government (which will go into effect this April), of the 40 positions on the council, five were won by Negroes. The election of these Negro councilmen was partly, if not largely, due to the efforts of the Davidson County independent political council, an organization which advocates voting solidarity

among Negroes. It should be noted, however, that this council backed the losing candidate for mayor.

(3) For an indication of the power of the Negro vote today in Richmond, Va., see the enclosed reprint of a piece by Bob Baker of the D. C. Post.

In state elections one can say that the Negro vote had something to do with the senatorial victories of Lister Hill in Alabama and Olin Johnston in South Carolina, though it's hard to say how much. The Birmingham News believes, however, that the Negro vote in these states "did in fact decide the outcome" (see enclosed editorial), and it presents a pretty convincing argument for its case.

I hope this information will be useful to you in preparing your article. Please let us know if we can be of further assistance to you. We would also appreciate knowing where and when your article will appear since it obviously will be of great interest to us.

Yours sincerely,

Staige D. Blackford
Director of Research

SDB/mmj
Enclosures

SRC Map
L-36
Birmingham News clip "The Negro Vote", 12/8/62

April 11, 1963

The Honorable Ralph Yarborough
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

My dear Senator Yarborough:

Thank you for your letter of April 5 and for the interest and support which you have manifested in the repeal of the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in all elections.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

5- Voting Info
General
or Miscell-

OLIN D. JOHNSTON, S.C., CHAIRMAN
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WILLIAM P. GULLEDGE,
STAFF DIRECTOR AND COUNSEL

WB –
JM
RB

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

APR 5 1963

Washington, D. C.
April 3, 1963

Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I do want to take this opportunity to thank you for the copy of your detailed press release of March 31st. I have consistently supported measures to broaden the franchise and appreciate your keeping me informed of your efforts in this regard.

Enclosed is a copy of my recent letter to all the members of the Texas Legislature which may be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph Yarborough

Ralph Yarborough

RY:ccm
Enclosure (1)

Ralph W. Yarborough, Dem.-Texas
460 Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.
March 11, 1963

FOR RELEASE

The following is a copy of a letter mailed by Senator Yarborough to all members of the Texas Legislature:

The Honorable _____
State Senator (Representative)
State Capitol
Austin, Texas

Dear _____:

Last year the U. S. Congress passed Senate Joint Resolution 29, proposing an Amendment to the Constitution prohibiting a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in Federal elections. This Congressional action represented the attainment of a long time goal of my distinguished colleague, Senator Spessard Holland of Florida, as well as others. I was proud to be a co-sponsor of the Resolution as I had been in past sessions of Congress.

Thirteen states have already ratified the Amendment. It is my hope that the Texas Legislature will join those approving the Amendment, as the voters of Texas in both party primaries last year indicated their desire to repeal the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting. While I realize that you may desire to concentrate your efforts on the very worthwhile goal of repealing the poll tax for all elections in Texas, you also may well wish to signify your determination to remove the price tag on the ballot box by approving the proposed Amendment now pending with the states, which applies only to Federal elections.

Best wishes for a successful and constructive legislative session.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph W. Yarborough

The five states listed below are those having a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting:

Texas
Arkansas
Alabama
Mississippi
Virginia

The number of states ratifiing the Amendment have increased to fourteen with the addition of Idaho over the

August 1, 1963

Mr. Richard Harwood
Correspondent
Louisville Courier-Journal
1213 National Press Club Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Mr. Harwood:

Mr. Dunbar has asked me to reply to your letter of July 19, requesting information about the subject of Negro voting.

I am enclosing a state-by-state breakdown of Negro registration which was compiled last fall by our Voter Education Project staff. These are the latest figures we have, but VEP is planning to update them later this year. Certainly one can expect a considerable increase in the number of registered Negro voters between now and the 1964 election.

As for the question of Negro apathy being overcome, I can give you some examples of successful registration drives in recent weeks, which indicate that apathy is being replaced by action in a great many areas.

In Birmingham, to take one notable example, there were 2000 new Negro voters registered between October 1962 and March 1963. Things accelerated shortly thereafter: between May 10 and June 30 another 2000 were registered. In Canton, Mississippi, where a white service station attendant was arrested for firing a shotgun blast into a Negro voter registration rally June 26, 12 Negroes were registered to vote within the same week; no Negro person had ever been registered in Canton before.

In St. Petersburg, Florida, a six-week registration campaign conducted by the NAACP youth council resulted in adding more than 1200 Negro names to the registration rolls.

Ltr., Mr/ Richard Harwood
Washington, D. C.
August 1, 1963

In the first five weeks of a continuing campaign that began this summer, 3000 new voters were signed up in Brunswick, Ga., In Memphis, nearly 4000 persons were registered in June, with more than 2000 being added to the rolls in the final week of the month.

Similar grass-roots campaigns are now being conducted in cities throughout the South, andthhere may well be between a quarter and a half million new Negro voters registered in the South by the time the country goes to the polls in November, 1964.

Obviously, if this anticipated increase materializes, the Negro vote could be of decisive importance in some southern states in '64 and '68. But just now how decisive is hard to say since the importance of this vote in a particular state will depend, a) on who the candidates are, and b) on how the white vote splits.

Incidentally, re the "hopeful signs" of Southern Democrates being weaned away from the GOP conservatism bedfellows, I imagine you read the Harper"s piece on this subject by Richmond Times-Dispatch Editor V. Dabney some months back. If not, I recommend it to you.

I hope this information will be helpful to you. But if we can be of further assistance, please don't hesitate to call on us.

Yours sincerely,

Staige D. Blackford
Research Director

SDB:nm

Enclosure

The Courier-Journal
THE LOUISVILLE TIMES

BARRY BINGHAM, EDITOR & PUBLISHER

ROBERT L. RIGGS
CHIEF OF BUREAU
RICHARD HARWOOD
ELMER HALL

1213 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.
TELEPHONE 628-7704

July 19.

SB
plz reply

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I would be very interested to receive whatever information you can make available on the subject of Negro voting in the South.

Specifically, I should like to obtain data on Negro registration as of today and on the prospects for Negro registration in the coming year.

Is there evidence that Negro apathy toward voting is being overcome ? - Is there any reasonable basis for assuming that in some states of the South the Negro vote in 1964 or in 1968 will be of decisive importance ?

Who candidates are, how white vote splits.

Birmingham - 2000 reg. between Oct + March. Det. May 10 and June 30, 2000. Workers trained during Jenor, excl. young people most at high school students

During the past two years in Washington there have been hopeful signs that the Southern Democrats were being weaned away from the conservative coalition with the Republicans. But events of the past several months may have reversed that trend. Whether this is a temporary condition depends, it seems to me, on Negro voting potential. Hence, my interest in this data.

I hope you can help me out without putting yourself to a lot of trouble.

Many thanks.

1/4 + 1/2 million reg. - possibility

With best regards,

Richard Harwood

Richard Harwood.

M terials sent: Margaret Price's pamphlet and SERS cliping dated December 1, 1963 "Negro Voting Record in Southern States."

Voting

January 3, 1964

Mr. Peter Titelman
2 Washington Aquare Village
New York 12, New York

Dear Mr. Titelman:

In response to your request for information about the Negro Vote in the South, I am sending by separate mail, 2 studies done by the Southern Regional Council in 1957 and 1959, respectively.

I am also enclosing an AP round-up story on the Negro vote which appeared last month. It is a pretty up-to-date estimate of the Negro voting record in the Southern states. As for a county-by-county breakdown of registration figures, we do not have such material available at the present time. However, a breakdown of crucial counties in the South, so far as voter registration is concerned, may be found in the 1963 Civil Rights Commission Report, pp. 32-36.

Once you get into your study you may want to call upon us for further assistance, and we will be happy to oblige.

Sincerely yours,

Staige D. Blackford
Research Director

SDB:nm

Peter
~~MRS. LEONARD R.~~ TITELMAN
2 WASHINGTON SQUARE VILLAGE
NEW YORK 12, NEW YORK

Crucial counties in '63 CRC Report - pp. 32-36

12/14/63

Dear Sir,

I am doing an independent study concerning the importance of the Negro vote in the South in conjunction with my school, Earlham College, and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. I will be carrying on my study in Washington working closely with the SNCC office there and civil rights lawyer Bill Higgs.

One thing that is essential to my work is up to date statistics on the amount of Negro voter-registration in the Southern

states: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Louisiana, Florida, Maryland, Tennessee, and Virginia. Do you have this material? Could you please send it to me. Of course I will be willing to pay for material. Do you have the registration figures broken down into counties, towns and cities. This is important in my study. Also do you have any studies or analysis or any other information on the importance of the Southern Negro vote. I would appreciate any and all the material you have in this area. Also I would appreciate suggestions from you as to other sources of inform. both in the South & Wash, N.Y. etc. Please send the material as soon as possible (address on the other side) Thank you. Peter Titelman

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to chart the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

M E M O

December 17, 1964

TO: Vernon E. Jordan
FROM: Lloyd J. Elliott
RE: Negro Voter Registration, Georgia

1. Estimated Negroes registered, 1947-1964

Year	Number	Change	Percent Change
1947	125,000	-------	------
1952	144,800	+19,800*	+15.8*
1956	163,400	+18,600**	+12.6**
1958	162,000	- 1,400	- 0.9
1960	180,000	+18,000	+11.1
1962	175,500	- 4,500	- 2.5
1964	270,000	+94,500	+53.8

*Five year period **Four year period

2. Georgia registration, by race, 1964:

Total Registered	-	1,610,000	(100.0%)
Whites	-	1,340,000	(83.2%)
Negroes	-	270,000	(16.8%)

3. Georgia eligibles registered, by race, 1964:

	White		Negro	
Estimated eligibles	1,800,000	(100.0%)	613,000	(100.0%)
Registered	1,340,000	(74.5%)	270,000	(44.0%)
Unregistered	460,000	(25.5%)	343,000	(56.0%)

4. Projection of Negro registration, 1966:

Between 1962 and 1964, Negro registration in Georgia increased by 94,500, or 53.8 percent. While it is certainly possible that continued, intensive registration activity, on the order of the Voter Education Project of 1962-64, might increase registration by another 53.8 percent, (i.e., by 145,000 to 415,000), this is unlikely. For one thing, 1966 is not a presidential year, and during the last two non-presidential years Negro registration has dropped slightly--but in the absence of any real registration drive, of course. Then, too, there are fewer unregistered eligibles left, and possibly, many if not most of the "easiest to register" were enrolled in 1962-64.

Projecting realistically, however, registration drives could add another 94,500 voters to the rolls, raising total Negro registration to 364,500.

Projecting by another method, the registration of 94,500 in 1962-64 added 22.1 percent of 1962's 427,000 unregistered eligibles. Registration of the same percentage of 1964's 343,000 unregistered eligibles would add 76,000 voters, raising total Negro registration to 346,000.

Therefore, assuming voter registration drives between 1964 and 1966 as sustained and as successful as those of 1962-64, Negro registration in Georgia in 1966 would be between 346,000 and 364,500; or, in terms of an average projection, about 355,000.

REGISTRATION FIGURES

STATE	TVAP	TR	WR	NWR[1]
ALABAMA	1,915,000	1,035,000	925,000	110,000
ARKANSAS	1,124,000	633,655	553,665	80,000
FLORIDA	3,516,000	2,234,010[2]	1,958,499	250,000
GEORGIA	2,636,000	1,500,000[3]	1,183,181	270,000
LOUISIANA	1,893,000	1,191,021[4]	1,027,981	163,041
MISSISSIPPI	1,243,000	553,500	525,000	28,500
NORTH CAROLINA	2,753,000	2,200,000[5]	1,856,497	258,000
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,380,000	847,000	703,000	144,000
TENNESSEE	2,239,000	1,515,026	1,297,026	218,000
TEXAS	5,922,000	2,095,183	1,720,183	375,000
VIRGINIA	2,541,000	1,091,047[6]	940,811	127,000
TOTALS				2,024,500

TVAP = Total Voting Age Population; TR = Total Registration; WR = White Registration; NWR = Nonwhite Registration.

[1] All NWR (with the exception of Louisiana) are estimates as of September 1, 1964

[2] Includes 25,511 others
[3] Estimate of Secretary of State after books closed 9/15/64
[4] Official figures, September 22, 1964, Times-Picayune
[5] Official estimate of total, Winston-Salem Journal, 9/24/64
[6] Includes 23,236 others

All TVAP figures are from Cong. Quarterly and are new since the 1960 census.

VIA AIR MAIL SPECIAL

March 16, 1965

Mr. Thomas Johnson
Newsday
550 Stewart Avenue
Garden City, Long Island
New York

Dear Mr. Johnson:

We are enclosing herewith the material that was discussed with you on the telephone today. A chart of statistics as prepared by the Voter Education Project, and our release, "What Happened in the South.

I sincerely trust they will be of help to you. If we can be of further help, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the
Executive Director

VEJ:nm
Enclosures

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia
Telephone: JAckson 2-8764

FOR RELEASE:

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1964

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE SOUTH?

Of the six southern states carried by the Democratic Party in the 1964 Presidential election, four (Arkansas, Florida, Tennessee, and Virginia) clearly would have gone Republican had it not been for the Negro vote. One other, North Carolina, might have. Only in President Johnson's home state of Texas among the eleven states of the South did the Democratic Party clearly receive the majority of white votes.

Similarly, in a number of U. S. House and Senate races, Democratic success would not have been won without Negro support.

The states which President Johnson carried have the highest Negro registration; he failed to carry those with less than 45% of eligible Negroes registered.

In Georgia, Louisiana, and South Carolina, Senator Goldwater carried 54%, 57%, and 59% of the vote respectively; strong Negro support of the Democrats prevented even larger margins. In Mississippi and Alabama, where the Republican vote was of landslide proportions (87% and 69%), Negro voter registration is abnormally low. Both of these states are notorious for intimidation and other blocks to the constitutional rights of Negroes to vote.

Registration of Negro southern voters has been the chief activity of the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council during the past two years. This has been a non-partisan effort, endorsing no candidates or parties. Working cooperatively with the principal civil rights groups and many local citizen's groups, it has sought a rapid acceleration of Negro registration throughout

the South. The results of this concentrated drive are revealed by a simple comparison: Between 1952 and 1962, Negro registration increased from 1,008,614 to only 1,386,654. From 1962 to Fall, 1964, it rose to 2,164,200. These increases were spread over the South. But, in three states only relatively small gains were made: Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi.

Increases in Negro registration exceeding the normal rate of increase were responsible for Democratic victories in two states: Florida and Virginia.

In addition to the effect of the Negro vote on the Presidential election, it was responsible for election of many local and state office holders throughout the South, including some Negroes. The latter included two justices of the peace, a member of the school board and a member of the county board of revenue in Macon County, Alabama; a second Negro senator in Georgia, in a district where the majority of voters are white; a member of the state House of Representatives and a county judge in Shelby County, Tennessee. It was responsible also for adoption of a constitutional amendment in Arkansas which sets up a permanent voter registration system for the first time, and eliminates the poll tax in all elections, not just federal elections as required by the Twenty-Fourth Amendment.

These are findings from a study of complete and nearly complete election returns from the eleven states of the South. They emphasize, among other things, the importance of the Negro vote and of the race issue in understanding what happened in the South -- an understanding of value to the nation because the Deep South was the only place outside Senator Goldwater's home state where his candidacy was successful.

Despite some attempts at it, there can be little

persuasive argument that voters of the South did not understand clearly that for the first time in recent history the two candidates for the Presidency of the United States offered a clear-cut, opposed view on the race issue. This was accompanied in most southern states this year by the blunt ejection of Negroes from their traditional participation in Republican Party organizations, the "lily-white" conversion of the Party of Lincoln. Republican strategy in the South, baldly stated in some quarters, was to compensate for loss of Negro voters with great gains of white voters. There were, indeed, mass defections of previously Democratic white voters to the Republican candidate, and -- as elsewhere in the nation -- there was almost unanimous support of the Democratic candidate by Negroes.

The other issues of the campaign undoubtedly entered into the outcome in the Deep South, but the fact that they did not have the same effect on white voters as in the entire rest of the nation leads (along with other compelling evidence) to the conclusion that race was the controlling factor in this area where it has always assumed grotesquely disproportionate importance.

The lily-white strategy was effective in all of the Deep South, as the figures in this study will show, but it was strongest in Mississippi and Alabama. In both, support of Senator Goldwater by white leaders was virtually unanimous. In Alabama, of course, voters were not able to vote for the Democratic candidate, but chose between the Republican candidate and a slate of unpledged electors controlled by Governor George Wallace. Governor Wallace was left with the Alabama Democrats in the shambles of a Republican sweep which, in the election of five freshmen Republican congressmen, destroyed nearly a century of

seniority for three conservative Democratic congressmen, and put the GOP in charge of ten county courthouses. Probably only in his battles against school desegregation has Governor Wallace served better the cause he was against.

In all five states that went Republican, the Goldwater cause was helped (and the race issue emphasized) by defections of politicians noted through the decades as leaders in the southern resistance to equal citizenship for Negroes. Others of this stripe refused to work for the Democratic ticket. In Georgia, this refusal by U. S. Senator Richard Russell, and, to an almost equal extent, U. S. Senator Herman Talmadge, was considered probably crucial to defeat of their party, despite strenuous work for the ticket by Governor Carl Sanders.

The lily-white strategy failed (six states to five) over the whole of the South. It is notable that the five states which went Republican in 1964 are those which (with the exception once of Louisiana) had not since Reconstruction voted for a Republican Presidential candidate, and were not before the ascendancy of the new Republicanism considered the southern states where Republican strength on the local level was most solidly based. With the exception of Georgia, they were the states which voted Dixiecrat in 1948.

Senator Goldwater lost Florida, Texas, Tennessee, and Virginia, all of which in recent years had supported Republican Presidential candidates. Florida, Tennessee, and Virginia had, in fact, voted Republican in 1952, 1956, and 1960. In Florida, Texas, Tennessee, and Virginia, as well as in North Carolina and Arkansas, Republican grassroots gains over the years had been considered solid. But in 1964, Republicans suffered setbacks in all in local and state races.

While Republicans gained five U. S. House seats in Alabama and one each in Georgia and Mississippi, they lost two in Texas, for a net gain of five. The Mississippi

U. S. House victory of a conservative Republican unseated one of the Democrats' ultra-conservatives of long-standing, Representative W. Arthur Winstead, an irony repeated in several of the southern upsets.

The Republicans elected no U. S. senators and no governors in the South. In state legislatures, they netted a loss of two seats, with significant gains only in Georgia. There were no legislative races in Mississippi and Alabama, but in Louisiana and South Carolina, the Goldwater landslide did not carry over to lesser offices.

To the extent that Republicans made genuine and lasting gains in grassroots political strength in the formerly one-party South, to that extent is democracy strengthened. Time -- and the future policy perhaps of both parties -- will tell what happened in the South along these lines.

Meanwhile, these points seem clear:

1. Effective Negro registration and participation in elections is the best assurance that race will be eliminated as a politically profitable issue, as it was this time in six southern states, and that all the southern states will be freed from the threat of demagogic appeals to racism.

2. Continued efforts to achieve the basic constitutional right of the ballot for Negroes is essential in all eleven states, and is most notably needed in those two states where the Negro electorate is most restricted. This is not for the advantage of any one political party over the other, but necessary for healthful self-government in the South and the nation. Past experience proves conclusively that the abnormality of almost unanimous Negro support of a candidate or a party (the so-called bloc vote)

occurs in the South only when the race issue is raised, and there are clearly opposed stands on it.

3. While the presidential results of 1964 certainly did not provide a head-count on the race issue, North or South, they do suggest that racism remains, region-wide, a pressing public problem in the South. Over the rest of the nation, with backlash and frontlash knocking each other out, the issue is alive and serious, but perhaps not as deeply imbedded in the fabric of society and government as many had thought.

4. In the pragmatic terms of politics, Democrats and the nation's majority owe a greater debt to the Negro electorate in the South than has so far been acknowledged.

(The Democratic Party for example would seem to owe its Negro constituency better treatment than was afforded one of its political leaders in Atlanta, Horace Ward. Mr. Ward won nomination to a state senate seat in the Democratic primary over a white opponent, only to have campaign envelopes prepared for this Democrat used by the Republican candidate, also white, in the general election race. Other Democratic spokesmen and resources did not visibly aid Mr. Ward. He nevertheless won -- with little thanks to his party.)

5. In these same pragmatic terms, and perhaps in moral ones as well, the Republican Party needs to examine carefully its future southern policy. The 1964 election returns seem to indicate the futility of trying to gather in all of the South for a base keyed to racism, and the futility of trying to appeal to the rest of the nation from the positions necessary to holding that remnant of the South in

which racism overrides other issues. And the experience of the Democrats in this century offers many unhappy examples of the difficulties involved in trying to contain within one national party the stubborn racist remnant in the South as well as the representatives of the majority of Americans, North and South, who believe in democracy.

6. The tradition of southern Negro support for Republican candidates in the past is well known. Results in Arkansas in 1964 underscore the willingness this year as ever of Negroes to vote for Republican candidates acceptable to their aspirations and dignity. The previously avid segregationist Democratic candidate for re-election as governor, Orval Faubus, actively sought the Negro vote this year in campaign activities and literature, including boasts about the amount of integration in Arkansas. Despite this, Negroes over the state supported the Republican candidate, Winthrop Rockefeller, whose support of Negro aspirations was of longer standing. Returns in the Negro precincts of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, offer a fascinating example of this selectivity in balloting: They went 97.8% for President Johnson, and 88.5% for Republican Rockefeller. For a constitutional amendment to remove the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting there was again great agreement, 85.1% in favor. But in a contest for mayor, where race was not an issue, there was a normal spread among three candidates, 29.9%, 14.6%,and 55.5%, the latter going for the only candidate who appeared before Negro audiences seeking their vote and who won by only 101 votes.

* * * * * * * * * *

The estimate of Negro voting in this study is purposely conservative. It was arrived at by calculating the percentage of the total electorate which voted, and then assuming that the same percentage of the Negro electorate voted. Actually, in most areas, the Negro turnout was higher than that of the total electorate, a mark of political maturity worth noting. In all the southern states, the Negro vote may be assumed to have been more than 95% Democratic.

I. Florida, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Virginia are the states in which President Johnson's victory was clearly attributable to the Negro vote plus a white minority.

Florida--Johnson margin: 37,800 votes. Estimated Negro vote: 211,800.

The voter registration drives accounted for an increase in Florida Negro voter registration from 1962 to 1964 that was, conservatively, 121,000 in excess of the highest probable normal increase. Without this extra increase, Democrats would not have carried the state.

Virginia--Johnson margin: 77,000. Estimated Negro vote: 166,600.

The voter drive increase in excess of normal Negro registration from 1962 to 1964 was, conservatively, 78,700. Without this extra increase, Democrats would not have carried the state.

Tennessee--Johnson margin:126,000. Estimated Negro vote: 165,200.

The voter drive increase in excess of normal Negro registration from 1962 to 1964 was 32,900.

Arkansas--Johnson margin: 65,400. Estimated Negro vote: 67,600.

The Arkansas voter drive increase in excess of normal Negro registration from 1962 to 1964 was 19,200.

II. In North Carolina, President Johnson would most probably not have won without the Negro vote.

Johnson margin: 173,900. Estimated Negro vote: 168,400.

The North Carolina voter drive increase in excess of normal Negro registration from 1962 to 1964 was 38,400.

[redacted]

III. In Texas, President Johnson clearly carried the majority of white voters.

Johnson margin: 684,100. Estimated Negro vote: 325,500.

Texas is the only state where registration drives supported by the Voter Education Project included a sustained effort to register white as well as Negro voters. The increase in Negro registration was 134,600 in excess of normal increases from 1962 to 1964.

IV. The Goldwater margins in Georgia, Louisiana, and South Carolina were considerably less than they would have been without the heavy Negro support of President Johnson.

Georgia -- Goldwater, 578,509; Johnson, 487,581. Margin: 90,900. The estimated Negro vote: 178,700.

In Georgia, more of the Negroes eligible to vote are not registered (343,000), than are (270,000). If only 40% of those who are not registered had been registered, and if they had followed the same turnout and voting pattern, the state would have been carried by President Johnson.*

Louisiana--Goldwater, 503,545; Johnson, 387,811. Margin: 115,700. Estimated Negro vote: 122,000.

Here, too, more eligible Negroes are not registered (350,000) than are registered (164,800). Registration of only 45% of those unregistered would have changed the results in Louisiana.

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*It should be emphasized again that our estimates of Negro turnout are simply the state averages. All evidence indicates that the Negro turnout was higher. This would mean, for example, that less than a 40% increase of Negro registration would have changed the Georgia decision.

South Carolina--Goldwater, 311,144; Johnson, 219,613. Margin: 91,500. Estimated Negro vote: 90,300.

Again, more eligible Negroes are not registered (227,000) than are registered (144,000). Registration of 65% of those unregistered would have been required to change results.

V. Alabama and Mississippi show the impact of the race issue where disenfranchisement of Negroes is still relatively great.

Alabama--Goldwater, 454,313; Unpledged Democrats, 200,355. Margin: 254,000. Estimated Negro vote: 68,100.

Here, of eligible Negroes, only 110,000 are registered, compared with 370,000 who are not.

Mississippi--Goldwater, 359,693; Johnson, 53,063. Margin: 306,600. Estimated Negro vote: 21,200.

In this state, not more than 28,500 Negroes are registered. Another 394,000 are eligible, but unregistered.

VI. In Congressional races analyzed, the Negro vote was in some cases even more crucial to Democratic victories than in the Presidential race.

In Tennessee, Sen. Albert Gore defeated Republican Dan Kuyhendall by a margin of 73,500 votes. The estimated Negro vote was 153,300. Democrat Ross Bass defeated Republican Howard Baker for the U.S. Senate by an even smaller margin, 52,300. The estimated Negro vote was 157,900.

Sen. Ralph Yarborough in Texas defeated Republican George Bush by 343,100. The estimated Negro vote (again conservative) was 320,500.

In Georgia, Democrats drew comfort from election of two Atlanta Democrats to the U.S. House. Rep. Charles Weltner defeated Republican James O'Callaghan by 12,300 votes. The Negro vote was 32,100. Democrat James Mackay defeated Republican Roscoe Pickett by 15,760. The estimated Negro vote (conservative) was 14,600.

The Negro vote was the key to one Tennessee U.S. House race, a substantial part of victory in another. In the Ninth

District, Democratic George Grider defeated Republican Robert B. James by 11,700 votes. The Negro vote was at least 70,000. In the Fifth District, Democratic Representative Richard Fulton defeated Republican Bill R. Wills by 25,100 votes. The Negro vote was at least 18,000.

In the Second District of Louisiana, Democratic Representative Hale Boggs won over Republican challenger David C. Treen by 17,900 votes. The Negro vote was at least 25,000.

As said earlier, race was the controlling factor of the Presidential election in the Deep South. Whereas these states took some helpful steps toward a two party politics, including impressive statewide organization in Alabama and South Carolina, the principal showing was that when one party builds its appeal almost entirely on race the electorate will be polarized on that question. So intense was the rejection of the Democrats by large blocs of white voters that even strongly conservative Democratic candidates, e.g. Representative George Huddleston Jr. of Birmingham, were swept out of office. So intensely did Negroes reject the Republican Party that voting by them clearly accounted for the victory of some strongly conservative Democrats; among others, Representative Robert Casey of Houston owes his re-election to the Negro vote.

V-R guide file

If the normal closure is 01 that means you move the decimal point one place to the left.

Autauga County
2 variables
The number reads (Predicted) 2.2033855-01 move decimal point one place.
Then the Predicted Registration for that county is 22%

Observed (1958)
02
Would be 2%

So that if the third column were there the residual would be 20%

Barbour County

Predicted -9.500523-02

Wherever the last two digits are 02 you move it two places and that is the percentage.

Where the County numbers jump the meaning is twofold:

1. Less than 10% Negro population, or

2. No data available.

SOUTHERN NEGRO VOTER STATISTICS

STATE	Total Negro Voters as of 11/1/64	Increase Since 4/1/62	% of Eligible Negroes Regis-tered	% of Eligible Whites Regis-tered	% Negro of Total Regis-tered	% Negro of Voting Age Popula-tion	Presiden-tial Winner & Margin 1964		Unregis-tered Negroes of Voting Age
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		(8)
ALA.	111,000	42,700	23.0	70.7	10.4	26.2	BG	213,625	370,000
ARK.	95,000	26,000	49.3	72.9	13.2	18.4	LBJ	70,932	98,000
FLA.	300,000	117,500	63.7	84.0	12.0	15.2	LBJ	42,599	170,000
GA.*	270,000	94,500	44.0	74.5	16.8	25.4	BG	94,027	343,000
LA.	164,700	13,000	32.0	80.4	13.7	28.5	BG	122,157	350,000
MISS.	28,500	4,500	6.7	70.1	5.2	36.0	BG	303,910	394,000
N. C.	258,000	47,500	46.8	92.5	11.7	21.5	LBJ	175,295	293,000
S. C.	144,000	53,100	38.8	78.5	17.0	29.3	BG	93,348	227,000
TENN.	218,000	67,100	69.4	72.9	14.4	14.9	LBJ	126,082	96,000
TEXAS	375,000	133,000	57.7	53.2	12.5	11.7	LBJ	704,619	275,000
VA.	200,000	89,900	45.7	55.9	16.0	18.8	LBJ	76,704	237,000
TOTAL	2,164,200	688,800	43.3	73.2	13.0	22.4	LBJ	369,164	2,853,000

Released 12/15/64 by Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

*Voting Age 18

P.B. Commercial 10/31/63

Negroes Widening Quest For Elective Office in U.S.

NEW YORK (AP) — Negroes are widening their quest for elective office in the United States. They stand to make gains in the Nov. 6 balloting.

Connecticut will elect a Negro to state-wide office for the first time in the state's history. Each major party nominated a Negro for state treasurer.

California will have its first Negro congressman in another all-Negro contest.

New York and Massachusetts have Negroes running for state-wide office—New York for the first time.

Negroes, many of them incumbents, are running for local or district offices, such as assemblymen, in numerous states.

THE DEEP South state of Georgia is slated to have a Negro in its legislature for the first time in more than a half century.

Leroy Johnson, an Atlanta Negro attorney, won over three white candidates for the Democratic nomination to the state Senate in a newly delineated district. He will run in the general election against T.M. Alexander, a Negro who was unopposed in the Republican primary.

In Albany, Ga., scene of intermitent racial demonstrations, a Negro is seeking a city commission post for the first time in many years. He is Thomas C. Chatmon, owner of a beauty and barber supply firm, who finished second in a race with two white men and now will be a candidate in a run-off.

In Connecticut, Gerald A. Lamb, a dental technician, is running for state treasurer on the Democratic ticket, and William D. Graham, a lawyer, on the Republican. They were the first Negroes ever nominated for state-wide office in Connecticut.

Lamb is a native of Elizabeth City, N.C., and Graham is from Montgomery, Ala.

Also in Connecticut, Wildred X. Johnson, first Negro ever elected to the state legislature, is seeking his third two-year term as a state representative. He is a native of Dawson, Ga.

In California's 21st Congressional District in Los Angeles County, the Negro opponents for the House of Representatives are assemblyman Augustus F. (Gus) Hawkins, Democrat, and Herman Smith, an attorney, Republican. The district is heavily Democratic.

THREE NEGROES are assured of election to the California state assembly in all-Negro contests. Three will be a new high, compared with two at present. California has had at least one Negro in the assembly most of this century. Hawkins has held his post for 28 years.

James L. Flournoy, a Los Angeles Republican Negro, is running for one of four elective seats on the state Board of Equalization but is rated little chance of success.

New York's first Negro candidate for state-wide office is Edward R. Dudley, Manhattan Borough president, nominated by the Democrats for attorney general.

Dudley, born in South Boston, Va., faces an uphill fight against the incumbent, Republican Louis J. Lefkowitz, who is running on Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's ticket.

Negroes frequently are candidates for municipal, congressional and legislative posts in New York and often are elected.

In Massachusetts, Edward W. Brooke, a Negro, is the Republican candidate for attorney general. A poll of Bay State publishers, editors and political writers indicated he has a good chance to defeat Francis E. Kelly, his Democratic opponent.

Brooke, a lawyer, was Massachusetts' first state-wide Negro candidate two years ago when he ran unsuccessfully for secretary of state.

Arkansas Gazette 1-21-63

Theodore Sorensen, special counsel to the president, revealed at Washington that Mr. Kennedy would send to Congress soon a measure to insure and protect the voting rights of Negroes but declined to explain the proposal.

Vot. - Gen.

B'ham P-H
file General
regulation

Union Chiefs To Establish Vote Pushers

AFL-CIO Locals Would Have Committees

MIAMI BEACH, Feb. 20 (AP)—AFL-CIO leaders decided today to establish a nationwide system of voting overseers charged with insuring the greatest possible union member turnout at the polls in the 1964 elections.

The union chiefs approved a plan to name an agent or committee in each of the federation's approximately 60,000 affiliated local unions to conduct a continuing drive to make sure that union members, their wives, and adult children are registered and vote.

The decision was reached at an administrative meeting of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE), the federation's political action organization. It was stated that COPE operations ahead of the 1960 and 1962 elections were so successful they will be expanded on a permanent basis.

"We believe our work in getting our people registered, followed up by our get-out-the-vote efforts, was decisive in many close elections throughout the nation," said Roy Reuther, director of the 1962 get-out-the-vote drive. He is a brother of President Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers Union.

A spokesman said the AFL-CIO will campaign to change what he called restrictive and archaic registration laws effective in many states limiting registration opportunity only to daytime hours and hard-to-reach locations.

A major AFL-CIO objective in 1963 is to get sufficient states to ratify a pending constitutional amendment to outlaw poll taxes. The spokesman said election participation is lowest in poll tax states, only 25.5 per cent in Alabama.

Net

Reg. - Gen.

VEP
Ar Kansas Gazette
8-10-63

Croxton Group Okays Changes In Voting Law

Some minor changes in a permanent voter registration law proposed by Representative Hardy W. Croxton of Benton County were approved last night by the executive committee of the Committee for Voter Registration.

The Committee was organized by Croxton in June to promote the adoption of the law, either in the legislature or as an initiated act.

The bill would replace the poll-tax system with a free, permanent, one-time registration. It is designed to eliminate voting abuses that are common in Arkansas, such as the registration of dead and fictitious persons.

Significant Change

Perhaps the most significant change made last night was the extension of the proposed annual period for registration of new voters. The original period was January 1 to March 1; the new one is January 1 to May 1.

A shorter registration period that ended well before election time presumably would be favored by groups that wanted a small, stable number of voters. Groups that work to get out a larger vote, which meet with much of their success during the heat of a campaign, would prefer a longer registration period ending nearer the primaries.

A security provision added to the bill would require the state Bureau of Vital Statistics to notify the county clerk of each death in the clerk's county so that he could remove dead voters from the registration list.

Party Registration

The committee discussed the bill's provision for registration by party, which was a subject of some disagreement among members of the full Committee in June, and again reached no conclusion.

Croxton said he had no strong feelings about the matter but leaned toward party registration. The committee members weren't sure how the state's politicians, the voters and the Republicans might feel.

One view is that party registration would help the Republicans by encouraging them to hold their own primaries. Another is that it would hurt them individually by keeping them from voting in the Democratic primaries, which still are the only elections that mean anything in the selection of local and state officials. It's thought that the Republicans themselves don't know what they want.

Members Present

Members of the executive committee who were present at the meeting at the Albert Pike Hotel were Mrs. E. E. Elkins and Mrs. Joan Kurrus of the League of Women Voters; Miss Pauline Hoeltzel, Mrs. John Reid and Mrs. Byron W. House Jr. of the American Association of University Women, Bill Becker of the Arkansas State AFL-CIO and Representative Jim Brandon of Pulaski County. Members not present were W. M. Shepherd of the Arkansas State Chamber of Commerce, Forrest Rozzell of the Arkansas Education Association, George Ellison of AFL-CIO and Frank Gordon, who has been representing the state's Republicans (another Republican is to be added to the committee.)

A constitutional amendment that would outlaw the poll tax in the nation has been submitted to the state legislatures, and its eventual approval is expected.

Green
Voting Info

vep Arkansas Gazette 8-11-63

Attorney Says 'Vote by Mail' Way to Cure Election Evils

Kansas City, Aug. 10 (AP).—The old and revered American institution of voting needs a drastic overhaul to overcome election day apathy, says a Kansas City lawyer. His remedy: Voting by mail.

The plan devised by Phil A. Koury has attracted the attention of President Kennedy's Commission on Registration and Voter Participation. An outline was sent to the Commission this week.

The concept is this: A system of voting in the home that combines the use of the mail and the tabulation of returns by automatic data-processing at a vote center. Koury says his plan would have these advantages:

1. Weather would no longer be a factor in voter turnout.
2. There would be no long lines at the polls during peak hours to discourage potential votes.
3. The harried confusion of a voter faced with a lengthy list of candidates and issues would give way to deliberate consideration.

"There have been estimates that as many as 10,000,000 persons, healthy and otherwise qualified, were discouraged from or couldn't vote by absentee ballots in the 1960 presidential election because of obsolete registration and residence requirements," Goury says.

Theft Charged

The Honest Ballot Association in New York estimated 1,500,000 votes were stolen by one party or another and an equal number of voters were confused by the ballot and made disqualifying errors.

"In New York, five dollar bills were handed out within 50 feet of the polls," Koury said. "In Chicago payoffs were made from automobiles; in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., pages were missing from registration books; in Little Rock, the 1956 ballot listed 169 elective offices to be filled; in 1960, Denver voters decided seven proposed constitutional amendments and 95 candidates for 45 offices," Koury said.

Koury's Plan

Koury's plan would combine mechanical, legal and moral obstacles to tampering with the ballot.

Greatly simplified, this is how it would work:

The voter would receive his ballot on election day. He would have a certain number of hours—less than 24—to return it. At the vote center, the data processing machine would verify the ballot (possibly through a thumb print), check whether the voter is registered. It would then tally the vote and prepare a receipt. Any faulty ballot would be rejected and reviewed for machine error, voter error or illegal voting. As Koury envisions it, the marked ballot would reveal only to the machine how the vote was cast.

Green
Voting Info.

The Afro-American 8-31-63

Register and vote to change and improve status, Weaver

WASHINGTON

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, said today it is of major importance that colored Americans register and vote.

"The NAACP, with which I was formerly associated, has spent literally millions of dollars — millions of dollars collected primarily from colored peope — to carry on court action to get the right to vote," he stated in an interview today.

"It seems to me that if we are willing to put all this effort into getting the right to vote, it's equally important that we use that right once we have it."

* * *

DR. WEAVER said if one looks at the history of the people who came to America from foreign countries "one will find that, in city after city, it was the ballot which was the means of their entering most quickly into the mainstream of American life."

The Housing Administrator emphasized that effective participation in the political life of the community is a must for all people.

"And certainly today, as Government is becoming a much more vital factor in every facet of our lives as the imbalance between rural and urban areas is being corrected — giving urban areas a greater break in exerting their true influence upon state legislatures and the national legislature, it is incumbent upon colored people to register and vote in order to keep faith with themselves, and to be able to use this very effective machinery for changing and improving their status."

* * *

HE ADDED that as Americans, colored persons should do this because "they have an obligation to fulfill this function of citizenship."

When asked which of the four basic rights — equality of opportunity in education, in housing, in employment, and in voting did he consider to be the most important, Dr. Weaver said:

"Well, I think civil rights are indivisible. For example, equal access to housing — as important as it is, doesn't mean too much unless a man has equal opportunity to a job. And in our society if a man is going to have an equal chance to earn a good living, he has to have a good education and equal opportunity in education. And so it goes with all of these things.

* * *

"AND, OF course, one of the most effective instruments that we have to achieve these rights as Americans and as colored Americans, is the right to vote and the enthusiasm, the dedication and the energy to use that right."

Dr. Weaver said the civil rights legislation now pending before Congress is a very symbolic and important issue before us. He said this legislation is a first step "not only to break some of these institutional barriers that stand in the way of equality of opportunity, but also to demonstrate again, to Americans, to colored Americans, and to the world that our democracy is able to change, and is able to make more real the promises that it has been articulating for generations."

When asked what his agency had done to obtain equal housing for non-whites, Dr. Weaver said one of the first things he did was hire some qualified non-whites in responsible positions.

* * *

"THROUGH OU R new medium housing program, which was provided for in the Housing Act of 1961, we are assuring colored persons greater participation in urban renewal and in the housing program," he said.

He explained that the first step was the issuance of the President's Executive Order on Equal Opportunity in Housing on November 20, 1962.

"We are now implementing that order," he declared.

Green

General

Voting Info.

Baltimore World 9-7-63

THE TIP-OFF

By EMORY O. JACKSON

SELMA, Ala. — (SNS) — Flecks of change in education in Alabama appear in four broad areas.

Enrollment barriers in higher education cracked enough for three darker Americans to enter. A second institution of higher learning is due to slightly modify its enrolment under legal pressure.

Military bases in Alabama are updating their enrolling practices. A parochial school in Huntsville has widened its enrollment screening. Token changes are due in pupil admission in four Alabama cities.

Resistance is on hand, — strong, stubborn, and ugly. Change listens only to time which itself never waits even on the clock to move.

Here in this Black Belt City where there are two Negro - identified colleges, community leaders have been conducting a voter - registration campaign. The job is hard and the help scant. Voter - registration is not too exciting. For that reason the work is slow.

One of the civic stalwarts, Samuel William Boynton, passed May 18. He had served as president of the Dallas County Voters Legue. No successor has been named for the Voters League. He was born in Griffin, Ga., and received his education at Tuskegee Institute.

There are still two counties in Alabama where Negro citizens are totally disfranchised. They are Wilcox and Lowndes counties with each having more Negro than white citizens. No voter - registration program has been devised as yet to change this situation. Fear seems to abound among the Negro residents of these two particular counties, as well as in some of the other Black Belt counties.

Selma University which has a symbolic backing of 450,000 Negro Baptists in Alabama is struggling with a capital funds campaign. It is striving to improve so that it may reclaim its regional rating. How much influence and inspiration it can exert on stimulating thinking about voting, in building a Black Belt leadership which can function in voter - registration, is not known.

Successful voter - registration will depend largely on the skill and strength of community leadership. For most part the Black Belt is mainly rural. It is hard to develop or import leadership competent to work effectively in voter - registration.

One would expect to find organizations like the Parent - Teacher Association, units of the Alabama State Teachers Association, and the fraternal orders involved in voter-registration. In them is the power of organization, the prestige of names, and the cluster of dollars. There is little evidence that any of these organizations are doing as much as they could in the field of voter - registration.

Voter - registration needs to be the action program of every Negro - led organization. Too many of big organizations are not putting anything into the campaign to build the voters' lists. Any organization among the Negro group which is sitting down during these agonizing campaigns for new voters is letting not only the Negro group down, but the nation it seems to me.

Research 3-1

NY TIMES - 10-6-63

Democratic Committee to Test Negro Registration Plan Here

By RICHARD P. HUNT

A pilot program to register Negro voters for 1964 will be tested in Brooklyn tihs week with the help of the Democratic National Committee.

If it works well here, President Kennedy's political advisers are likely to use it next year in other Northern cities with large blocs of Negroes who do not usually vote.

The test will begin tomorrow, the first of five days for voter registration in the city. The hours for registration will be from 5:30 P.M. to 10:30 P.M. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, and from 7 A.M. to 10:30 P.M. on Saturday.

Because a system of permanent personal registration is in effect in the city, those registered and voted last year or in 1961 are not required to register again this year unless they have moved since the last time they voted.

Since the same rule will apply next year, the Democratic National Committee is interested in seeing that New Yorkers register and vote in the local elections this year. Those who do so will be qualified to vote in the 1964 Presidential election.

Professional politicians estimate that there are as many as 400,000 to 500,000 Negroes and Puerto Ricans in New York City who do not vote in national elections. They reason that if all of them can be brought to the polls, President Kennedy could carry the state.

In Brooklyn, however, the aim is more modest. It is estimated that about 125,000 Negroes of voting age live in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section, embracing the Sixth and 17th Assembly Districts.

The total registration in the two districts is now 40,287. This is 25 per cent fewer than the 55,668 who registered there for the Presidential election of 1960.

Also this week Manhattan Democrats under the direction of City Council President Paul R. Screvane will press a campaign to register Puerto Rican voters in the 26th, 29th and 30th election districts of the 14th Assembly District.

The pledge card technique will not be used in the Puerto Rican sections. There the plan is to check the Consolidated Edison Company's lists of electricity and gas customers against the registration lists, to [illegible] has not [illegible] will [illegible]

Continued on Page 28, Column 5

on those who have not done so.

Among other projects to stimulate registration, the Mayor's Mobile Information Unit will be sent to several districts as a branch central registration station. The emphasis is expected to be on Negro and Puerto Rican areas.

Several nonpartisan organizations will hold registration drives throughout the city during the week.

To qualify as a voter, a person must be a citizen who had lived within the state for one year, within the city for four months, and within his election district for 30 days by Election Day, Nov. 5. In addition, he or she must be at least 21 years old and be able to read and write English.

Green
Voting Info—
Now - Southern

Birmingham World

Get Out The Vote, Gloster Current Urges Americans

11-23-63

LAWTON, Okla. — Although "every effort will be made in 1964 to get Negro activists to tone down their militancy . . . (we must) press harder and still harder for justice until full victory is won," the NAACP Director of Branches said here this week.

Speaking to delegates to the annual meeting of the Oklahoma State Conference, Gloster B. Current stressed the importance of the ballot in the fight for full civil rights.

"Picketers must become recruiters of non-voters and direct them to the nearest place of registration. We must march to the ballot boxes next year," he said.

Citing two other areas of importance, Mr. Current called for the encouragement of more Negroes to run for public office as "one way to get out the Negro vote and to get more registered."

Mr. Current paid tribute to the Oklahoma City NAACP Youth Council whose five-year effort, under the guidance of Mrs. Clara Luper, succeeded in opening up public accommodations in that city and elsewhere in most of the state.

He also stressed the need for increased educational opportunities to take advantage of the "new opportunities in employment becoming available."

Birmingham World
11-23-63

Green
Voting General

JM

Why Do Millions Fail To Vote? New Report May Shed Some Light

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Was it apathy, economics, outdated voting laws or just plain laziness that kept 37.5 million Americans away from the polls in the 1960 presidential election?

A report being drafted by the President's Commission on Registration and Voting Participation hopes to answer this question next month.

The commission has been studying the phenomenon of the non voting citizen for the past seven months. It will present its findings to President Kennedy November 30. It has discovered, among other things, that the greatest percentage of nonvoters is in the 21-to-30 year age bracket and that Sundays or holidays, when the average voter is free, might be the best days to hold elections.

Kennedy, former President Dwight D. Eisenhower and many national leaders were deeply concerned by the fact that only 65 per cent of the electorate voted in 1960 and only 48 per cent went to the polls in the congressional tests last year.

Although the 1960 proportion was slightly better than the 1956 presidential election turnout, political experts said the voting percentages seemed to indicate that indifference has permeated the electorate over the past few decades.

Only recently, Eisenhower urged that state election laws be modernized. He said that what was needed was "a less complicated, more streamlined" voting system that would attract more voters to the polls and end one-party (Democratic) domination in Southern states.

Between 1940 and 1960, 11 states recorded decreases in the number of eligible voters who actually went to the polls.

In some Western states, such as Nevada and Colorado, the drop has been as much as 5 to 10 per cent. In 1920, Kentucky had a 71.2 per cent active electorate, compared with its 59.2 per cent voting record in 1960.

Contrast With Europe

In contrast to the United States voting record, there was a 90 per cent voting turnout in the Italian national elections this year and better than 80 per cent averages in Great Britain, Austria and West Germany. And even the one-party Soviet Union reported a record 99.95 per cent turnout in its 1962 election for deputies to the Supreme Soviet (parliament).

"Naturally, no free nation could ever hope to compete with the record of a totalitarian country," Donald G. Herzberg, staff director of Kennedy's commission, said. "But in a nation, such as the United States, where the principles of democracy can only be sustained by an active and interested electorate, we should be able to do a lot better."

When the President established the commission last March, he requested that special emphasis be placed on four areas: Laws which handicap registration and voting on the basis of economic status, residence and other factors; state registration procedures; absentee voting regulations; and, other reasons why qualified people fail to vote.

The commission has received countless letters, suggestions and complaints from citizens who have found voting impediments in their states. Unsolicited suggestions have ranged from giving away trading stamps to distributing "I-have-voted" buttons in an attempt to woo the American voter from his shell of indifference.

third of the states require voters to register more than a month before a national election. Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas still have poll taxes which must be paid anywhere from six months to two years before an election. Alabama, South Carolina and Mississippi require two years residence before a person can vote.

Richard M. Scammon, director of the Bureau of Census and commission chairman, said many state registration laws were vestiges of days when "buggy whips were a big industry and high button shoes the latest style."

"With modern methods of printing and record keeping," he added, "it is unreasonable to close registrations months before election day."

Scammon noted that Iowa, which has consistently had the nation's highest voter turnout, permits its citizens to register up to two days before an election.

Absentee voting regulations in many states, the commission has found, are a major voting hindrance for millions of businessmen, civil service employes, servicemen, college students and others who are out-of-state during an election.

All states except New Mexico and South Carolina have absentee voting laws but in many states, the commission said, compliance exceeds the patience and desire of the average voter. Also, many voters cannot afford to or do not want to pay the various registration fees or the few remaining state poll taxes.

Poll Tax Nears End

Proposals to eliminate several of these barriers are now before Congress. In addition, a constitutional amendment to outlaw the poll tax is only two votes shy of the 38-state majority needed for ratification.

Green
Voting Information

ADM TAX

May Shed Some Light

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Obstacles Varied

The commission's initial studies have revealed a variety of technical and procedural handicaps faced by voters in many states.

In New York, a resident who takes a vacation during an election, cannot vote by absentee ballot. In Texas, a person has to register nine months before an election in order to vote. In New Jersey, a resident moved across the street during an election period and found himself disqualified because he unknowingly had changed districts. More than 15 states still require some form of literacy test which is applied arbitrarily in some areas.

Herzberg argued that many state election and registration laws are outdated.

"Our country has increased its mobility greatly," he said. "We fly from New York to California, ocean to ocean in no time at all. We don't grow up and live in the same area we started in. Yet, our election laws are not taking this into account."

In a review of state laws, the commission has found that one-third of the states require voters to register more than a month before a national election. Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas still have poll taxes which must be paid anywhere from six months to two years before an election. Alabama, South Carolina and Mississippi require two years residence before a person can vote.

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Green
Voting Information
ADM TAR

Shriners In Mass Vote Registration Campaign In U.S.

AH World. 2-28-64

NEW YORK—A mass nationwide registration and voting campaign must be achieved throughout the country if we are to receive greater civil rights legislation, declared Thomas F. Poag, Imperial Potentate of the Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine (Prince Hall affiliation) in launching an all-out drive among members of the fraternal order for increased voter registration.

The Imperial Potentate, in New York to attend the Mardi Gras Ball of Medina Temple No. 19 at New York's Riverside Plaza, formally proclaimed March 1st to May 17th as Shrine Registration Period during which all members of the national order are urged to get their names and those of all eligible members of their families on the local registration rolls.

The drive is timed to highlight the tenth anniversary of the United States Supreme Court's decision historical May 17, 1954, school desegregation desicion by the Supreme Court and to show the Shriners deep concern for implementation of the decision in their local communities.

"The year 1964 will be one of the most important election years in the nation's history," added Mr. Poag, "and we want to be certain that every member of the nobility is doing his part towards advancement of civil rights and equal opportunity. In doing this we as Shriners must exert those constitutional guarantees we already have, one of the most important, the right to vote".

He further stated that if each Shriner would adhere to this edict, that by the 17th of May the nobility will have registered over 111,000 new voters. He made his comments at a reception prior to the Mardi Gras Ball given for him by the Impearial Council Officers of the state of Nek York at the offices o L. Joseph Overton, Imperial dvisor o the National Order.

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Voter Registration

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2/29/64

Burn Tower

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Voter Reg.
National

Microfilm Code No.
SERS Library

BALTIMORE
AFRO-AMERICAN
p 18
Date MAR 7 1964

Shriners open campaign to register all members

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Reg-Nat.

Microfilm Code No.
Suff-Gen
SERS Library

CHARLESTON GAZETTE
(W. Va.)
P. 3
Date MAR 9 1964
W. Va

VBP

Negro Not Using Weapon Of Vote, Publisher Says

The Negro's most potent weapon in his struggle for equality is his vote, but this political fact sounds so simple that many Negroes aren't convinced of it and don't vote.

This observation was offered by a Negro publisher from Ohio at a monthly meeting of the Charleston NAACP branch.

"There is no excuse for any Negroes who don't vote, and they are as much on the side of segregation as Eastlands and Southerners," declared William O. Walker, publisher of the weekly Cleveland Call and Post and director of industrial relations for Ohio.

"If your legislature fails to pass a civil rights bill, where is your remedy? It's at the polls," he said.

"If your school board won't integrate your schools, where is your remedy? You elect another board at the polls."

"It's so simple that it is hard to convince Negroes that it's the most potent weapon they have," he said.

* * *

WALKER REPEATEDLY stressed the importance of unity in the civil rights movement because "whether you are a millionaire or on the welfare roll you have one common goal to fight as long as America isn't ready to accept you as an American."

"We have to remember this: no matter how rich you are and no matter what is your attainment, America still regards you as a Negro," he said, adding:

"That's what Bill Russell of the Boston Celtics found out when he tried to buy a house. They accepted him as a great basketball player, but won't accept him as an American. That's what Ralph Bunche, found out, too. After receiving the Nobel peace prize, he couldn't join a tennis club."

Walker also attacked factionalism and those who belong to the "ain't ready yet" club. "Let us not divide ourselves in cliques and classes because we are bound together," he said.

* * *

"THOSE OF the 'ain't ready yet' club are so afraid our civil rights struggle won't succeed that they keep applying the brakes to impede our progress," he said. "I say to them, take the brakes off and let the movement take its own natural course."

"Time is valuable because our younger generations are growing impatient, and their rising cries for complete freedom now can't be held in check for so long," he concluded.

When he finished his talk, the audience gave him a standing ovation.

The program was sponsored by the Charleston chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity of which Walker is a member.

Voting - Gen.

The Democrat 3/23/64

Record Registration Drive Mounted

Democratic National Committee Chairman John M. Bailey announced today that the Committee has mounted a 1964 voter-registration drive which will be the most intensive ever attempted by the Democratic Party.

He said the drive is being directed by Matthew Reese of the National Committee staff.

In making the announcement Chairman Bailey said:

"A successful voter-registration drive is the key to victory in 1964 for President Johnson and all Democratic candidates throughout the nation on every level.

"The President's Commission on Registration and Voter Participation indicated the dire need for greater voter participation by our citizens.

"It also indicated that by far the most important psychological factor affecting an individual's decision to vote is his identification with a political party.

"It is our intention to insure with the cooperation of State, County and grass roots organizations that a saturation voter-registration campaign is conducted this year.

"The campaign is ambitious without precedent and the registration problem we face is without precedent as well."

Emphasizes Need

In emphasizing the need for the Voter-Registration Drive, Chairman Bailey cited the following statistics:

- Nearly 40 million or 36.1 per cent of the potential voters in the United States did not vote in 1960 for any candidate for President.
- If these potential Democratic voters had voted in 1960, John F. Kennedy would have won by a plurality of 15.5 million rather than 119,000.
- Since 1960 just under 10 million, or 9 per cent of the young people will have reached voter age by this election. They must be registered or their vote will be lost on Election Day.
- Each year [illegible] million or 19.8 per cent [illegible] zens move. Many of [illegible] to re-register in their new locale. Their vote is lost on Election Day.
- The estimated number of eligible voters in the general election of 1960 was 75 million. Best estimates indicate that little more than 66 million of the 75 million are at the present time still properly registered and eligible to vote this coming November.
- Of all who do not vote, surveys confirm that 7 out of 10 would vote for Democratic candidates, if they did vote.
- Less than one voter per precinct in addition to those votes cast in 1960 would have defeated John F. Kennedy in his bid for the Presidency.

"The job ahead is obvious," Chairman Bailey said, "Get Democratic voters registered and voting."

To this end in recent weeks, the Chairman has called several Voter-Registration Conferences in Washington.

In the months to come, regional Voter-Registration Conferences will be held to supplement the Washington Conferences.

The Women's Division under the leadership of Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Margaret Price, is co-ordinating its efforts and womanpower with the total registration program, as are the Young Democratic Clubs of America under the guidance of YDCA Vice President Edward Rosewell, recently appointed YDCA Voter-Registration Chairman.

Voting — National

Legislative Pol

Microfilm Code No.

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THE STATE
(Columbia, S.C.)
P. 1A
Date: MAR 26 1964

Rights Support Disrupts Meeting

By ROBERT McHUGH
Governmental Affairs Editor

Demands from the floor that South Carolina Negroes be recognized for their efforts in behalf of the Democratic party plunged the otherwise harmonious state convention into turmoil Wednesday.

A poised but determined lady delegate, Mrs. Albert Holt of Clemson, took the floor in an attempt to defeat a resolution praising the state's congressional delegation for its fight against the Civil Rights bill.

Before she had a chance to put her motion to the convention, she lost the floor on a parliamentary point and the 700 delegates shouted approval of a motion to adjourn.

MRS. HOLT, a delegate from Pickens County and the wife of a Clemson English professor who has been on the faculty for 17 years, took the convention and her own delegation by surprise.

The petite delegate, fashionably attired in a white suit, took the microphone in the center aisle and began:

"Just as a large percentage of our state's population is Negro, so is that same percentage of voting Negroes largely Democratic. Where are their delegates?" she asked the crowd, which included about a dozen Negroes.

"Is it not time we recognize the Negro leadership in our state and party and encourage it to participate in party affairs? By dragging our feet, are we not missing an opportunity to encourage first - class citizenship?

"And if the pending Civil Rights bill should be defeated or drastically watered down, we in effect will reap the results and I believe many of us fear those unhappy and unpleasant results.

"If we face responsibly the challenge before we have the Federal government cram it down our throats we could patch up the communication lines between ourselves and our Negro citizens.

"These are mostly practical reasons. But there are moral and Christian reasons also why I, and I hope, others cannot praise our representatives for their fight against President Johnson's Civil Rights bill."

MRS. HOLT THEN reminded the delegates that state Republicans last Saturday adopted a platform that said racial problems "are best handled in the quiet deliberation of people at the county and state level.

She added, "Oh, that we had adopted and implemented this sort of platform some 10 years ago. Since we did not, let us not join the Republicans and stay with them 10 years behind the times.

As various delegates around the convention floor began to shout their disapproval, she raised her voice to conclude by asking if it is not "bad taste to commend our Congressional delegation as a convention when this convention represents a minority of Demerybody in South Carolina.

She was about to move to table the resolution over the increasing shouting when State Rep. J. Fred Buzhardt of McCormick got the floor.

Buzhardt asked Convention President Jeff Bates if a vote had not already been taken on the resolution. Bates said the resolution had passed and ruled Mrs. Holt out of order.

A Negro delegate from Cheraw, Charles Cole, was attempting to get the floor when the motion to adjourn quickly carried.

Earlier, John Bolt Culbertson, Greenville lawyer and a former House member, had been shouted down in a similar appeal.

CULBERTSON, describing himself as a "Kennedy Democrat," said the party "cannot win without the Negro and labor vote."

He declared, "I'm in favor of equal rights for everybody in South Carolina. I believe the convention should recognize what the the Negro has done."

Culbertson made no formal motion and left the microphone as fellow Democrats shouted their disapproval.

Mrs. Holt after the convention had ended, was asked if she felt she had a fair and courteous hearing.

"I guess it was courteous" she said. "Or at least it would have been if I could have finished."

Reg - Nat.

Know the Issue Before Voting

If you aren't certain of the issue in dispute today, don't vote.

That's odd advice from a newspaper that consistently urges residents to become voters and voters to take every opportunity of exercising their right.

But what is being voted on today is a city ordinance, primarily designed for the additional control and regulation of the sale of alcoholic beverages. And this fact has taken a severe beating.

Any Columbusite who has ever toured the city's wilder sides knows that there are dives and honkytonks which survive despite the present laws. Many of these places will not be able to operate under the ordinance proposed today. Many liquor package stores fear their sales will be hurt by the ordinance.

Yet, the main opposition comes from those who are sincerely against the evils that excessive drinking can bring. Many of the supporters are also against those evils — and believe the proposed ordinance is a step toward more temperate use of alcohol and stricter control of its use by law.

The question of whether alcoholic beverages would be sold in Columbus was decided 26 years ago in an election on March 11, 1938. The vote was 2,088 for legal sale, and 477 against legal sale.

The decision today is merely an amendment to that one — an amendment that further extends the legal machinery.

It is designed to encourage temperance which should be the goal of all who fight the evils of alcoholic beverages.

Prohibition was rejected 4-1 in Columbus 26 years ago. That is not the issue today. The issue is a question of additional control.

Votes should be cast with the issue in mind.

5-27-64

Voting - Gen.

Voting- General

Detroit Free Press

4, 1964 On Guard for 132 Years Vol. 133—No. 276

THERNERS LOSE TEST NEGRO VOTE RIGHTS

House OK's Special Court

Anti-Bias Measure Enters Crucial Stage

From UPI and Chicago News Service

WASHINGTON—Southern Democrats Monday lost their first major floor attack on the Administration's civil-rights bill as the House began line-by-line voting on the controversial anti-discrimination measure.

The fate of the measure may determine whether Negroes will rely on laws and courts in their 1964 struggle for rights or return to marches and demonstrations.

On a non-record vote of 176 to 125, the House upheld a key provison permitting the ustice Deartment to demand appointment of special three-judge courts to try voting cases.

* * *

AN AMENDMcNT to kill the provison was offered by Rep. Edwin Willis (D, La.). He was joined by other Southerners in charging the Federal Government with an attempt at "court-packing" to assure a favorable ruling for Negro complainants.

The bill's supporters said the provison was necessary to speed consideration of voting suits in districts where a heavy backlog of cases exists.

Administration forces found some cause for concern in the vote. The first test of House sentiment on the bill. They lost the support of House Republican whip Leslie Arends, of Illinois; Rep. John W. Byrnes, of Wisconsin, chairman of the House GOP Policy Committee, and at least 20 other Republicans.

The three-court panel was one of several proposals in the bill aimed at thwarting discrimination in Federal elections. Others woud forbid the use of discriminatory tests or standards for registration or voting, and would establish a sixth-grade education as legal presumption of literacy as a voting standard.

* * *

DESPITE THEIR initial setback, Southern Democrats readied a series of other amendments designed to pull some of the teeth out of the bi, which would outlaw discrimination in most aspects of American life.

The House completed general debate on the measure Saturday and was expected to take a final vote by Feb. 12—Lincoln's Birthday—on whether to approve the entire bill and send it to the Senate.

Negro leaders' strategy in their campaign for civil rights will be shaped this year by what happens in Congress in the next few weeks.

Interviews with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., White House officials and legislative leaders leave little doubt that the fate of the omnibus rights bill is the key to the future.

The unknown factor in the 1964 picture is one of shape and direction: Will the negroes settle for the courtroom and the negotiating table as their arena, or will they return to the streets and the barricades?

The make-or-break character of the rights bill was indicated by Dr. King at the Atlanta headquarers of his Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

* * *

HE SAID that failure to pass the bill "could bring disappointment for the Negro that could lead to a dark night of social disruption."

"I think," he added, "it would lead to demonstrations on a scale we have never seen. It would cause many Negroes to lose faith in the legislative process."

Dr. King maintained that somber assessment even when he was asked asked whether city-by-city progress in employment, education and other areas of civil rights did not seem to be contributing to betterment of the Negro.

He acknowledged such progress, but added: "The bill is the key. No doubt about that. It is such a key to the solution of the problem that its failure to pass will bring the social disruption I referred to even though you might have pockets of progress in communities."

* * *

AS FOR WHAT form the disruption might take, King said demonstrations probably would break out spontaneously throughout the country, and would be "more difficult to control" than those of 1963.

At the White House, where Dr. King's estimates are obviously respected, the Atlanta pastor's view was reported and the reaction came in unequivocal brevity: "If this bill doesn't pass, the country will be in a turmoil."

This was the reaction of one of President Johnson's closest aides, who takes a special interest in civil-rights matters.

Thus the bill, which has now emerged from what was thought to be a perilous journey through the House Rules Committee, is the center of attention, hope—and concern.

QUESTIONNAIRE*

1. How many Negro teachers are employed in your county?_____
   (a) How many are registered voters?_____
   (b) How many of those registered have paid their poll tax, and thus qualified to vote? _____
   (c) How many have been denied registration in your county during the past five years?_____

2. Is there any organized plan to get Negro teachers to register?
   _____
   What is the plan and how effective has it been? _____
   _____

3. Do teachers appear to be reluctant to qualify for the ballot?___
   If so, does this reluctance seem to stem:
   (a) From lack of confidence that the ballot is an effective way to register dissatisfaction with conditions; _____
   (b) From apprehension that there will be reprisals; _____
   (c) From lack of knowledge about the potentiality of organized political action? _____

4. In the past year or so have teachers seemed to take a more active interest in registering and voting than they did previously?_____
   If so, to what do you attribute this changing attitude? _____
   _____
   _____

5. Is there any opposition from citizens of the community to teachers registering and voting? _____
   (a) Give cases to verify your answer. You may use back or separate sheet for your answer.

6. Do the laws of your county or state have any provisions which make it difficult for Negroes to register and vote? _____

7. How does one proceed to qualify for the ballot? _____
   _____
   _____

8. Is there a Board of Registrars? _____
   (a) How is the Board selected? _____
   (b) What is the length of term of office of Board members? _____
   (c) How often does it meet? _____
   (d) Is accommodation adequate for Negroes who appear for registration? _____
   (e) Are there separate facilities for Negro applicants? _____
   (f) What discriminatory practices are noted in the registration of Negroes? _____
   _____

You may use back or separate sheet for your answers.

*NOTE: Please return this questionnaire, after it is completed, to:
Mr. Wiley Branton, 5 Forsyth St., N.W., Rm. 206, Atlanta 3,Ga.

STATEWIDE REGISTRATION COMMITTEE-SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

1963 VOTER REGISTRATION AND CITIZENSHIP TRAINING REPORT FOR _____ COUNTY

1. Was there a county-wide or coordinated program established?
   Yes _____ No _____

   a. If so, under what name? _____
   b. If not, what organizations conducted voter registration?
   _____
   _____

2. Address of Registration headquarters _____
   a. Other headquarters, if any _____
   b. No. of office workers _____ Voluntary _____ Paid _____
   c. No. of Canvassers _____ Voluntary _____ Paid _____
   d. Name of Director _____Address_____

3. Dates of Campaigns - From _____, 1963 to _____, 1963

4. How was the campaign carried out? _____
   a. No. of persons serving in committees: Steering _____
5. Canvassing _____ Telephone _____ Trans. or car pool ____
   Baby sitting _____ Publicity _____ Other _____

   Estimated county population _____Negro _____ Tot. _____

6. Estimated Negro Registration _____Reg. in 1963 ____ Potential___

7. State who conducted citizenship training & give no. of students:
   _____
   _____

8. Remarks (Outstanding work, difficulties, complaints, suggestions, needs, recommendations, etc. Use reverse side if necessary.

   _____
   _____
   _____

Citizenship training _____

Signed _____Address_____

_____

1. Under what circumstances originally did you register to vote?

/_/ Result of a registration drive.

/_/ Friend or relation asked me to.

/_/ Wanted to vote for a particular candidate.

/_/ Did so on my own initiative because I wanted to vote.

/_/ Other _____

_____

2. Why have you not voted during the past three years?

/_/ No meaningful choice of candidates.

/_/ Just didn't have time.

/_/ Didn't see how it would do me any good.

/_/ Other _____

_____

VEP-3

Date _____

State _____ City _____ County _____

Age _____ Occupation _____ Male ☐ Female ☐

1. Are you registered to vote? Yes ☐ No ☐

If Yes - Do you vote? Yes ☐ No ☐

Do you feel it does you any good? _____

_____

_____

If you don't vote - why not? _____

_____

_____

2. If you are not registered to vote -

Do you think you could do yourself any good by registering?

Yes ☐ What good? _____

_____

_____

No ☐ Do you think people should have something to say about who runs things in their county?

_____

_____

_____

Are they running it the way you think it should be run?

_____

_____

_____

This questionnaire is submitted to you with the sincere hope that you will answer each question as honestly and accurately as you can. While name and address are made a part of this form, you are assured that the information that you supply will be held in the strictest confidence, and that it will not be used in any way to reflect unfavorably upon you or the community that you describe.

Name_____ Age_____ Class standing _____

Address _____
County City or Town Street or Route

Discussion of the subject of registering and voting in my community is:
_____ never heard _____ seldom heard _____often heard

Attitude of the white community toward Negro voting:

____encouraged ____reluctantly accepted ____ignored ____discouraged

What seems to you to have been the greatest influence on the Negro people of your community causing them to register?

_____

_____

What seems to you to have been the greatest influence on the Negro people of your community causing them <u>not</u> to register?

_____

_____

The following persons have worked at trying to get Negro people registered in my community:

Name	Business or Occupation	Address

The following organizations have worked at getting Negro people registered in my community:

The following organizations seem to be the largest and most influential organizations in my community, whether or not they have worked on registration and voting:

Name of Organization	President or Member

The three largest churches in the community:

Names of Churches	Pastors

Date _____ Worker _____.

Location _____.

No of contacts who were reg'd & who had voted during past 3 years	No of contacts who were reg'd & who had not voted during past 3 years	--and who went to registrar's office at time of contact	--and who promised to go to registrar's office later (Show name & address)	Contacts who were not registered & who agreed to register at a later date	No of contacts who were not registered & who registered at time of contact	No of contacts who were not registered & were not interested in registering
			Name _____	_____		
			Address _____	_____		
			Phone _____	_____		

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: _____

Period covered by this report: From _____ to _____

Person reporting _____

_____
Street Address City County State

Date submitted: _____

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies: _____

_____
Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass _____

Number instructed at home _____

Number instructed at clinics _____

Number instructed other places _____ a. Specify places _____

_____

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week _____

Number successfully registered by this project this week _____

Number denied registration in this project this week _____

a. Reason for denial _____

_____

Number contacted by other means _____

a. Specify means _____

Number refusing to participate _____

a. Reason for refusing to participate _____

_____

Number of persons successfully registered since the start _____

_____

Number of workers in the campaign _____

Remarks _____

_____

_____

_____

Editorial - NYTimes Apr. 2, 1962

The Right to Vote Is Basic

In a democracy the right to vote is almost the most important right an individual can have, for if he cannot vote he has no easy and peaceable way of defending his other rights. When the Supreme Court decides that reapportionment within the states is a matter of Federal concern, it is also defending the individual whose ballot has been diluted and impoverished. When the Kennedy Administration uses its Executive power, as it has done, to protect civil rights, it deserves credit—and gets it from such organizations as the Southern Regional Council.

The council, which includes white and Negro members, believes that the Administration's work in this field is comparable in importance to the Supreme Court's school decision of 1954. This may be an exaggerated estimate; but there can be no doubt that this Administration has made major advances in civil rights.

The Regional Council is now planning to continue work on its own initiative. It has enlisted several other private organizations in this field and has secured foundation grants totaling $325,000. This money it will use in a concerted registration drive in ten Southern states. In these states, ranging from Virginia to Texas, about 60 per cent of the white inhabitants of voting age are registered, but only 30 per cent of the Negroes.

A candidate running for office in any constituency, North or South, does not willingly offend any recognizable and respectable element in the population. He may be against sin, but he thinks twice before he comes out against any specific race. The Negro will receive more consideration if he registers and takes his opinions and reactions to the polls.

Sou. Reg. + Vot.

Editorials

Sou. Leg. + Voting

". . . No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States . . ." **14th AMENDMENT, U.S. CONSTITUTION**

"If you have cowardice or fear in your heart you had better resort to violence. It takes a brave man to be non-violent."
PRIME MINISTER JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

This Campaign Must Succeed

With astute Arkansas attorney Wiley Branton as its guiding mentor, a massive two-year voter registration campaign was launched in Atlanta last week.

Two things differentiate the new drive from previous efforts.

One is that the five leading organizations — the NAACP, CORE, Urban League, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and the Southern Leadership Conference — have combined forces to promote the effort.

The second is that a total of $325,000 in foundation money has been poured into the coffers of the Southern Regional Council, earmarked specifically to inspire voter registrations, with pledges of additional appropriations if needed.

* * *

THERE IS MUCH work to be done.

The U.S. Civil Rights Commission in its enlightening report last week estimated that there are some five million colored persons of voting age in the Confederate states still unregistered.

If the 42.3 colored per cent of Mississippi's population were on the registration books, that state's James O. Eastland, the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, would not dare sit on the nomination of U.S. Appellate Judge Thurgood Marshall as he is presently doing.

If more than 13.7 of Alabama's 800,000 colored citizens of voting age were registered, no federal law suit would be needed to remove the words "white supremacy" from the official Democratic ballot.

If more than 23.0 per cent of Virginia's 700,000 colored residents of voting age had their names on the registration books, the segregationist machine of Sen. Harry Byrd long ago would have been swept out of power.

* * *

A SIMILAR CHANGE in registration patterns in other Confederate states would bring hasty ends to the careers of many red-necked politicians whose only qualification for office is their leather-lunged ability to shout their bitter hatred of colored people.

Significantly, the new project enjoys the unqualified endorsement of both the Democratic and Republican national committees.

Blessed with unlimited funds, the evident determination of the Federal Government to end voting disfranchisement and the crusading verve of Wiley Branton, the campaign cannot fail.

It might well fan the winds of change now gently blowing in the South into a revolutionary hurricane.

Abe's Feeble Gesture

This Ad . . . . . " these

in Louisana and other Southern states to abolish racial segregation in its schools is particularly disappointing

Capit
Spotlic

By Dan

WASHINGTON (NNP
Some called it "propaga
and "timely politics;" ot
labeled it "window dress
and "voter - bait" —
whatever it was, the Ke
dy Administration wo
overtime last week in se
its civil rights record to
press.

Vice President Lyn
Johnson, chairman of
President's Committee
Equal Employment Op
tunity, got the ball ro
April 2, when he briefe
debriefed) newsmen
press conference in the
Department.

Mr. Johnson let it be
that JFK regime had:

(1) Induced 52 firm
more in the offing) to
"Plans for Progress"
ments promising non
crimination in the hiri
upgrading of personne

(2) Invited a number
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ference in mid-day de
to produce workable id
improving unskilled w
so they become prod
and available for hire.

(3) Succeeded in "
ering" a number of t
and qualified colored p
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easing them into bette
ing, more highly skille
(among them, former
senger John Duncan,
of two academic de
now a D.C. Commissio

(4) Refuted charge
his committee had
sured" federal agenci
promote and upgrade c
workers to jobs for
they are not qualified

(5) Worked diligentl
hind the scenes in b
integration to hotels in
ton, Texas, two week
(A leading local white
man teamed up with
Taylor Sr., retired
insurance broker and
to assist the gover
efforts.)

(6) Notified (thro
Urban Renewal Adm
tion) the 539 local
involved in the fede
sisted program of
newal that all cont
developers for pr
must require

Atlanta Constitution

4/28/62

Votes Can Win What Cannot Be Taken

The Negro student movement that organized here nearly two years ago to press sit-ins, and later freedom rides, is now holding a conference at the Interdenominational Theological Seminary to discuss its future direction.

That direction, happily, is not toward more demonstrations, but toward the quieter, more orderly and more lasting achievement of voter registration throughout the Deep South.

That campaign is beginning, rightly enough, at a time when Southern senators are assuring Congress that literacy tests are not intended to be used for racial discrimination.

We do not understand how this new Negro movement to exercise all citizens' right to the ballot can be viewed as "another phase of the continuing attack on this region," which is what the Charleston News and Courier calls it.

The vote is the basic civil right. From it flow the others. With it comes steady progress in all fields. Through it democracy functions in peace and order.

We are glad to see the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, sponsors of today's meeting, and its allied groups now turning to the polls instead of the streets.

* * *

Editorials

The Virginian-Pilot

Established November 21, 1865

Page 4 Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia Wednesday, May 30, 1962

Paradox of 'the Negro Vote'

One of the crueler paradoxes in the Negro's struggle for individual dignity is his inclination to segregate himself as a voter. The topic is important just now. For whether "the Negro vote" will be cast *en bloc* in the City Council election of June 12, as it so regularly has been cast of late, is a question on which the outcome of the contest may turn.

This situation may be flattering to the Negro leadership. But it is not to the Negro men and women who are counted upon to fall in line.

* * *

The history of bloc voting has been a persistent brake to the Negro's civil progress. In the 'Seventies, 'Eighties, and 'Nineties, Southern Negroes voted in large numbers. Their ballot was born of Reconstruction but survived it by many years. White leaders of the opposing parties accepted the Negro vote and encouraged it in those decades.

It is to the credit of no one that the white political captains either dominated the Negro vote, as if by right, or else collected it through bargain. A period of political excesses and racial violence led to the Negro's being politically neutralized by disenfranchisement measures adopted throughout the South about 1900. Then rose the Jim Crow walls.

Humanistic forces ever since have been battling for a restoration of the Negro's civil rights. They did not make much headway until the New Deal years. World War II and the Negro's place in it abroad and at home gave force to the crusade. World events, economic and sociological change, and national politics at last have resulted in a dramatic incline in Negro suffrage all over the country, including most of the South.

The battle was not waged to recreate of the Negro people a voting machine and thereby advance the polarization of the races. It was waged, rather, in behalf of Negroes as persons. Yet it was made all the harder for the Negroes and their friends by white supremacists who insisted that Negroes were incapable of rising above a racist view and could be expected to vote only as a class.

Unfortunately, "the Negro vote" indeed is becoming a political fact. It is ironic that the Negro leadership, which with good cause detests any stereotyping of the Negro individual, himself fashions the stereotype of the Negro voter.

* * *

Why must there be "the Negro vote" in Norfolk? What issue is so attractive to the Negro that he may choose to segregate himself for it?

We would like to think that the issue for Negroes is the issue for all the people—white and black, Catholic and Protestant and Jew, management and labor, seafarer and landsman and airman. We would like to think that the issue is experience and integrity of officials, continued progress of the city, work enough to support families, decent places to live and a healthy environment, and an improved opportunity for all our children.

Anyone who calls upon a white person to vote a certain way because of his race practices bigotry. Does one who urges Negroes to vote by color deserve a prettier phrase?

Sou. Reg. + Vot.

Campaign For New Voters

Birm. World 7/11/62

Sun. Reg. + Vot.

A walking rally for registration should have some advantage over these gusty halls-of-talk rallies. If there must be these oratorical contests for voter-registration stimulation, let them be early in the morning when the weather is cooler.

Unless applicants for the ballot can be inspired to present themselves for voter-registration, little will be accomplished. We believe that a sunrise rally for new voters staged in the open air of each of the low-cost housing projects would be more meaningful than some of these halls-of-talk rallies. We have been worn down with too many hot air meetings and too few field meetings where the voter-registration promoters can see and meet the people.

Non-voters should not have to wait for anyone to urge them to try to help themselves. Getting and properly using the ballot is one of the many ways one can help himself. Yet urging, much of it, must be done. These urgers of voter-registration can not be too effective unless they conduct door-to-door campaigns and also conduct clinics on heels. To do this the community and neighborhood leaders must assume their responsibility.

This load of voter-registration leadership is distressingly heavy. It is made difficult by the apathy of non-voters and the obstacles erected by selfish and fearful politicians. But his burden of leadership must be shouldered and the barriers blasted away. This battle for the ballot can be won if the soldiers of suffrage stay on the battlefield, never yielding, never retreating, and never getting weary. This campaign for mass registration of voters must go on, and be won.

Pine Bluff Commercial
10/16/62

James Marlow's The World Today

Negro Voting Power to Increase

WASHINGTON (AP) — The explosion at Ole Miss—while dramatizing the Negro's struggle for equal rights and opportunities in the South—is only one more episode in a painful book far from ended.

The Southern Negro has been making some progress toward his goal. He still has a long way to go. White resistance to treating him as an equal crumbles slowly.

And, just because it does, what happened in Mississippi is in the long view just one more roadblock removed on a long march.

The riots and murders at the University of Mississippi, over admitting just one Negro to one state public school, comes when the United States is trying to act as friend to the newly free but recently colonial Africans.

HOW DOES THIS look to the rest of the world? C.L. Sulzberger of the New York Times, writing from Athens, says that in effect Southern treatment of Negroes is America's own form of colonialism.

The American State Department, which has to try to impress Africans and Asians with the goodwill and enlightenment of the United States, might wish the white resistance would collapse with its defeat in Mississippi.

BUT IT WON'T. The defeat was single and not total. The resistance there will continue, even if without bloodshed. It demonstrated one thing only.

That if a state defies a court order, as Mississippi did in trying to keep James H. Meredith, a Negro, from registering at Ole Miss, the federal government will use all its power to smash the resistance.

The example of the fiery defeat at Ole Miss will hardly affect the quieter forms of Southern resistance which for years has been delaying equal treatment of Negroes.

IN ALL OF THIS there is a double irony.

The Supreme Court has ruled it unconstitutional for a Negro to be kept out of any American public school because of his race. This means the Negro has a constitutional right to admittance.

It might seem therefore to a foreigner that the Negro should be able to enjoy his rights at once, since the Constitution guarantees them.

But the longer Negroes have to wait to get into white schools —or for other rights, like voting —the longer they are denied the right, and only because Southern whites, out of prejudice, wish to deny them.

THEREFORE THOSE who urge a very slow approach to the whole problem are actually suggesting that the Negro citizen be patient about wanting those rights which under the Constitution and the Supreme Court interpretation of it belong to him.

This is hardly persuasive to the Negro. Nevertheless, because of the very nature of the American political system in which men seek to be elected to office, eventually the Negro in the South will have a tremendous voice.

HE'LL HAVE IT only when Negores everywhere in the South can vote — and do vote — as freely as white men. Progress is being made in this field, too, but, despite efforts of the Kennedy administration, that also is very slow.

White politicians who now advocate segregaton will in the end, in areas where the Negro vote can defeat or elect them, have to seek the Negroes' help and promise benefits to get it.

Dow Reg. + Vot.

Finds many illegal roadblocks in path toward ballot freedom

Afro American Jan 5, 1963

By ADOLPH J. SLAUGHTER

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Colored citizens in the South are eventually going to vote, but their trek to the polls is beset with irritating and illegal roadblocks.

Four of the major problems in the Federal Govenment's efforts to achieve greater voter registration in Southern states were outlined, here, recently, by John Dear, first assistant to Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall, chief of the civil rights division of the Department of Justice.

Dear, formerly a practicing attorney in Wisconsin, spoke at the final session of the 16th annual conference of the National Association of Intergroup Officials (NAIRO).

He said "economic intimidation," "using state criminal processes to intimidate," "freezing," and "delay," by court officials of the South, were hampering the efforts of the Federal Government, but he predicted progress at an accelerated rate.

* * *

THE OFFICIAL gave a detailed and almost unbelievable account of the preparation involved in the presentation of a voter registration case before a Southern local court.

The government is moving on a "county-by-county" basis, said Dear, who pointed out that in 1960 the government was involved in court cases in only two counties in the South, but today is fighting for Negro voter registration rights in more than 10 different counties throughout the South.

Between 20 to 25 U. S. attorneys are scattered throughout the South, Dear explained, and most of their time is spent walking and talking to colored persons — and whites—whose testimony is eventually used in trial cases in court.

The importance of this process, however, was emphasized by Dear who explained that Southern voters of color, in order to know and feel secure that the Federal government [illegible] protect them against [illegible] violation of local [illegible] must see and talk to [illegible]

Many [illegible] who have been [illegible] off their farms or have lost their jobs because they attempted to register, have been arrested

(Continued on page 2)

on trumped up charges in various towns.

* * *

"FREEZING," DEAR explained, was where white registration officials have told government officials they intended to comply and admitted they have wronged the would-be voter of color, and stated they would allow no one to register unless they met the stringent qualifications.

But investigation disclosed that at the time the "freeze" was placed into effect, 95 percent of the whites were all registered and less than 2 percent of the colored people.

"Colored people must know that the federal law is going to be enforced," said Dear, "and the only way they can be convinced is to see us out in the communities."

"Colored citizens have to be encouraged to register," continued Dear, "nothing helps more when they know something is being done."

Dear spoke in place of Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall, who was unable to appear at the conference. The session at which he spoke was charged by Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP.

Reg. Southern

file 6a
Research

Staff. South

Sou. Reg. & Vot.

J.M.

New Orleans Times Pic 3/24/63

Rise in Total of Voters Found Higher in South

Negroes Reported Voting Democratic Ticket

By EDGAR A. POE
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON — The Saturday nights of the yesteryears, when the southern Negro came home with a sack of corn meal, a slab of salt pork, a bucket of molasses and a couple of plugs of chewing tobacco, are gone.

He is driving home in a pretty slick looking automobile, and many thousands of them are going to the polls and voting on election day.

There are some 9,000,000 Negroes in the 11 southern states. As more of them vote a handful are being elected to local offices, and many of them are accepting leadership of their race.

The Republican National committee in a recent report prepared by its research division has pointed out some significant voting trends in the Southland.

VOTE RISES IN SOUTH

In the 1962 "off year" elections the Republican national committee said its research showed that 2,600,000 more persons voted in the Southern states than had voted four years earlier in the "off year" elections.

"This figure is 77 per cent above the level of 1958, compared to an increase of 3,000,000 or seven per cent outside the south," said the summary report with supporting tables. "Of the total national increase of 5,600,000 votes, nearly 47 per cent was registered in the Southern states."

Only Virginia, where the south begins, showed a decline in the number of voters. Thus, in 10 of the Southern states there was an increase of the voting age population that went to the polls on election day, and in nine of these the increase was by more than six percentage points as compared with 1958.

The GOP took credit for a substantial part of the increased participation in Dixie, and rightfully so, because of the accelerated Republican effort. In last November's general election the Republicans contested the Democrats in 57 congressional districts, or more than half of the districts. In 1958 there were only 23 Repubican congressional candidates running in the south.

NEGROES VOTE DEMOCRATIC

The increased Negro vote in the south apparently means more votes for the Democrats in the once-solid south. It has been an accepted fact that a substantial majority of the Negroes in the large cities of the north and west have been voting Democratic since the era of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

There are dozens of suits filed by the Department of Justice pending in scattered counties and parishes of the southland that are designed to ease the way for more and more Negroes to register.

Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson has contended for years that if more and more Negroes were allowed to vote, the matter of public school desegregation would come naturally.

Meantime, the overwhelming majority of Negroes registering and voting in the south is in the urban areas. Also in counties where the percentage of Negroes is small, more Negroes are likely to vote.

LOUISIANA FOURTH

The Republican party report showed that South Carolina had the greatest turnout in 1962 (percentage of voting age population) of any state in the Union compared with 1958. South Carolina had an 18.8 per cent increase followed closely by Kentucky with 18.5 per cent. Texas was third with an increase of 13.1 per cent, and Louisiana fourth with 12.6 per cent.

The increased Republican efforts in the South, plus some contributing circumstances, resulted in an increase from 606,000 votes in 1958 to 2,084,000 in 1962, a growth of 244 per cent. The Democrats increased their vote by 41 per cent from 2,800,000 in 1959 to 3,900,000 in 1962. The Democratic vote increase of 1,100,000 over the four-year period represented more than the entire amount of the national Democratic vote increase, according to the report issued by the Republican National Committee in Washington.

The Republicans had some congressional candidates running in every southern state except anti-New Frontier Mississippi. No major GOP gains were made in the Magnolia State. In three southern states — North Carolina, Texas and Virginia — Republicans won 40 per cent or more of the total vote cast in 1962. In Alabama, Florida and Tennessee the Republican percentage exceeded 33 per cent.

In Alabama Sen. Lister Hill came within about 7,000 votes of losing to a Republican challenger. The crisis at the neighboring University of Mississippi apparently hurt the Democrats in Alabama to some extent.

"When the returns from the 11 southern states are separated from those of the remainder of the country," said the Republican National Committee, "it can be seen that the shift toward Republicans since 1960 outside the South was a modest increase of 1.2 percentage points, whereas in the south the increase was 12.5 percentage points.

". . . In the South, the Republican vote among Negroes generally declined, when compared with the returns of 1958 or those of 1960 . . . The returns from Texas, Alabama, and South Carolina indicate lopsided pluralities for Democratic candidates in Negro areas."

After analyzing the 1962 elections in the urbanized areas of Texas (governorship), Alabama (Senate), and South Carolina (Senate), the GOP report said:

"These returns do not support the thesis that those who vote Republican in Dixie are the white southerners who are strongly antagonistic to Negroes. . .

". . . The two party system is now a reality in large parts of the South."

file gen research

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

J.M.

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these are our figures!

CHATTANOOGA TIMES

p. 14

Date: MAY 17 1963

Negro Registration

146

Among the Southern states, Tennessee has by far the highest percentage of eligible Negroes registered to vote. The figures, which remain a basic index to race relations despite other, more spectacular manifestations, are as follows:

Tennessee	45.8%
Florida	36.8
North Carolina	35.9
Arkansas	34.0
Louisiana	27.8
Texas	27.0
Georgia	26.8
Virginia	23.9
South Carolina	22.9
Alabama	22.9
Mississippi	13.4
	5.3

And in Tennessee, the high voting percentage is both a result and, as far as political leadership is concerned, a cause of moderation.

Sou. Reg. & Vot.

Suffrage South

Arkansas Gazette
7-1-63

Negro Vote Drive Recruits 115,000, Branton Reports

Dayton, O., June 30 (UPI).—An 11-state drive conducted by the nation's major civil rights organizations has added more than 115,000 Negroes to Southern voter registration lists in a year, the drive's director said today.

The figures were announced by Wiley A. Branton, executive director of the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council after his appearance here before the annual convention of the Congress of Racial Equality.

(Branton, a lawyer at Pine Bluff, Ark., until he accepted the voting drive assignment at Atlanta, is the attorney for the plaintiffs in the Little Rock School desegregation case. He reported today that the drive had scored a "significant success" at Little Rock.)

Branton said the task had been accomplished by hundreds of field workers "despite apathy on the part of many Southern Negroes, intimidation from segregationists and a lack of full co-operation from the federal government."

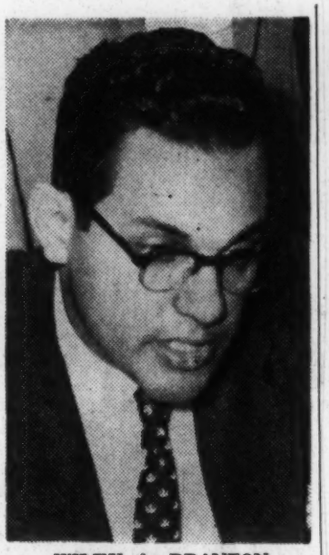
Another 25,000 Negroes who would have been purged from registration lists retained their voting rights through the Project's efforts, Branton said, while "uncounted thousands" of Negroes registered for the first time without the aid of Project workers.

Only 1,500,000 of the 5,000,000 eligible Negroes in Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama and Virginia are registered, he added.

"As more and more Negroes and thinking whites get to the polls, men like [Senator Allen] Ellender, [Dem., La.] [Missippi Governor Ross] Barnett, [Alabama Governor George] Wallace and other racists will be driven from office," Branton predicted.

"Politicians respond to the demands of voters. The more active the Negroes become in politics, the more responsive office-holders will become to Negroes."

Branton's preliminary report covered the period from April 1, 1962, when the Project was established, to March 31, 1963. The project's funds will run out in October, 1964.



WILEY A. BRANTON

Six Co-ordinators

Six Project staff members working out of an Atlanta office co-ordinate field work being done by CORE, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee, the National Urban League and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Although the Project originally was established at the urging of the Justice Department, which reportedly believes that Negro voting power will lead to desegregation in other fields, Branton was sharply critical of the Kennedy administration's co-operation with voter registration workers.

"Although they have filed hundreds of suits, they have not gone far enough," Branton said. "They must file more suits, follow them up vigorously and provide much-needed protection from violence and intimidation for our people and those who attempt to register.

"Why is it that when a bank is robbed in Mississippi, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has men on the scene in two hours, but when our people are illegally jailed and beaten it takes them two days or longer?" he asked.

Mississippi Difficult

Signaled out as the most dificult area in which the project is currently operating was the Mississippi Delta, which Branton called "literally a hellhole."

Branton added that significant successes also had been scored by the project in Chattanooga, Nashville, Knoxville and Memphis, Tenn.; Huntsville, Ala.; Miami, Orlando, St. Petersburg and Clearwater, Fla.; Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Savannah, Ga.; Sumpter and Charleston, S. C., and Rocky Mount, Edenton and Durham, .N. C.

~~News Release~~
~~VEP~~

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Negro Voters

Southern Registration Campaigns Encounter Widespread Indifference

White Obstructionism Also Holds Back Gains; Negroes See Help From U.S. Suits

'Nitty-Gritty' in Tennessee

By BURT SCHORR
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Seated on a shady doorstep facing Hernando Street in Memphis, 33-year-old Negro factory worker Clover Miller expresses little interest in a Negro voter registration campaign. "I don't know if I want to register," he says. "I never got around to it before."

Near Plaquemine, La., on a lane of weatherbeaten but tidy Negro residences within sight of the Mississippi River levee, barefooted Mrs. Fellonease Mumphrea takes time from supervising the chores of a dozen children and grandchildren to listen to a teenage registration canvasser. "I'm afraid of messing with voting," she says, confiding a nearly insuperable handicap in a state with difficult registration hurdles: "I can't read or write."

Such attitudes are receiving considerable attention these days as civil rights and Negro civic organizations mount the most concerted voter registration drive ever undertaken in Dixie. For despite a summer of anti-segregation ferment, voting canvassers are discovering there is a deep sociological gulf to cross before they can achieve any significant increases in Southern Negro balloting strength.

Overcoming Inertia

"Inertia in the Negro community is one of our biggest problems," comments the Rev. Andy Young, program director for Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). "Everything controlled by whites from the press on down reinforces that inertia. We're just beginning to get a head of steam."

Statistically, the potential for Negro political effectiveness is greater in the South than in other parts of the nation. Negroes comprise nearly 35% of the total population in 10 former Confederate states (excluding Texas), against 10.5% for the U.S. as a whole.

But the Southern Regional Council, an Atlanta-based biracial organization, recently estimated that only 30% of Dixie's [illegible] mately 5 million voting-age Negroes [illegible] registered. The figure is rising, and the approach of the 1964 Presidential and Congressional races should increase it further—but hardly enough to match the 60% of the South's 17 million voting-age whites who are registered. And if Negro registration does increase substantially, whites can be expected to register and vote in greater numbers, too.

Nevertheless, "the most important step a Negro can take is in the direction of the ballot box," says Rev. King. Negro voters already have helped elect racially moderate mayors in Atlanta and Birmingham and moderate Congressmen in certain Southern districts. More of them, Negro leaders think, could further weaken resistance of Southern Senators to civil rights bills, make Dixie legislators more inclined to support welfare legislation, and sweep outspoken segregationists from many Southern city halls, county courthouses and state capitols.

Speeding the Drive

So canvassing of unregistered Negroes is expanding rapidly. The Southern Regional Council is coordinating efforts of five Negro rights agencies through a Voter Education Project (VEP), financed with [illegible]

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Speeding the Drive

So canvassing of unregistered Negroes is expanding rapidly. The Southern Regional Council is coordinating efforts of five Negro rights agencies through a Voter Education Project (VEP) financed with more than $500,000 in grants from several Northern foundations. VEP is supporting 27 local registration campaigns across the South, a dozen more than last year. The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), one organization getting VEP help, reports 56 staff members and full-time volunteers at work on Southern voting projects. Last summer it had only four.

The drives face much white resistance. In southwest Georgia, three Negro churches used for registration workshops were burned last winter. In Mississippi, VEP says it counted more than 30 acts of violence and intimidation against Negroes interested in registration between January 1961 and March 1963. Mississippi also publishes names of registration applicants; Negroes say this makes it easy for white employers to find and fire Negro workers who want to vote.

Even in areas where U.S. Justice Department surveillance has made whites wary of flagrant discrimination, subtle intimidation is still prevalent. "Negroes find it difficult to face white officials, especially unfriendly ones who call them 'girl' or 'boy,'" says a young registration leader in Savannah, Ga. "Sometimes, even though they know how to read the words in the literacy test, they stammer and are disqualified."

Deep-Rooted Apathy?

But more difficult to deal with than white obstructionism is the apathy expressed by Mr. Miller, the Memphis Negro factory worker, and the fear registration formalities hold for poorly educated Negroes like Mrs. Mumphrea in Louisiana. Both attitudes are deeply rooted in the traditional position Southern society has reserved for the Negro, believe Donald R. Matthew and James W. Prothro, two University of North Carolina political scientists. In a recently published study on Negro voter registration, they wrote:

"Southern Negroes overwhelmingly possess low social status, relatively small incomes and limited education received in inferior schools. These attitudes are associated with low voter turnout among all populations. The low voting rates of Negroes in the South are, perhaps to a large extent, a result of these factors more than a consequence of direct political discrimination by the white community." Their conclusion: "A large, active and effective Negro electorate in the South may have to await a substantial social and economic change."

Negro strategists unwilling to wait that long increasingly believe there's a swifter chance for a big Negro vote in "good sized centers"

Please Turn to Page 14, Column 1

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Negro Voters: Dixie Registration Drives Meet Widespread Apathy

Continued From First Page

where harassment is minimal and education and income higher.

Tennessee, which merely requires the registrant to supply his name, address, occupation and birthday, signing with an "X" if illiterate, certainly would be a state to apply this formula. And, in fact, Negroes in Shelby County (Memphis) currently are registering at the rate of around 250 a week, double the white rate. Stimulating the rush is the Oct. 8 cutoff date for registration of voters for the November mayoral election in which segregationist incumbent Henry Loeb is an anticipated candidate.

But the number of Negroes registered still is likely only to return to the high of 78,000 reached in January. Since then, 6,000 Negroes have been removed from the registration rolls for failing to cast a ballot in any general election in the previous four years.

"There was a time when I could put 10,000 to 14,000 on the books in Memphis without any trouble," says W. C. Patton, field secretary for registration and voting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. "Now we're down to the nitty-gritty, the hard core who've never been interested in politics. We have to do a better job."

Indifference in Atlanta

Lack of support also was the topic of a voter registration progress meeting the other evening in the Atlanta home of Mrs. Bessie Williams. With other volunteers, Mrs. Williams is canvassing the predominantly Negro Seventh Ward's Precinct 7-A as part of a drive by the All Citizens Registration Committee to raise Atlanta Negro registration to 75,000 by the year-end. So far, though, despite the help from radio announcements, the committee has succeeded in nudging the total only to the 45,000 mark, still well below an estimated figure of 50,000 at the start of the year, and before several thousand were removed from the rolls for failure to vote in past elections.

"Everybody says what ought to be done, but when it comes time to cover the precinct, you don't see them," complains Mrs. Williams, a woman's dress factory employe by day. "We need 100 volunteers to do the job properly in our precinct. But we've only got 20—and you can see how many of those were interested in the meeting tonight," she adds, gesturing to the two workers seated in her living room.

In Rock Hill, S.C., only 13 persons attend a Herman Presbyterian Church workshop to teach applicants how to fill out registration forms. CORE representative Frank Robinson discovers seven are too young to qualify and the rest are already registered. Later he tells a visitor he and a few volunteers have called on 900 Negroes in surrounding York County, but have convinced only 100 to attempt registering. Only about 4,000 of York County's 11,000 voting-age Negroes are now registered, against 20,000 of the county's 32,000 whites age 21 and over.

"Ideally, the church should have been filled," Mr. Robinson says. "But nine out of 10 people we talk to say the Negro has been voting for 20 years (since the U.S. Supreme Court ruled against the all-white primary) and they haven't seen it's done any good."

Short Hours

Mr. Robinson's work is further frustrated because in York, as in many Southern rural counties, registration books are open only one day a month this year (three days a month in even-numbered years). Also, says Mr. Robinson, "the working people go to their jobs at 8 and the registrar opens at 9. They get off at 5 and the registrar closes at 5."

Similar problems face the Coordinating Council of Greater New Orleans. The council recently delivered a busload of Negroes to the Orleans Parish (county) registration office in mid-afternoon, only to have many turned away unregistered by the close of business. New Orleans has 17 registration clerks, one for each parish ward; registrar A. P. (Tim) Gallinghouse says it would "upset our registration procedure" to shift clerks to handle a rush of Negroes in a particular ward. He wants them to come in "two or three at a time."

"It would take a hundred years for people to get on the books at that rate," contends Irvin Daniel, the council's director of voter education. "And when they go back to their communities and tell how they've been treated, it discourages others."

New Orleans registration books close Nov. 6 for a hotly contested Louisiana governor's primary. Over the past four months, however, Mr. Daniel's organization has only succeeded in bringing some 1,000 applicants into registration offices. And only a third of these have been added to the roughly 35,000 Negroes on the rolls out of 130,000 of voting age.

Federal Action

Negro leaders think some of their problems could be solved by Federal Government actions. And evidence exists — in at least one of the 47 suits filed so far by the Justice Department to end discrimination against would-be Southern Negro voters — that the results can be dramatic.

In Alabama's Macon County (Tuskegee), where Negroes comprise nearly 85% of the population, a Federal judge in March 1961 ordered the Board of Registrars to cease discrimination. Since then, more than 2,000 Negroes have been added to the voter rolls, raising total Negro registration to about 3,300, outnumbering an estimated 2,900 registered whites.

A pending Justice Department suit being closely watched is against Mississippi and registrars in six of its counties. A hearing on this suit before a Federal judge is expected by next February in Jackson.

Mississippi now requires registrants to be of "good moral character," to fill out a four-page form to perfection, and to read and interpret any one of the state constitution's 285 sections. LeFlore County, which contains the city of Greenwood, recently disqualified an applicant because he couldn't explain section 65, which reads:

"All votes of the final passage of any measure shall be subject to reconsideration for at least one whole legislative day, and no motion to reconsider such vote shall be disposed of adversely on the day on which the original vote was taken, except on the last day of the session."

The Federal suit would make Mississippi return to the registration requirements of the 1890 state constitution. This demanded only that a voter meet age and residence stipulations, be able to read and not have been convicted of certain crimes. Justice Department lawyers believe a victory would speed Negro registration throughout the South, by showing Negroes registration barriers can be broken.

Rights Bill Impact

Proposals in the civil rights package before Congress also would speed relief from discrimination, say Negro leaders. These include giving priority to voter registration suits; appointment of temporary voting referees while the suits are proceeding through the courts, and making a sixth-grade education an automatic presumption of literacy. Any approved, however, are likely to be s watered down.

Impatient with legal delays, son tration leaders are employing milit tics to stir the voting ambitions of During the recent Mississippi goverr mary an estimated 1,500 unregistered attempted to vote under an old statu allows persons who believe they v legally denied registration" to cast bal ballots were disregarded, but reg workers were encouraged by the num out.

Street demonstrations protesting v crimination have also been used to registration enthusiasm. "We felt s was needed to make the town awar Charles Cobb, a Student Non-Viol ordinating Committee field secretary i ville, Miss., who led several lightly protest marches. "People now call us the front porch and at least attempt with us."

But in at least two cases, Savan Albany, Ga., such protests may hav fered with registration. VEP funds ha cut off to projects in both cities becau workers became involved in demon and boycotts.

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LOUISVILLE
COURIER-JOURNAL
Sec 41-3
Date DEC 1 1963

Negro

Statistics

Soc. Leg. & Dist.

Negroes To Push Kentucky

Gain in South affects voter ratio

By JIM MORRISSEY, Courier-Journal Staff Writer

NEGRO leaders have considered "Kentucky a target state" in the 1964 elections, and now have in the planning stage a "very strong" Negro-voter-registration campaign on a state-wide basis.

Frank Stanley, Jr., of Louisville, said he and other leaders are not yet ready to announce complete campaign plans or chairman appointments.

"However," Stanley said, "if we are as successful as we hope to be, it's possible the Negro vote could be decisive in carrying Kentucky for Lyndon Johnson, assuming, of course, the President is the Democratic candidate."

"Race and religion issues probably cost the late President John F. Kennedy the State of Kentucky in the 1960 election," Stanley added.

He continued: "Election analysts have said that the Negro vote apparently swung South Carolina to Kennedy in 1960.

Johnson's Record

"Lyndon Johnson has done well in identifying with Kennedy's position on civil rights, and it should be remembered that Johnson engineered passage of the first civil-rights bill in over 80 years, when he was Senate majority leader. This indicates Johnson should be popular with Negro voters."

Stanley said there are no obstacles to Negro registration in Kentucky such as poll tax or literacy tests. "County officials aren't anxious to get Negroes registered but that's the usual attitude in other states, too," he commented. "The biggest problem we face is apathy."

Determined efforts to get Negroes registered paid off in Jefferson County. In 1961 there were 21,742 Negroes registered. Stanley's latest tally is 31,600—an increase of almost 10,000 in two years.

Kentucky voters are not identified by race on registration books, so it's difficult to get exact statistics.

Stanley said a county-by-county check this year showed there are 98,241 Negroes registered to vote in Kentucky. The "best" Negro registration record is in Christian County—home of Governor-elect Edward Breathitt—where 47 percent of Negroes eligible to vote are registered, Stanley reported. Second is Fayette County with 26 percent. Jefferson County has 16.6 percent registered.

Here are the percentages on the other 18 counties of highest Negro registration: Bourbon, 15.4; Boyle, 15.2; Franklin, 24; Fulton, 18.5; Henderson, 20; Hickman, 15; Logan, 14.8; Lyon, 14.5; McCracken, 17; Montgomery, 16; Nelson, 13.2; Oldham, 15.6; Scott, 13.8; Shelby, 20; Simpson, 15.2; Todd, 21.4; Trigg, 17.5, and Woodford, 18.7.

Stanley explained that there has been little difficulty in getting Negro residents of the heavier-populated cities and counties of the state to register. "But it's still tough in rural areas where apathy is the greatest," he said. "What we need is leadership on a state-wide basis, and we intend to get it."

The 1960 census shows there were 215,000 Negroes in Kentucky comprising 7.7 percent of the total Kentucky population of 3,038,156. The Negro population increased 7.3 percent between 1950 and 1960, while the white population increased only 3.1 percent.

An Associated Press survey of 11 Southern states shows that during the past five years more than 500,000 Negroes have registered as voters. The survey did not include Kentucky.

The stepped-up Negro registration in the South represents a 43 percent boost "but has brought scant improvement in the ratio of Negro to white voters," the Associated Press reported.

The survey shows approximately 1,700,000 Negroes among the 14,000,000 voters in this 11-state region. There were an estimated 1,200,000 Negro voters in the South in 1958.

(Statistics on Negro registration in Kentucky for the year 1958 are not available, Stanley said.)

Voting Record

HERE IS the current Negro voting picture for 11 Southern states. Exact figures for Kentucky are not available, since registration records do not mention race in this state.

State	Percent Negro Population	Negro Voters	Percent Negro
Alabama	29.9	84,368	8
Arkansas	21.7	75,000	11.8
Florida	17	218,000	11.4
Georgia	28	195,075	13.7
Louisiana	30	153,655	13.7
Mississippi	42	28,000	5.3
North Carolina	24	217,816	10.4
South Carolina	34	100,000	14.3
Tennessee	16	200,000	13.3
Texas	12	300,000	14.9
Virginia	20	108,792	10.5
TOTALS	22.6	1,677,706	12

—From AP Newsfeatures

Birmingham World 12-28-63

MLIES COLLEGE STUDENTS AND FACULTY SEEK REGISTERED VOTERS — More than 400 Miles College students, along with a score of faculty members, turned out from the Miles College campus recently and enthusiastically canvassed the various Birmingham communities in an effort to arouse and stimulate the entire citizenry into becoming registered voters. A segment of the canvassing students and faculty members is shown (above) receiving instructions from the vote project director, the Rev. Abraham Lincoln Woods, Jr.

It was pointed out by Rev. Mr. Abraham Woods that "the power of the ballot was the only weapon which would give rise to permanent insurance of freedom, justice, and equality for all."

He further stated that "it is therefore imperative that every registered Negro throughout the Jefferson County area be present at the Courthouse door when the board of registrars reconvenes on Wednesday, December 11."

There was a general consensus of agreement when he said that "Birmingham and the South in general would never prevail in a truly democratic atmosphere as long as the Negro remained indifferent to his potential voting strength."

Many of the students served as drivers to transport students to their assigned areas, while others served as baby sitters for parents who otherwise would not have been able to get away from home to fulfill their civic responsibility.

Voter Reg.
Southern

Sou. Reg. + Vot.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

1963 Registration Dates in Southern States

State	Last Day to Pay Poll Tax	When Poll Tax Can Be Paid	When to Register
Alabama	February 1st	October 1st - to February 1st	1st and 3rd Mondays of each month except 10 days before any election. Supplementary registration days in Calhoun, Etowah, Jefferson, Mobile, Montgomery, and Tuscaloosa Counties.
Arkansas	October 1st	February 18th to October 1st	No registration - Poll Tax only.
Florida	None required		Any time except during the period 30 days before, or 5 days after an election.
Georgia	None required		Any time before 6 months prior to general election.
Louisiana	None required		Any time except 30 days before an election.
Mississippi	February 1st		Any time. Name must be entered 4 months prior to any election to qualify for that election.
North Carolina	None required		Any time between the 4th Saturday and the 2nd Saturday immediately before an election.
South Carolina	None required		On the 1st Monday of any month, or on one of the 3 days following, except during the 30-day period before an election.
Tennessee	None required		Any time except 30 days before an election.
Texas	February 1st	October 1st to February 1st	No registration - Poll Tax only.
Virginia	6 months before the date of the general election in which you wish to vote.		Any time except during the 30-day period before an election.

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BALTIMORE
AFRO-AMERICAN
p. 5
Date: JAN 25 1964

Why Congress must pass new civil rights bill

Statistics on voting from the 1963 Civil Rights Commission reports on 100 counties in former Confederate states where one-third of all colored people in the wsqoutr live indicate clearly why Congress must pass the Civil Rights bill.

Thirty-eight of these counties are in Mississippi; 15 in Georgia; 13 in Alabama; 7 in North Carolina; 5 in South Carolina; 5 in Florida, and 2 in Tennessee.

IN SELECTED COUNTIES

	1956	1962
Ala.	13,581	26,411
Fla.	76	77
Ga.	3,740	5,234
La.	11,421	8,001
Miss.	3,251	2,267
N.C.	2,550	6,489
S.C.	2,450	1,997
Tenn.	58	4,800
Total (1st col) 37,137*		
Total (2nd col) 37,137*		

* 5.3 of persons of voting age registered

** 8.3 percent of persons of votung age registered

• • •

IN FIVE of eight states where racial discrimination was discovered, the number of registered colored voters actually declined in the past six years.

This happened dispite the filing of 22 voting suits to halt:

(1) intimidation of voters

(2) freezing of registration rolls

(3) delaying tactics such as failure to notify a voter of his registration

(4) discrimination in applying legal qualifications such as requiring applicant to tell his age to the exact number of days, and

(5) delay of courts in reaching decisions.

THE CONCLUSION ..is that the present legal remedies for voter discrimination are inadequate.

In seven states the right to vote, the abridgement of which is clearly forbidden in the 15th Amendment, is still denied citizens who are colored.

• • •

THE RECOMMENDATION is that Congress set nationwide qualifications for registration and voting such as age, residence, 6th grade education, no mental disability and no conviction of a felony.

Also that when a state refuses to register voters under these qualifications, the federal government may do so, and this shall apply to state and federal elections.

If these steps fail Congress shall enact laws proportionately reducing representation in the House of Representative of those states where voters are disfranchised on the ground of race, color or national origin, the report urged.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1964.

DRIVE IN 11 STATES SPURS NEGRO VOTE

265,000 Are Registered in 2-Year Southern Campaign

By JOHN HERBERS

Special to The New York Times

ATLANTA, Feb. 16—About 265,000 Negroes in 11 states have registered to vote in the last two years as a result of voter education projects financed by the Southern Regional Council.

In some Southern states the Negro vote has been the deciding factor in both state and national elections. In South Carolina, for instance, the 10,000-vote margin by which President Kennedy carried the state in 1960 was attributed to Negroes who like his civil rights stand.

The council said registration drives conducted in South Carolina during a 21-month period ended Dec. 31, 1963, have resulted in about 20,000 new Negro registrations.

The registration drives were carried out largely by national and local civil rights organizations under grants made by the council's Voter Education Project.

Wiley A. Branton, director of the project, said a total of 327,588 persons were registered during the 21-month period as a result of the project. He estimated that, in all states except Texas, 99 per cent of those registered under the project were Negroes.

120,590 in Texas

In Texas 120,590 persons were registered for the first time through the efforts of an organization called Voters of Texas Enlist (VOTE). Of these, 60,000 were believed to be Negroes and the others white Latin Americans.

Although the project is nonpartisan as far as political parties are concerned, VOTE is said to be closely aligned with a new Democratic coalition of Negroes, Mexicans and labor in Texas.

The poorest showing of new registrations was in Mississippi, where white opposition to Negro registration is greatest. Mr. Branton said that, although extensive registration drives were carried out in that state, only 3,228 new names were added to the rolls.

New registrations for other states were: Alabama, 13,487; Arkansas, 8,756; Florida, 37,111; Georgia, 46,347; Louisiana, 5,899; North Carolina, 23,328; South Carolina, 20,727; Tennessee 34,243, and Virginia, 13,877.

Voters in 11-State Area

Special to The New York Times

ATLANTA, Feb. 15—The following table shows the Negro-white registration and voting-age populations in 11 Southern states, based on estimates where official figures are not available:

State	Whites of Voting Age	Negroes of Voting Age	White Registration	Non-White Registration	Non-White % of Total
Alabama	1,353,058	481,320	925,000	90,000	8.8
Arkansas	850,643	192,626	553,656	80,000	12.6
Florida	2,617,438	470,261	1,686,215	213,128	11.2
Georgia	1,797,062	612,910	1,183,181	221,919	15.7
Louisiana	1,289,216	514,589	1,031,691	162,084	13.5
Mississippi	748,226	422,256	525,000	28,000	5.0
North Carolina	2,005,955	550,929	1,856,497	233,773	11.1
South Carolina	895,147	371,104	703,000	111,628	13.7
Tennessee	1,779,018	313,873	1,276,026	202,974	13.5
Texas	4,884,765	649,512	1,720,183	300,000	14.8
Virginia	1,876,167	436,720	923,792	108,312	10.4
Total	20,096,735	5,016,100	12,405,240	1,751,813	11.8

Mr. Branton estimated that 90 per cent of the new registrations were in urban areas, where civil rights activity has been greatest. In Tennessee, for instance, the bulk of the new voters live in Memphis, Knoxville, Chattanooga and Nashville.

White Vote Increased

The registration drives conducted among Negroes have served to increase the white vote in some areas, Mr. Branton said. This was shown in Birmingham when Negroes began registering in large numbers after last year's racial violence. Whites, fearing that they would be out-voted, conducted a registration drive and for a time were registering in greater numbers than Negroes.

Any percentage gain that Negroes have made through the voter-education project was not shown in the figures released by Mr. Branton. The project, endorsed by both the Republican and Democratic National Committees, is designed to broaden the base of democracy in the region that has the lowest voter registration in the nation.

The council began the voter-education project on April 1, 1962, and will close it at the end of this year. During the 21-month period the total cost was $505,640 from funds contributed by organizations and individuals.

The participating groups included the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Congress of Racial Equality, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the National Urban League, and a number of local organizations.

"I think the project has made very good progress," Mr. Branton said. "I regret that the new registrations do not tell the full story. The figures say nothing at all about registration of persons purged from the rolls and about educational projects to help people pass tests and use voting machines."

VEP

Suffrage - South

~~Mag Cat~~

Suffrage
South

Voter Education Project Adds 327,588 New Voters

A total of 327, 588 new voters were added to rolls through registration efforts of organizations cooperating with the Voter Education Project during the first 21 months of its operation.

The new voters were added in eleven southern states between April 1, 1962 and December 31, 1963.

These figures were announced by Wiley A. Branton, director of VEP. They do not represent total voter gains in the eleven states, but only those attributable to VEP sponsored activity.

The VEP seeks to encourage voter registration in the South and to study thereby patterns of Negro voting, and the most effective methods of overcoming the traditional barriers of discrimination and voter indifference. The program is non-partisan and has the endorsement of both the Republican and Democratic National Committees. The South is the area of lowest registration in the nation.

GRANTS FROM VEP

Under the program, participating agencies carry on the work, under grants from VEP. The participating agencies include the principal civil rights agencies, such as the NAACP, CORE, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and the National Urban League, plus many local groups across the South.

The largest number of new voters reported was in Texas — a total of 120,590 as of December 31. The figure is an estimate of new voters paying poll tax for the first time under a statewide program. It includes Latin Americans, white persons, and Negroes. Approximately 60,000 are Negroes. The Texas program will continue up to the 1964 registration cut off date in that state, as will he program in all other states.

The lowest figure was for Mississippi — 3,228.

Figures for other states are Alabama, 13,487; Arkansas, 8,756; Florida, 37,111; Georgia, 46,347; Louisiana, 5,899; North Carolina, 23,323; South Carolina, 20,727; Tennessee, 34,243; Virginia, 13,877.

VEP also released its estimates of total voter registration in the area. For the eleven states, all voters numbered 14,157,058. Of these, 12,405, 240 are white, and 1,751,818 are non-white.

This means that 11.8 per cent of the total registration in the eleven southern states is now non-white. Of the non-white voting age population, 35.2 per cent are registered.

The Voter Education Project is a program of the Southern Regional Council, with offices in Atlanta.

Atlanta Daily World 2/12/64

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TULSA (Okla.)
TRIBUNE
p. 9
Date: FEB 1 1964

North and South, Demos Hold Gigantic Edge in Negro D

By Congressional Quarterly
Copyright, 1964

WASHINGTON—The heavily Negro congressional districts of the United States are split between the rural South and the urban North, according to latest Census data.

A Congressional Quarterly analysis, based on the Congressional District Data Book published this week by the Census Bureau, grouped the 90 districts of the country with the highest percentage of Negro inhabitants.

While Negroes constitute 10.5 per cent of the national population, they make up between 87.1 per cent and 20.2 per cent of the population in the 90 "most Negro" districts.

Of those 90 districts, 64 are in Southern states and 26 in the North. Fifty of those 64 Southern districts are in rural areas. And 24 of the 26 Northern districts on this top Negro list are in center city urban areas.

BOTH IN THE RURAL SOUTH and the urban North, a high incidence of Negro population coincides with a "safe Democratic" district—but for apparently contradicting reasons and with quite different types of Democrats.

In the North, Negro districts are those in which Negroes appear to control the elections, sending liberal Democrats to Congress. In the South, Negroes are often excluded from voting in the very areas where their population is the heaviest, and conservative Democrats are elected there.

A profile of the 10 districts at the very top of the Negro population percentage chart tells the story:

Five of the 10 most heavily Negro districts are in Northern urban centers. Their Negro population ranges from 87.1 per cent down to 49.7 per cent. These are the same five districts which currently send Negro representatives to Congress:

Reps. William L. Dawson (D-Ill., 1st District—Chicago South Side), Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y., 18th District—Harlem), Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif., 21st District—central Los Angeles), Robert N.C. Nix (D-Pa., 2nd District—south Philadelphia) and Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D-Mich., 13th District—central Detroit).

Negro Populations Compared

This chart compares Negro populations in Oklahoma with Negro populations in the entire United States and in the districts with the heaviest and lightest Negro populations, based on 1960 Census data.

Area	Negro Population	Negro Pct. of Total
Entire United States	18,871,831	10.5
Illinois 1st District (Most Negro)	346,249	87.1
Wisconsin 7th District (Least Negro)	62	.01
Oklahoma	153,084	6.6
1st District	29,753	5.7
2nd District	27,132	7.4
3rd District	16,939	7.4
4th District	17,327	6.9
5th District	42,396	7.7
6th District	19,537	4.8

BY CONTRAST, THE OTHER five districts with the highest Negro population, ranging from 59.1 per cent down to 46.4 per cent, are all located in Southern rural areas and represented by white congressmen of known conservative leanings, men who have consistently opposed civil rights legislation:

Reps. Jamie L. Whitten (D-Miss., 2nd District—northwest), L. H. Fountain (D-N.C., 2nd District—northeast), Watkins M. Abbitt (D-Va., 4th District—southeast), John L. McMillan (D-S.C., 6th District—east) and John Bell Williams (D-Miss., 3rd District—southwest).

The percentage of voting-age Negroes actually registered to vote in these Southern districts has been reported as low as 1.2 per cent and at no time higher than 20 per cent in recent years. On the other hand, between 50 and 90 per cent of the voting age whites are registered in these districts.

In the over-all group of 90 top Negro districts, the Democratic party—in the North its liberal wing, in the South its conservative wing—was in undisputed control in the last election. In 35 of the 90 districts, there were no Republican candidates whatever.

The only "marginal" districts of the 90 in 1962 were the two won by Republicans, the North Carolina 8th (south central Piedmont) and Maryland 1st (Eastern Shore); two urban Southern districts, the Georgia 5th (Atlanta) and Virginia 3rd (Richmond); one Northern urban district, the California 7th (Oakland); and one Southern rural district, the Texas 3rd (east—Tyler).

IN 1960, THE TOP 90 NEGRO districts divided 69 for Kennedy, 18 for Nixon and 3 for unpledged electors.

On a statewide level, Mississippi had the highest Negro population—42.0 per cent, when the census data was gathered in 1960. South Carolina, where Negroes composed 34.8 per cent of the population was second highest. The states with the lowest Negro populations were Vermont and North Dakota with 0.1 per cent each.

Among congressional districts, the Wisconsin 7th (central—Wausau), with 62 Negroes—0.01 per cent—had the lowest Negro population. It is represented by Melvin R. Laird (R), recently named chairman of the 1964 Republican Platform Committee.

B'ham Commercial 2/13/64

Voter Rolls Up 327,588, Branton Says

2/13/64

Special to The Commercial

ATLANTA — The Voter Education Project says it has added 327,588 new voters to rolls in 11 Southern states.

Director Wiley A. Branton gave the figures in a report on the first 21 months of the project's operation, ending December 31. The project is sponsored by a coalition of civil rights organizations. Its aim is to register Negro voters.

Branton said the 327,588 new voters were not "total voter gains ... but only those attributable to Voter Education Project-sponsored activity.

Included in the total were 8,756 new Arkansas voters. Figures for other states include Alabama 13,487; Florida 37,111; Georgia 46,347; Louisiana 5,899; Mississippi 3,228; North Carolina 23,323; South Carolina 20,727; Tennessee 34,243; Texas 120,590; and Virginia 13,877.

Branton said the Texas figure included whites, Negroes and Latin Americans paying poll taxes for the first time under a statewide program with about 60,000 of these Negroes.

The project estimated 14,157,058 voters in the 11 states, with 1,751,818 of these nonwhite. Branton said this meant that 11.8 per cent of the total registration was nonwhite. He said 35.2 per cent of nonwhites of voting age were registered.

VEP

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ATLANTA CONSTITUTION 2/17/64

Improving the Citizenship Image

Over the years, the South has lagged far behind the rest of the nation in registration and voting. For example, while 64 per cent of the nation's voting-age population was going to the polls in the 1960 presidential election, less than half that percentage figure was voting in Georgia. And so it went in most of the rest of the South.

It is encouraging, therefore, to learn that organizations cooperating with the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council have registered over 327,000 new voters in VEP's first 21 months. Georgia's figure—46,347—was second only to that of Texas.

The VEP figures are for 11 Southern states and cover the period from April 1, 1962 to Dec. 31, 1963. These are not total registration figures. They are, rather, new registrations attributable to VEP-sponsored activities.

Low registration and low voter turn-outs have long been a blemish on the face of democracy in the South. It is heartening, and should be so for the whole region, to see strong and positive steps being taken to do something about it.

Close-Up

VEP

Suffrage - South

Text

Afro-American 2/22/64

11 - state vote campaign adds 327,588 in South

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The program is nonpartian and has the endorsement of both the Republican and Democratic National Committees. The South is the area of lowest registration in the nation.

Under the program, participating agencies carry on the work, under grant from VEP. The participating agencies include the principal civil rights agencies, such as the NAACP.

Also CORE, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and the National Urban League, plus many local groups across the South.

* * *

THE LARGEST number of new voters reported was in Texas — a total of 120,590 as of December 31. The figure is an estimate of new voters paying poll tax for the first time under a state-wide program.

It includes Latin Americans, white persons, and colored. Approximately 60,000 are colored. The Texas program will continue up to the 1964 registration cut off date in that state, as will the program in all other states.

The lowest figure was for Mississippi—3,228.

Figures for other states are Alabama, 13,487; Arkansas, 8,756; Florida, 37,111; Georgia, 46,347; Louisiana, 5,899; North Carolina, 23,323; South Carolina, 20, 727 Tennessee, 34,243; Virginia, 13,-877.

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The Voter Education Project is a program of the Southern Regional Council, with offices in Atlanta.

VEP

Suffrage - South

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PITTSBURGH COURIER p. 10

Date: FEB 22 1964

VRP

New Voters

The Voter Education Project has announced that in the first 21 months of a campaign to register Negroes in the South has produced 327,588 new voters, with the largest number reported from Texas and, of course, the smallest number from Mississippi.

This campaign has been endorsed by both the Democratic and Republican parties, and does not seem to be attributable to the spectacular demonstrations staged by young zealots.

The big problem has not been simply to overcome traditional barriers of color discrimination, but also the indifference of potential voters who could, in most cases, easily qualify to vote but will not do so.

This indifference of non-voters is shown by colored and white alike, an example being the 1960 Presidential election in which less than 69 million voters went to the polls out of a total population of more than 180 million, of which about 75 million were under 21 years old.

Most disappointing has been the negligence of so many Negro voters in non-Southern areas where there is no restriction whatever on Negroes voting.

Perhaps the Voter Education Project might profitably extend its efforts to the large cities in the North, East and West.

Anybody able to get to the polls on election day, especially Negroes, should exercise the right of franchise, no matter what the weather is or how far the polls are.

Gen. Reg. + Vot.

Highlander Voter Education Program Said Successful

Atl Daily World 4/27/64

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Over three thusand people from six Southern states were reached by a recent Southwide Voter Education Internship Program sponsored by Highlander Research and Education Center, Inc., Knoxville, it was reported Tuesday by Myles Horton, Director.

The program took place at Johns Island, South Carolina and brought together students who had led and participated in various civil rights activities. Eight hundred and eighty one people participated in the four months Citizenship School and Political Education meetings which were held once a week.

An experimental venture, the Voter Education Program combined case studies of civil rights on an individual basis along with voter education workshops for politically conscious Negroes and whites. The success of the voter education workshops can be measured in the more than eleven hundred people who registered to vote during the period, although the long [redacted] the first of the two five-day residential workshops.

In addition to the seventeen Citizenship and Political Education teachers, Esau Jenkins, the creator of many innovations during a lifetime of devotion to the Johns Island people, along with Bernice Robinson and Reverend Conrad Browne, also led workshops.

A music festival, which brought together an integrated audience, was directed by Guy Carawan and featured the Georgia Sea Island Singers from St. Simons Island Georgia.

Over the past year 4,762 additional Negro and white adults participated in residential voter education workshops in the Deep South.

[redacted] nesse, Mississippi, Georgia and Louisiana were represented during the four-month period during which Mrs. Septima Clark, a well-known leader in the field, present-

Voter Edu. South

Highlander vote drive gains cited

Atlanta Const. 3/30/64

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Over 300,000 people from six Southern states were reached by a recent Southwide Voter Education Internship Program sponsored by Highlander Research and Education Center, Knoxville, director Miles Horton, said Monday.

The program took place at Johns Island, S. C. and brought together students who had led and participated in various civil rights activities. 801 people participated in the four-month Citizenship School and Political Education meetings which were held once a week.

South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia and Louisiana were represented during the four-month period during which Mrs. Septima Clark, a well-known leader in the field, presented the first of the two five-day residential workshops.

In addition to the seventeen Citizenship and Political Education teachers, Esau Jenkins, the creator of many innovations during a lifetime of devotion to the Johns Island people, along with Bernice Robinson and the Rev. Conrad Browne, also led workshops.

Over the past year 4,762 additional colored and white adults participated in residential voter education workshops in the Deep South.

Vol. Reg. Southern

Voter Registration Confab In Miss.

Atl. Const 3/13/64 p. 1

JACKSON, Miss. — Plans for a massive voter registration drive in this state will be unveiled at an all-day conference here, Sunday, March 15, Aaron Henry, president of the Mississippi State NAACP, announced this week.

Joining the NAACP in this conference will be representatives of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and the Congress of Racial Equality. The three organizations are constituent units of the Council of Federated Organizations under the chairmanship of Mr. Henry.

During the summer, Mr. Henry reported, more than 1,000 students from all over the country are expected to join Mississippians in pushing the drive to increase vastly the number of registered Negro voters in the state.

Delegates from NAACP branches and other local units in all sections of the state are expected to attend the one-day conference, Mr. Henry said.

Voter Reg. - Southern

GREENWOOD COMMONWEALTH, GREENWOOD, MISS. FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 13, 1964

Civil Rights Organizations Put More Negroes On Books

(Editor's note: An AP survey last November showed Negro voting power edging upward in the South. With important state and national elections coming up, here is another look at the voter drive.)

By DON McKEE

ATLANTA (AP)—Civil rights organizations are making slow steady headway in a voter drive that might push Negro registration in the South to two million before the November election.

An Associated Press survey shows there are about 1.75 million Negro voters in 11 Southern states where white voters number 12.8 million.

White registration continues to increase just about enough to offset Negro gains.

The ratio of white to Negro voters remains at about 88-12 in the states surveyed — Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Where no official records were available, estimates were made by state officials, party leaders and civil rights spokesmen.

Main targets of the Negro registration drive are seats in the U.S. House and Senate and the presidential election.

"You are liable to spoil that lineup of Southern senators," Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told NAACP delegates to a regional meeting in Macon, Ga.

In Virginia, the drive is aiming at the 4th Congressional District where attorney S. W. Tucker, a Negro, is in the running.

Dr. Martin Luther King estimates potential Negro voting strength at 5.5 million in the South—where Negroes comprise 22 per cent of the population.

Reg. & Vot.
Southern

From: JT
To: BW

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WP 3/14/64 Suff. South

Negro Gains in Voter Registration Offset by White Increase in South

By Don McKee

ATLANTA, March 13 (AP) 8 civil rights organizations are making slow, steady headway in a voter drive that might push Negro registration in the South to 2 million before the November election.

But white registration continues to increase just about enough to offset Negro gains.

An Associated Press survey shows there are about 1.75 million Negro voters in 11 Southern states where white voters number 12.8 million.

The ratio of white to Negro voters remains at about 88 to 12 in the states surveyed—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

The main targets of the Negro registration drive are seats in the U.S. House and Senate and the presidential election.

In Virginia, the drive is aiming at the 4th Congressional District, where Attorney S. W. Tucker, a Negro, is in the running.

In Texas, Democrats, Republicans and Latin-American organizations joined with Negroes in a pay-your-poll-tax campaign. Negro leaders estimated that 40,000 to 90,000 Negroes have been registered since 1960.

A record 77,714 Negroes have qualified to vote in Arkansas by paying poll taxes.

In Louisiana, an official report in February showed Negro voters increase from 153,655 to 163,133 since October. But white registration went up, too, and this dropped the Negro voter percentage of 13.7 to 13.6.

Florida gained 85,000 voters during a 12-month period and 21,000 were Negroes. Georgia's Negro registration has been moving at a fairly fast rate—from 160,000 in 1958 to more than 200,000 now.

Voter Reg.
South

Pulpit And Pew

Atl. World

By EMORY G. DAVIS, D. D. 3-21-64

In The Year Of Our Politics, A.D.

Mixing politics and religion, from the pulpit to the pew, ought to be the order of the day "in the year of our politics, 1964, A. D." Neither the pulpit stomper nor the pew warmer can sit supinely by in this year when there is so much at stake. And, for the Negro, even the passage of a federal civil rights bill in this session, political action is a must in order to help undergird national action with state, county and city support. If and when the civil rights bill is passed the responsibility of implementation wil rest upon those elected to office at all levels and in all areas.

The recent statement issued by the general board of the National Council of Churches, which met in Baltimore, Md. (while demonstrations were going on in nearby Princess Anne, Md.) clearly defines the role of "Christian citizens" who "cannot be indifferent to the denials of minority rights," by closing eyes and separating themselves from the political arena.

The statement further explained that to avoid mixing in politics "is abdicating a civil responsibility in behalf of a distorted and false conception of the principle of separation of church and state." It identified two of the most effective means of fulfilling Christian responsibility as 1) volunteer work in political parties, and 2) voting in primaries.

With this pronouncement, representing 31 Protestant, Anglican and Eastern Orthodox faiths, which includes the major denominations of the darker hue, the mandate for pastors and parishioners is clear.

NOT JUST FOR GRABS

The responsibility of the pastor in the pulpit in the field of politics is not to grab for his own personal gain; the "fishes and loaves" the politicans dole out, while the people in his church pews still stand in the "breadline" for the God-given Rights they've so long awaited. Neither should the man or woman in the pew settle for the hand-out or the least when by combining strengths, the lay people can secure the best for all.

"Ask not what the government can do for you, but rather what you can do for your government," immortalized for all political parties by the late John Fitzgerald Kennedy, ought be the criterion, particularly for the Negro churchman who, in this year of our politics, turns to political strengths and powers to give his share toward the solution of this nation's racial problem.

More Negroes will be voting in this year's elections than ever in the history of this Nation. Let us hope that none will say "my vote won't count" and that all who call themselves Christians or at lease church members, will prove to themselves and to the world that we believe we are ready for this part of the responsibility in an integrated Nation.

A THINKING MAN'S RELIGION

All development in the field of religion and the life of the church is not made through sheer emotion and "glory hallelujahs." Many of our brothers of the pale hue, who are noticeable void of the kind of religious emotion that characterizes much of the religion of his darker brothers, must rationalize their way to brotherhood.

It is heartening to learn that in the field of Christian Education much is being done to teach brotherhood and race relations in the millions of lines of copy that make up religious literature. Check the Sunday School literature and publications of predominantly "white" church groups and read what they are saying doing in teaching themselves that we are brothers.

Recently the Division of Christian Education of the National Council of Churches met in Cincinnati, Ohio. The matter of race relations dominated every plenary session of the week's meeting. Those who heard the speeches and the resolutions represented 40 denominations and those who have the responsibility of compiling and producing religious printed matter for all age levels.

What a wonderful day for little "Johnny Smith" who may be white, living in an all white community, who will be able to see on his Sunday School card or in his lesson leaflet that God loves and has some darker hued children too.

Southern Voting

Birm World 3/25/64

Birmingham World Receives Voter Education Salute

Birmingham World received a salute from the Voter Education Project, Atlanta, Ga. celebration of the 137th anniversary of the founding of the Negro newspaper for its "support of the cause of voter-registraton."

Atty. Wiley A. Branton, director of the V. E. P. in a letter to Emory O. Jackson, managing editor of the World, which came during the observance of National Negro Newspaper Week, praised the Birmingham World for its "consistent and vigorous policy" toward full voting opportunities for American citizens.

Editor Jackson has been carrying on an 18-year campaign to try to restore voting to Negro citizens in Lowndes and Wilcox counties where Negro citizens have been denied the ballot since the adoption of the 1901 Alabama "White Supremacy" constitution. Negro citizens, including school teacher, still cannot vote in these two counties. (The Alabama State Teachers Association, in 81st annual session in Montgomery, Ala., March 19-20, failed to mention the total disfranchisement of Negro citizens in Wilcox and Lowndes counties in its general and non - implemented resolution on voter - registration).

The citation letter from Mr. Branton said:

"Dear Mr. Jackson:

"As we take note of Negro Newspaper Week, we cannot help but be proud of the valuable contribution of the Negro newspaper media to the cause of Negro progress in all of the many different fields since the founding of the first race newspaper by John Russwurm in 1827."

"While there may be those who contend that the need or race papers is diminishing, it has been our experience here at VEP that we must rely on Negro newspapers to bring us valuable information regarding matters of interest to our project which we simply cannot find in the daily press or some other sources."

"We desire to convey to you, as editor of the Birmingham World, our profound gratitude for the vigorous and consistent policy which you have maintained in support of the cause of voter registration, and trust that this tribute to you and your paper can, in some small measure, serve as a symbol of the esteam which we hold for many other outstanding newspapers and periodicals published by Negroes."

Suffrage South

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BIRMINGHAM NEWS C-9
Date: MAR 29 1964

Negro candidates to get more votes than in history

C-9

BY EDGAR A. POE

WASHINGTON, March 28 — News Washington Bureau

Twenty-eight Negroes, including four present members, have occupied seats in the U. S. Congress. Twenty-two came from the Old South in the tragic Reconstruction era beginning with the administration of Ulysses S. Grant and ending with the administration of William McKinley.

When the 89th Congress convenes next January, the number of Negro members of Congress may not exceed the present four and it could be less.

Nevertheless, indications are that when all the November returns are in, people around the country will have cast more votes for more Negro candidates for Congress than at any time in history.

Furthermore, hundreds of thousands of Negroes in the South and elsewhere will have cast their votes for the first time. In the District of Columbia alone, many thousands of Negroes will for the first time be voting in a presidential race. The people of Washington, both white and Negro, will vote for the first time since 1800 for President and vice president.

IN MISSISSIPPI, three congressmen have Negro opponents in the forthcoming Democratic primary. One incumbent Alabama House member has a Negro opponent.

None of the Mississippi or Alabama congressmen is in danger of losing to a Negro opponent this year, but what the future holds in some of these areas with heavy Negro populations is another story.

In the Black Belt of Alabama, which derives its name from the fertile black soil, the first Negro woman office-seeker in the history of the state is opposing Rep. Kenneth A. Roberts in the May 19 Democratic primary. She is Amelia Boynton of Selma, which has a population more than half Negro.

Alabama had three Negro congressmen in the Reconstruction era.

In Mississippi, the only state in the union ever represented by a Negro in the U. S. Senate, there is the possibility that the Jackson, Miss., widow of Medgar Evers, the NAACP leader slain last June, is considering running for the Senate against Sen. John C. Stennis.

There have been two Negro members of the Senate. The first was Hiram R. Revels, a Methodist preacher from historic Natchez, who was elected in 1870 to fill the seat that Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, had vacated. Sen. Stennis still occupies the desk that Davis used when he was in the Senate.

THE SECOND NEGRO was Blanche K. Bruce, a planter in the soil-rich, flat Mississippi Delta. To the credit of both Revels and Bruce, both served in the Senate without criticizing their predecessors, although some historians contend both men were urged to make some critical speeches on the floor of the Senate against Davis, Gen. Robert E. Lee and other Southerners in that sad period of American history.

Rep. Jamie L. Whitten, who represents the Mississippi Delta District, which is about 65 or 70 per cent Negro, has a Negro woman opposing him. She is Fannie Lu Hamer of Ruleville, the home town of Sen. James O. Eastland, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Rep. John Bell Williams is opposed by Jake M. Houston, a Negro and a retired furniture dealer of Vicksburg, where the fate of the Confederacy was sealed when the Union forces broke the seige of this historic Mississippi River city.

The dean of the Mississippi Congressional delegation and a leader of the Southern forces in the House, Rep. William M. Colmer, is opposed by a Negro minister. He is John Erle Cameron of Hattiesburg.

Not only in these two deep South states are Negroes seeking office. There are reports of dozens of prospective Negro candidates in the large northern cities.

One of the four incumbent Negro Democratic congressmen is Rep. William L. Dawson, whose district embraces Chicago's downtown Loop. He reportedly will have a Negro Democratic opponent in the primary and a Negro Republican opponent if he wins the primary vote, as is expected.

THE OTHER NEGRO congressmen are Adam Clayton Powell Jr., from New York's Harlem District; Charles C. Diggs Jr. of Detroit, a licensed mortician; and Robert C. Nix, a lawyer from Philadelphia. Nix is a native of South Carolina; Dawson was born in Georgia. All are Democrats.

Rep. Joseph G. Minish, Democrat of West Orange, N. J., is one of several incumbent northern congressmen that reportedly have or will have a Negro opponent this year.

Rep. Dawson, dean of the Negro congressmen, said about a year ago that eight of every 10 members of his race are now registered as Democrats.

Dawson himself came to Congress during the Roosevelt administration as a Republican, but changed his party affiliation a few years later, saying he "liked President Roosevelt's little man political philosophy."

Until the four incumbent Negro congressmen came to Washington, 23 of the 24 Negroes that preceded them were Republicans. Politics is different now and so are the two major parties!

Pine Bluff (Ark.) Commercial 4/15/64

BW
RTB

Daughter of Slaves, 92, Registers to Vote for First Time

Pine Bluff Commercial

Aunt Anna With Poll Tax Receipt

By LES SEAGO
Of The Commercial Staff

Anna Clay, 92, the daughter of slave parents, went to the Jefferson County Courthouse yesterday to register to vote. It was her first time to do so.

"I went down there to see did they do things right," she said. "I hear tell about equal rights," she added, waving her registration slip.

Miss Anna, as she is known, lives with a niece, Mrs. Mattie Marshall, on Palm Street, just off 13th Avenue.

Despite her age, she is alert and has little difficulty in recalling her early years. Her tongue is sharp, and she obviously enjoys making people laugh.

Jokes About Photo

When a photographer started to take her picture yesterday to record her first registration as a voter, she shook her head.

"Beauty fades away, but ugly holds its own, and I'm not losing any ground," she cracked. But she submitted to having her hat removed by her niece so that its brim wouldn't shade her face.

"Now don't show it to anybody but me," she said, "and I ain't looking at it too long."

Miss Anna was born in Louisiana. "But I left there when I was too young to know 'bout it," she said. Later, she said, her family moved to Arkansas where her parents worked on farms around Warren, Fordyce, Camden and other Southeast Arkansas towns.

She recalled working in the cotton fields, but declared, "I didn't care too much 'bout that. But I didn't tell anybody 'bout that . . . I just grew up as quick as I could."

Dollar-a-Week Jobs

When she was 11, her mother died and she was "hired out" to a family of white people in Fordyce by her father.

Since then, she said, "I've cooked and cleaned . . . and done every type of work they hired darkies to do until about 15 or 20 years ago."

She recalls that she was paid as little as $1 a week, plus food for working. She made as much as $2.50 a week.

"I knowed it was a racket, but I didn't say anything to anybody," she said. Miss Anna added that she might have gotten a "good whupping," if she had "cut up" about her wages.

Four Husbands, No Children

Miss Anna has no children. "But that wasn't my fault," she asserted. During her life she has been married four times.

"And one of them (her husbands) was a convict . . . .I got shed of him," she said.

Miss Anna has little formal education, "just a ABC school." Her niece said, however, that she read the newspapers and seemed to keep up with the news. Until her hands became stiff, Mrs. Marshall said, Miss Anna also wrote fairly well.

Asked why she had never voted, Miss Anna said, "Nobody ever paid any attention to me voting before."

Yesterday, however, her great-nephew, Bruce Jordan—a member of the Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee — and several committe officials took Miss Anna to register.

When she returned, she handed the registration slip to her niece and told her to keep it until the election.

"I'll need it in a couple of months," she said.

JIM CROW'S LAST RIDE — Shown is a scene in front of a voters campaign headquarters in Kansas City where voters, last week, approved a public accommodations ordinance. The sign on the hearst reads: "Last Ride For Jim Crow." Three campaign workers stand in mock sorrow for Kansas City's now deceased Mr. James Crow.

Office Seekers In South Seen Increasing Vote

2,700 hike reported in one county

MIAMI, Fla. — A total of 2,700 voters were added to the registration rolls here during the past two weeks, Weldon Rougeau, CORE field secretary, reveals.

Hailing the results of the registration effort since he took charge of the campaign about mid-March, the CORE official says the total number of colored persons registered in Dade County is about 42,000.

The campaign is being supported by five organizations, including the Florida Council of the AFL - CIO, Rougeau reports.

The filing of numerous colored candidates for public office is seen by officials of civil rights organizations as a factor in the increase in voter registration activities throughout the South.

CANDIDATES SEEKING seats in Congress hail from Mississippi where four are

ers registration workers staged a second Freedom Day, April 9. The first Freedom Day was on March 25.

• • •

JOHN LEWIS, national chairman of the Students Non-violent Coordinating Committee, accused police of arresting persons who attempted to register.

Protests have been made by SNCC to both the U.S. Department of Justice and Mississippi senators and congressmen.

Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer of Rulesville, Miss., candidate for Congress from the second district, is waging a vigorous campaign, with the aid of the Council of Federated Organizations, a coalition of civil rights groups.

Mrs. Hamer already has announced that if defeated, she plans to challenge the election of Rep. Jamie Whitten on the grounds that colored persons were prevented from registering to vote.

• • •

IN TUSKEGEE, ALA., the Macon County Board of registrars said, last week, that white voters of the country hold a margin of 254 over colored voters — 3,733 to 3,479.

In 1960 white voters outnumbered colored voters by 3 to 1. There are 26,717 colored residents in the county, which is about three times the number of white residents.

In Selma, Ala., U.S. District Judge Daniel H. Thomas indicated that he soon will rule on a suit filed by the Justice Department charging landowners with discriminating against colored for attempting to register to vote.

The suit was filed last Jan. 20.

• • •

IN BATON ROUGE, LA., the Justice Department filed a suit against Henry Earl Palmer, East Feliciana Parish registrar accusing him of discriminating against colored persons seeking to register.

When he became registrar in 1958, there were over 1,200 colored persons registered. Today there are only 126.

• • •

IN RICHMOND, VA., Mrs. Evelyn Butts, civil rights leader of Norfolk, filed a suit in U.S. District Court asking elimination of the state poll tax.

Mrs. Butts contends that the State's poll tax requirements are aimed primarily at members of her race. A hearing is set for May 12.

In Atlantic City, N.J., 25 state NAACP leaders mapped plans for a massive registration drive. They estimated that from 20,000 to 25,000 persons eligible to qualify as voters have not registered.

Southern Reg. & Lobbying

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CANDIDATES SEEKING seats in Congress hail from Mississippi where four are running for the House of Representatives and one, a woman, is making a bid for the Senate. One of the House candidates is a woman.

The other three Congressional candidates are from Georgia, Kentucky and North Carolina.

Many candidates are seeking posts with state, county and municipal goverments.

In Durham, N.C., Henry M. Michaux Jr., a senior at North Carolina College of Law, has filed for the State House of Representatives.

* * *

MICHAUX IS VICE PRESIDENT of a Durham Insurance Company and regional vice president of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers.

In Monroe, N.C., Mrs. Mildred Oxney, mother of five children, filed for a board of education seat in the Democratic primary.

In Richland County, S.C., the third colored candidate has filed for the State House of Repesentatives. He is the Rev. J. W. Mungin, a Marine Corps veteran and graduate of the Pennsylvania Institute of Criminology.

In Florida, two candidates are bidding for nominations for the State House. They are Jesse J. McCrory, a senior at Florida A. and M. Law School and Isaiah William, attorney, of St. Petersburg.

In Ocala, Fla., James Cunningham, a mortician, is seeking the Democratic nomination for a seat on the Mary County Commission.

* * *

IN LYNCHBURG, VA., M. W. Thornhill, mortician and civil rights leader, has announced his candidacy for the City Council.

Mr. Thornhill also is president of the Lynchburg Voters League. He pledges a "vigorous campaign," adding, "We are not going to let up until everyone has gone to the polls and voted on June 9."

In Greenwood, Miss., voters registration workers staged a second Freedom Day, April 9. The first Freedom Day was on March 25.

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4-22-64

FBI Filmed 189 Counties' Vote Records

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—The Justice Department says the FBI photographed voting records in 189 counties in eight Southern states in connection with federal vote discrimination cases.

The figures were made public by Burke Marshall, head of the Justice Department's civil rights division.

Marshall described the extensive work of the FBI in such cases last year during testimony before a House appropriations subcommittee Jan. 28.

He said the FBI photographed a total of 250,000 pages of voting records during the year. At the time there were 58 cases pending under the 1957 civil rights act which covers denial of voting rights for racial reasons.

As an example, Marshall showed the subcommittee a 1,500-page analysis of voting records and statistics in 23 Mississippi counties, which was prepared for a court case.

HE SAID the FBI experts do the physical work of photographing the voting records, then they are analyzed in Washington by teams of lawyers in the civil rights division. The division employs 52 lawyers, he said.

The list of counties, submitted by Marshall at the request of Rep. Frank T. Bow, R-Ohio, included:

Georgia — Baker, Ben Hill, Bibb, Bleckley, Chattahoochee, Colquitt, Dooly, Dougherty, Early, Echols, Fayette, Gwinnett, Harris, Houston, Jeff Davis, Jones, Lee, Lincoln, Macon, Marion, Miller, Quitman, Schley, Seminole, Stewart, Sumter, Terrell, Toombs, Treutlen, Webster, Wilkes.

Alabama — Autauga, Baldwin, Barbour, Bibb, Bulock, Butler, Chambers, Choctaw, Clarke, Conecuh, Crenshaw, Dallas, Elmore, Etowah, Geneva, Greene, Hale, Henry, Houston, Jefferson, Limestone, Lowndes, Macon, Madison, Marengo, Marshall, Mobile, Monroe, Montgomery, Perry, Pickens, Pike, Russell, Shelby, Sumpter, Tallapoosa, Wilcox.

Voter Regs. Southern

Southern Reg. & Voting

Current Trends In The Negro Vote

Chapel Hill Weekly 4-26-64

By BOB O'STEEN

Few men know more about Southern Negro politics than Prof. James W. Prothro.

He and another University of North Carolina political scientist, Prof. Donald R. Matthews, have completed the largest such study ever made of "Negro Political Participation in the South," which will result in a book by Prothro and Matthews to be published next year.

The following is a shortened portion of an interview with Prof. Prothro.

Question—Is there anything new or unusual about your study and its purposes?

Prothro—Well, two things, broadly speaking. First of all, we were trying to gather not only the surface facts about such things as age, voting, and registration, but the kind of information that could lead us to the real question of WHY Negroes and whites vote and think a certain way.

The second thing was the kind of approach involved. Our study was large not only in the number of people interviewed, but in the variety of information obtained. I'm referring to data on their social and political environments as well as their attitudes — specific conditions which might play a part in forming the "why's" of political behavior.

Q—What conclusions have you drawn, then, about Negro politics?

Prothro: Of course it's all very complicated, with the different levels of activity from talking, to voting, to leading and so on.

But, for example, we found syndromes, that is, activities linked together. At the talking level of politics, 9 per cent of the whites and 36 per cent of the Negroes at least talked of politics, though doing nothing further about it.

And at the same educational level the Negro has a higher interest in politics, though the white is generally more active in joining groups and voting.

Q—And is there any explanation of this?

Prothro: Yes, there is one interesting factor, among others. There seems to be an inhibiting system in the Deep South states. In the peripheral states such as North Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, the Negroes have a consistently higher active participation than do Negroes of the same educational level in the Deep South states like Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama.

Q—In other words?

Prothro: In other words, statistically speaking, a particular Negro in North Carolina would be more likely to join a group or vote than he would in Mississippi. The Southern Negro is inhibited in taking real action beyond talking.

Q—Is there any change or trend in this area?

Prothro: Yes. Urbanization and industrialization are making the peripheral states less Southern and the Deep South states more like the peripheral. So I believe there will probably be a gradual decrease in the inhibiting factors in the Deep South states.

Q—Your study showed a lack of communication between races. As desegregation takes place and communication improves what changes do you see in politics?

Prothro: Two main things, which are related. Education and relaxation of inhibition. Right now, what we call artificial barriers stop many Negroes from voting. They feel they'd better not, or they just aren't used to voting, though they legally can.

And as the young Negroes are educated these artificial barriers will dissolve.

Q—What about practical politics — How does the Democratic party manage to get both the Negro and white vote in the South?

Prothro—You know the old cliche about politics making strange bedfellows. In this case there are so many aspects to the parties that you can disagree on one point —even a central one—and still vote for your party.

Besides, the segregationists has no real alternative. Neither party will adopt an outright segregationist position, and tradition leaves the Southern vote to the Democrats, the "working man's party."

Q—What about the so-called Republican upsurge in the South?

Prothro: There is no change. The most impressive thing is the continuing party loyalty. Most of the Democrats who voted for Eisenhower said he wasn't really a Republican at all. There is a small trend toward independent voting, away from the Democrats, but it is small and gradual.

Q—What can the Democrats do to gain in the South?

Prothro: Get the Negroes registered and voting since they are vastly Democratic. This is being done for them by groups like NAACP and CORE, and Democrats at the national level are well pleased by it.

Q—What can the Republicans do?

Prothro: The Negro vote is an issue-oriented vote. The Republicans would have to take a clear-cut stand favorable to the Negro and this would then alienate many whites.

Major changes come only gradually and no one can rush them. The South is changing, but slowly and by itself.

The Chapel Hill Weekly — Sunday, April 26, 19

UNC Professors Make Large-Scale Analysis

THE CHANGING POLITICAL FACE OF THE SOUT

Odd Democratic Inter-Marriage Exists

Southern Reg. + Voting

By BOB O'STEEN

Is there a difference in the Democratic and Republican parties in the South?

"They's a difference, Lawd, yes," said a retired Southern carpenter. "The main difference is the Republicans believe in a lot of hard, harsh things and the Democrats in good living, good jobs, and good times."

This was a typical reply found by two University of North Carolina political scientists in their large-scale analysis of the South's changing political face.

Recent surprising election results, urbanization, and industrialization, have brought the once "solid" South into question about changes and trends of concern to national politicians and southerners alike.

Is there a party realignment going on in the South? A Republican upsurge? How are white and Negro voting habits changing?

To answer some of these questions Dr. James Prothro and Dr. Donald Matthews have made a study of white and Negro political attitudes and habits in the South which is one of the most extensive ever made.

The two UNC professors found, among other things: (1) an odd political inter-marriage. Though Negroes and whites are sharply opposed on the smouldering segregation issue, both races identify preponderantly with one party, the Democratic.

(2) Though less educated, the Negro has as well developed political attitudes as the white.

(3) Both races see the Democratic as the party of the little man, typified by the opening quote.

The research project began following a $190,000 Rockefeller Foundation grant in 1960 to the University's Institute for Research in Social Science. Attitudes toward political parties is a part of the whole project: "The Changing position of the Negro." A more extensive interpretation of the study will be made in a book by Professors Matthew and Prothro, to be published next year.

By interviewing 1,312 subjects scientifically selected as a representative sample, the two UNC political scientists came up with some interesting figures.

Of the whites with any political affiliation, 60 per cent "think of themselves" as Democrats and 14 per cent as Republicans. Fifty-one per cent of the Negroes consider themselves Democrats and 10 per cent Republican —a ratio of about five to one in both races.

The surprising aspect of party identification is that of those who are "strong" Democrats, 73 per cent of the whites are strict segregationists and 77 per cent of the Negroes are strict integrationists.

One explanation for this might be in the separation of identity that takes place in the individual's mind.

The study found that white Democrats identified closely with the South as a region and were twice as likely to "feel close to" other Southerners as were Republicans; whereas Negroes of either party felt closer to Negroes than to other people.

Strangely enough, the stronger an individual identified with the Democratic party the stronger was his attitude for segregation if he was white, or for integration if he was a Negro.

* * *

Using the University's UNIVAC 1105 high-speed computer to analyze massive statistical data on U. S. Civil Rights Commission registration figures resulted in further anomalies.

Though a majority of Negroes have political attitudes, only a third were registered to vote, whereas three-fourths of the whites were registered.

One-half of the "strong" Republican Negroes were, nevertheless, registered as Democrats and voted more in greater numbers for Kennedy in 1960 than did the white Democrats.

In addition to party identification, Drs. Prothro and Matthews studied party "image," the way a party is pictured in the mind of the individual, as "liberal," "honest," "bad," and such.

About a third of both races could not name a single thing good or bad about either party. For these people politics apparently has no meaning whatsoever.

For whites, the Democratic party had about four times as strong appeal as the Republican party; and for Negroes it was even stronger.

The Democratic party's main appeal and its basic image is found in the consensus that it is the party of the "common people and the working man." This and traditional support ("I've always been a Democrat") are the main images of the Democratic party.

The most unfavorable aspect of the Democratic party was its being "too good to Negroes."

As for the Republican party, "the 'party of Lincoln' is now seen as the party of depression, big business favoritism, and mistreatment of workers."

Foreign military policy is the most favorable aspect of the Republican party's image.

UNC Political Science Professor James Prothro

But for getting votes, the "bread and butter" association with the Democratic party seems to be an unshakable force.

The conclusion is that "image" has a strong influence in voting and parties would do well to capitalize on their existing strong points and cultivate new images in the other areas.

The study showed further that there is no real Republican upsurge in the South and no great realignment. An equal number of people switched from either of the two parties to the other.

It was concluded that the Democratic party would make furture gains as the unregistered Negro voters are stirred into activity.

The Republicans may gain some support from a small group of independents who have left the Democratic ranks. But for the greater long-range trend the authors of the study see a possible gradual inclination of whites toward the Republican party based on demographic changes.

They feel that urbanization, in-migration from other regions, increased college education of Southern whites, and middle class upsurge will moderate the number of traditional Southern Democrats in favor of the Republicans—but this will take time.

Meanwhile, Drs. Prothro and Matthews continue their study.

Meanwhile, the changing face of the South continues to be the subject of speculation by politicans, Southerners, voters—and two UNC political scientists.

Highlander Center In Voter Project

Atl Daily Hld 4-26-64

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee — The 23-member Highlander Center Board of Directors will review plans for a July Voter Education Internship Project and ten Voter Workshops operating under a grant from The Field Foundation, Myles Horton, the Director, announced Tuesday. The Board will hold its annual meeting May 1 and 2 at the Knoxville headquarters for the Center.

The Board will also plan anti-poverty workshops for the Appalachian region and receive a report on the Highlander Folk School records, publications, and songs being microflimed and catalogued by the Tennessee State Library and Archives.

The Board officials are Dr. B. R. Brazeal, Dean of Morehouse College, Chairman; Dr. Scott Bates, The University of the South, Vice-Chairman; and Mr. Lewis Sinclair, TVA economist, Secretary-Treasurer.

Reg. - Southern

VEP

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

For 96 Years The South's Standard Newspaper

RALPH McGILL, Publisher

EUGENE PATTERSON, Editor

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One-Party Kingpin Politics to Blame For Much of Voters' Tightfistedness

It is a surprise to learn that Negroes in the South make donations to political parties at double the rate of white Southerners.

It is a surprise, but it is not illogical. In fact, it has a lot to say about the condition of politics here.

Figures on political contributions were reported at Emory University by a University of North Carolina political scientist, Dr. Donald Matthews, who worked under a quarter-million dollar foundation grant.

He discovered that about 20 per cent of Negroes contribute to political campaigns, and only about 10 per cent of whites. He even found Negroes giving money to political campaigns in a Mississippi county where none of their race was registered to vote.

The results show, among other things, that low Negro voter registration rates in the South cannot be blamed on lack of interest. Even when the amount of money donated is small, as was generally the case of Negroes in Dr. Matthews' study, a contribution is a good indication of interest.

Conversely, whites' failure to contribute can be taken as a sign of low interest. Why should this be true?

We suspect an important reason is the stultifying effects of one-party, kingpin politics. Having only one political party in itself can lead to apathy. But when that one party in addition is controlled by a small group at the courthouses and the state Capitols, then average potential voters feel far removed from the workings of government.

If Negroes have shown greater interest than whites in spite of these conditions, it is probably because their efforts are aimed at specific goals—paved streets, sidewalks, fair treatment by law enforcement officials, etc. When the results of political participation can be seen, interest is sharpened.

If Dr. Matthews were to make a similar study 10 years from now, he probably would find great changes. We already see them at work here in Georgia. The recent grass-roots organization of the Fulton County Democratic Party, for instance, should be a great stimulus to broader public enthusiasm.

The end of the county unit system, and with it, the demise of courthouse-gang dominance of state politics, has stimulated huge registration gains in the cities of the state.

Along with the growth of Republican Party strength in the South, these trends auger a day when both whites and Negroes will realize that broadly based citizens' contributions will free political candidates from road contractors, middle men and other special interests. Government will be healthier for it.

* * * * * *

Voter Reg. Southern

Editor's Reverie Columbus Enq. 4-28-74

Youngsters Alert to Voting

There was an Enquirer editorial last week urging high school seniors who will be 18 before the fall elections to be sure and register so they will be able to vote.

A letter from Columbus High's Kirk Reed, this year's STAR student in the 3rd District, reveals that the seniors at Columbus are well aware of their privilege and have taken steps to assume their responsibility.

Kirk writes:

"Although your editorial entitled, 'Youths Overlook Vote Privilege' does contain several good points, I can speak for the seniors at Columbus High School in saying that we are very aware of our privileges and responsibilities as citizens. As of April 22, 83 per cent of Columbus High seniors have registered to vote, and we are determined to reach 100 per cent.

GRIMES

"An active campaign, which is now reaching a climax, has been going on for many weeks. All students, especially those in government classes, are being reminded of their voting privilege.

"It is our opinion that the young person of today, as a result of his study in American government in high school, is as well informed, or better informed, than the average American citizen."

This report on Columbus High's vote registration is extremely gratifying, and should be an inspiration to older residents to be as diligent as these youths in participating in the great American process.

Only a few days remain until the registration deadline, and if seniors at Jordan and Baker don't want to be outnumbered at the polls next fall by Columbus graduates, they had better hie themselves to the courthouse.

The last sentence of Kirk's letter is particularly significant, I believe. He is correct, of course. The high school student frequently is better informed and interested in government today than the average older citizen. It is for that very reason that it is important to get young people registered to vote.

Because too often, the enthusiasm and the interest decline as a person moves into the routine of adult life, and away from the influence of governmental classes.

Muscogee County remains one of the worst examples of low voter participation. The youngsters of today are our hope for a broader electorate tomorrow.

The only barrier to registration in Muscogee County is indifference.

Kirk's letter indicates that the seniors of Columbus High have overcome that barrier. Their task now will be to sustain interest and attention in governmental matters. It will become more difficult for most of them, as the years pass.

Their elders have not set an inspiring example. But perhaps the example of the youngsters will inspire their elders. You never get too old to register or to vote, and I know a lot of older folks who've never had the experience. This would be a good year for them to find out how satisfying a trip to the polls can be. — MILLARD GRIMES.

Reg. Southern

Sou. Pg. my Vol.

ON THE OTHER SIDE

By JOHN H. McCRAY

Twenty-nine years ago, the late Dr. W. E. B. DuBois told the audience at one of our southern colleges that, a survey he had just completed indicated that only two or three of those serving the ethnic group offered courses in Negro History.

The revelation was tragic, Dr. DuBois said; he urged a correction.

During the question-answer discussion following the address, a young white Baptist minister, the Rev. Mr. Crow who pastored in the small southern town, arose in the rear of the chapel to make an exception to Dr. DuBois' theory.

It was that colleges for whites needed to offer courses in Negro History, Mr. Crow said. Particularly were these courses needed in the South, he continued, and constituted a much greater need where the welfare of the South was concerned than was the need in ethnic colleges

Dr. DuBois smiled and appeared to be momentarily outdone, argumentatively. He did not disagree with the Rev. Mr. Crow.

●

Dean William Pickens, historian, author, lecturer, contended in his life time that historians weren't and aren't usually passives; that, more often than not, personal prejudices, racial, national, etc., are reflected in their writings.

For example, a proud Frenchman would not likely extoll the British at expense of his own country; nor a German an Italian, at the expense of himself.

In short, Dean Pickens' theory was that, on a given historic subject, one needed the composite — the divergent views of partisans from both sides in order to arrive at the more likely story, the story falling somewhere between the partisans' writings.

●

The thinking of all three of these gentlemen — Dr. DuBois, Dean Pickens and the Rev. Mr. Crow — seem to take on significance when measured against the increasing disposition of critics, opponents and "band - wagon" theorists getting into the act, as civil rights activities continue, and show variations as the tempo is stepped up.

One Georgia columnist, for example, wrote that the ill - fated "stall-in" around the N. Y. World's Fair was costing colored Americans "white friends."

The nationally read columnist, Drew Pearson, author of "The Washington Merry Go Round," not only echoed the Georgia columnist, claiming increasing racist sentiment in such northern cities as New York, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago, but suggested that certain "extremists" among anti - racists read E. M. Coulter's "The South During Reconstruction."

Quotations from Coulter's book, and the intent of the Pearson column, recently distributed, represent points of view at variance with those of Dr. DuBois, Mr. Pickens and Mr. Crow.

●

For one thing: Mr. Pearson might just as easily have referred to a simultaneous reading of other Historians on the same period, notably historians like Dr. DuBois. Langston Hughes, Brawley, Simkins and, particularly, one devoted to South Carolina by George Tindal, having the title "S. C. Negroes, 1877 -1900.

Pearson quotes Coulter to show that for some 10 years, nearly 100 years ago, the newly freed slaves, in concert with carpetbaggers, were rebellious against laws and rioutous, were corrupt and malfeasant as officeholders. In the last named category, he selected South Carolina.

Attention to what happened in South Carolina during Reconstruction is appropriate, and possibly most reflective of the spirit and problems of the era. Not only did that State elect to Congress more ethnic persons than any other state has done to date — eight — but it also elected to public offices within the state more persons of color than any other state has done to date. This includes northern as well as southern states for a comparative period.

This writer helped to research a special publication earlier this year for the S. C. Senate. It was a history of senate members covering the history of that body.

The study turned up more than 100 terms in office for ethnic persons during Reconstruction and, while incomplete, perhaps three times that number for the House of Representatives.

An interesting discovery in our research was that at no time, howver, did colored members outnumber whites in either the Senate or the House for South Carolina. We've yet to read an historian who points up this fact. Usually the effort is to suggest that whatever corruption that existed here and there existed because and by sinfulness of the colored officeholders.

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Tindal, like modern writers, considers colored officeholders in that state, "no worse, nor better than officeholders anywhere else during this period."

Tindal also points out that many an ethnic officeholder was victim of "trumped" charges, like being accused of being found drunk. But, there were few - instances where these charges amounted to more than politically inspired accusations.

For example, Johnathan Wright, charged by Democrats, was transferred to Justice or magistrate's job in Charleston, from Columbia. Nothing further was held against him. Charges against Robert Smalls and others popped up frequently, but these were reduced and usually forgotten when the accused vacated his office.

Colored officeholders were of both political parties, but predominantly Republican. Charleston and other low country counties furnished the Democrats, the rest of the state being fiercely Republican.

It wasn't malfeasance in office, nor acts of intolerance upon whites which started white South Carolinians on what has remained a persistent campaign designed to "keep the Negro down."

"Keep the Negro down" is a quote attributed in ethnic South Carolina lore to John C. Calhoun who, even today, seems to have been the state's foremost statesman. The remark, tradition has it, was among death - bed pronouncements of the South Carolinian, long before the Civil War.

Older ethnic residents in Charleston, where a stature of Calhoun stands in Marion Square, vow that credence to the death - bed remark is indicated, in the fact that the stature shows Calhoun with one hand akimbo and the forefinger of the other outstretched hand pointing to the ground.

(Next Instalment: "Emphasis on Education).

Cite. Daily, Phila., 4-28-64

Negro Job Opportunities Increasing, Ministers Told

Arkansas Gazette 4-30-64

Job opportunities for Negroes are opening up faster than the supply of trained Negroes available to fill them, an official of President Johnson's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity said Wednesday at Little Rock.

Percy Williams of Washington, special assistant to the executive vice chairman of the Committee, told a conference of Arkansas Negro ministers at Philander Smith College that they must inspire youngsters to aspire to jobs that never before were open to Negroes.

This is a problem, Williams said, because Negroes have been imbued over the years with the idea of "what's the sense of staying in school" because they would only wind up with menial jobs, anyway.

"This is the image that we've got to explode because it's not true anymore," Williams said.

Williams said that employers were coming in larger numbers to the campuses of Negro colleges to recruit graduates. He said that there were many good jobs open to Negroes in business and industry, but that there weren't enough persons with the right training to fill them.

Williams, 40, said the ministers should encourage their young people to go to local employers and ask, "What does it take for someone to get a job in your company? What kinds of jobs are there for persons of general abilities? What do I have to take in school to meet your requirements?"

In this way, Williams said, the young Negro will know what job opportunities are available to him, and what he has to study in school to be prepared for them. He said if the necessary courses aren't available to the Negroes, the ministers should work to get them added to the school curriculum.

Because of the broader range of jobs that are opening up to Negroes, Williams said, many Negro colleges, high schools and trade schools "need to broaden their courses and shore up their curricula."

Williams also urged the ministers to work for equal job opportunities in their communities. He suggested that they buy things that they need for their churches only from firms that do not discriminate in employment.

Added to Voter Rolls

Randolph T. Blackwell, of Atlanta, field director for the Southern Regional Council's voter education project, said that in the two years since the project was started more than 400,000 Negroes have been added to the voter registration rolls in the Southern states.

"In Alabama we are going to elect Negroes to public office this year for the first time since Reconstruction," Blackwell said.

He explained that in Macon County, Ala., more Negroes were registered to vote than white persons and several Negroes were running for office, making their election virtually a certainty.

Blackwell, 37, said that the Negro population exceeds the white population in about 140 counties in the Southern states, but that in only three of them does the number of Negroes registered to vote exceed the number of white registrants. They are Macon County, Georgetown County, S. C., and Liberty County, Ga.

Blackwell said that the election of Leroy Johnson, a Negro, to the Georgia legislature in 1962 was "living proof that hard and persistent work has paid off. Very few people would have predicted four years ago that it would be possible to elect a Negro man to the Georgia legislature."

There have been many encouraging happenings in the voter registration drive, Blackwell said. For example, he said that one man was not afraid to take on voter registration work in Dallas County, Ala., "which comes very close to being the end of the world" for the Negro.

"I am pleased to say that today Dallas County has a very active voter registration program," Blackwell said. "The political complexion of the area has changed so much that we have a Negro woman running for Congress."

The two-day Ministerial Conference on Minority Problems ended Wednesday night. It was attended by about 50 Negro ministers from throughout Arkansas. The sponsors were Philander Smith, Shorter College of North Little Rock, Arkansas Baptist College and the Arkansas Council on Human Relations.

Vot. Reg. Seeds

Sun Leg. V 4.

Gte. Dly. Phld., 5-1-64

ON THE OTHER SIDE

By JOHN H. McCRAY

CONCLUSON—HOW RECONSTRUCTION HURT

Columnist Drew Pearson claims that people of color were contemptuous of law and order, inconsiderate of others and corrupt as officeholders during Reconstruction. We have, in this short series, in abbreviated discussions, attempted the other side of the story.

Relying primarly on South Carolina — where more officeholding occurred during Reconstruction than in any other State, we have shown that:

Although they were the majority when the State Constitution was formed in 1868, men of color provided a public school system and taxed themselves (then a majority in the State) for its support. They forbade school segregation, but also provided for citizens not wanting their children to attend such schools.

Further, it has been indicated that in an effort to show a spirit and willingness to live co - existantly, they took the word of local whites and switched from the rather "sure and certain" Republicans to the promising Democrats. They found themselves double - crossed. Where Democrats promised more and better schools than had been possible under Republicans, actually, they shutdown the University of South Carolina and its Prep School, where most colored students of higher education were enrolled. The Democrats had promised more voting rights; once they won, not only did they slam a "grandfather" rule against colored seeking to participate in their party, but they drafted election laws which took away just about all voting rights of colored citizens.

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Where there was resistance to these and other racist suppressions, unbelievable violence was rampart. There was a joke that night "coon hunts" seldom were quests of four-legged animals.

Moreover, the national government, apparently weary of the race question while the great push West was on, appeared inclined to let the white South have its way. The Supreme Court overturned assured civil rights in a series of decisions, mostly still geared to the Dred Scott decision of the 1850s. By 1900, the Supreme Court had opened a legal flood gate on race and color in the South in the celebrated "Separate but equal" Plessy v. Ferguson ruling.

As many as could, fled the South to Texas, Colorado and to centers like New York City and Chicago. The first big exodus began about 1876 and continued through the '80s and into this century. Thousands left Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama and Tennessee for Chicago. But mst remained and endured perhaps the worst treatment of any race of people thus far in this country.

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Mr. Pearson and the like speak now about "white friends in the north and south." However, from the very beginning, colored people haven't indicated that "friends" was their objective. They have seemed to wish to be left alone, to be judged on merit and ability and to preserve as best they can their own history.

For example, in several states, Mississippi, North and South Carolina among these, colored citizens established their own municipalities, excluding whites from both the community and government.

The actual history of Reconstruction, insofar as colored Americans are concerned, is prideful, inspiring. It established the basis for many of our public laws and institutions about the South today. It is not an history of incompetence; nor one of corruption.

Race & Dixie Voting

Negroes Play Growing Role in South's Politics As Their Power Rises

— Wall Street Jour.

Southern Negro Registration Hits 1.8 Million; Many Seek Offices but Chances Slim

5/4/64

Some White Counter-Drives

— Pol. South

By JAMES C. TANNER
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

MEMPHIS—B. L. Hooks, a lawyer and Baptist minister, fared poorly in his first fling at politics five years ago. Campaigning for juvenile court judge, he collected 33,000 votes, or 15,000 less than the winner.

Last November Rev. Hooks did better. Running for city court judge, he polled more than 42,000 votes and came within 812 of being elected. Though still a loser, he was elated at the showing for his vote was the largest ever given a Negro in this Southern city. He's now eagerly looking forward to coming elections when he figures "we will break the barrier in Memphis and a Negro will be elected to public office."

Rev. Hooks' changing political fortunes underscores the rising role of Negroes in Dixie elections. Although clouded by all the smoke of lunch counter sit-ins, street marches and other civil rights demonstrations, Southern Negroes are making some of their biggest gains at the ballot box. They're not only registering in larger numbers this year but a sizable group of them are seeking office in this spring's Dixie primaries which began last Saturday in Texas. Moreover, a growing number of white candidates are courting the Negro vote, recognizing it as the balance of power in some communities.

Power Spreading in North

Negroes, of course, have long been politically powerful in many areas outside the South. Five Northern and Western Congressional districts consistently send Negro representatives to Washington. And there's evidence this Negro voting strength is growing. Republicans in northern New Jersey, for example, have just nominated a Negro for a House seat.

Negro power at the polls in the North has reached such heights that both parties are aiming big efforts at the Negroes in this year's elections. "Six major cities, where there are tremendous concentrations of Negroes, licked us in 1960," says Albert B. Hermann, campaign director of the Republican National Committee in Washington. "The Presidential election this year could turn on the same cities so we are sending experts into these areas this year."

The rising importance of Negroes in Southern politics, while not as noticeable, is no less dramatic. "You can't get elected dog catcher anymore in Atlanta without the Negro vote," grumbles one Georgia political observer.

Some 1.8 million of the 5 million adult Negroes in the 11 Southern states are now qualified to vote, estimates the Atlanta-based Voter Education Project, an institute financed by Northern foundations to aid in Dixie Negro registration drives and voter research. This compares with around 1.5 million a year ago and less than 600,000 in 1947. By November, 2 million Negroes in the South will be registered, insists Wiley Branton, VEP director.

Big Gain in Birmingham

In some areas, recent registration gains have been especially sizable. In Alabama's Jefferson County (Birmingham), one registration official estimates 23,994 Negroes, or 15% of all persons registered, are now qualified to vote, up from 11,191, or 8% of the total, only two years ago. In Tennessee, nearly 65% of the state's 314,000 adult Negroes are registered, and in Florida 45% of the state's 470,000 adult Negroes can vote.

The growth in qualified Negro voters is largely due to registration drives of civil rights groups. The VEP has spent more than $500,000 in the past two years on such efforts. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, headed by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., last month had 17 of its staff members concentrating on registering Negroes in Atlanta. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People says it will step up its Dixie registration drives over the next few months.

Indeed, the next big round of Southern racial conflicts is likely to come from massive compaigns now being mounted for this summer by civil rights groups to speed up sluggish registration in Mississippi, where only 28,000 of 422,000 adult Negroes can vote, and in Alabama where, despite Birmingham gains, less than 19% of the state's adult Negroes are enfranchised. "A Negro almost has to be a college professor to register now in Alabama," complains the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement, a civil rights group.

Getting Federal Help

Civil rights organizations are getting considerable Federal help in their Negro voting drives. Negroes say they were able to become the voter majority in Macon County, Ala., only because of Federal court action. Since 1957, when civil rights legislation authorized the Justice Department to assess alleged discrimination in registration and voting, the department has filed 61 suits in the South. Some have brought no breakthroughs, Negroes complain, because the Federal judges hearing the cases were Southerners. But generally the "actions of the Justice Department have had a positive influence on the course of Negro voting in the South," says Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., assistant to the executive director of the Southern Regional Council.

Recent approval of a Constitutional amendment outlawing the requirement of a state poll tax for voting in Federal elections also has provided impetus to Negro vote drives. But the real impact of the amendment won't be felt for another year or two, says Mr. Branton of the Voter Education Project. "It doesn't make much difference right now in Mississippi and Alabama, where the real problem is just getting past the registrar," he says.

More important to the outlook for Negro voting is the current civil rights bill. It would restrict the use of different standards for Ne-

Please Turn to Page 16, Column 1

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J L T

Race & Dixie Voting: Negro Power At Polls Climbs Sharply in South

Continued From First Page

groes and whites seeking to register. A Negro with a sixth-grade education, for example, would be presumed to be literate where registration literacy tests are required. The civil rights bill also would prohibit the denial of the right to vote because of immaterial errors or omissions in registering. And it would speed up litigation in Negro voting tests by providing for immediate appeal from special three-judge courts to the U.S. Supreme Court. "We would still have to go to court in many cases," notes one Southern Negro leader, "but we ought to get much quicker relief."

Whites Start Own Drives

Negro organizations generally have been able to make considerable registration headway despite apathy on the part of many Negroes, purges of voter rolls, stiff resistance from whites and often intimidation from recalcitrant segregationists.

Whites, however, also have been registering in greater numbers. Part of this is the result of increases in white population, but some is designed to counter Negro registration efforts. In Savannah, Ga., white activity at the registrar's office picked up noticeably the day after 50 Negro college students showed up to register. A Savannah Negro who was stopping Negroes as they came out of the automobile registration office to suggest they also sign up to vote noticed a white man imploring passing whites to do the same.

Except for isolated communities, white voters still far outnumber Negro voters in the South. But even where white votes are increasing numerically faster than Negroes, they are not diluting Negro gains as much as it would appear because whites often split at the ballot box, while Negroes usually vote as a bloc. "We're preaching to our branches to use their balance of power," observes John Brooks, an NAACP voter registration official based in Richmond, Va.

Heartened by their growing strength at the polls, Negroes are moving swiftly into Dixie politics. Scores of Negroes are vying for local, state and national offices from Texas to the Carolinas, though generally their chances of winning are slim. Four Negroes are running for Congress from Mississippi; another Negro Mississippian is bidding for the U.S. Senate. Negro attorneys in Albany, Ga., and Richmond, Va., are campaigning for Congress. A Selma, Ala., Negro woman also is running for Congress and a North Carolina Negro is seeking a Congressional seat on a write-in ticket.

In Jefferson County, Ala., a Birmingham Negro is a candidate for the board of education, and two are running for constable. In Macon County (Tuskegee), Ala., where whites hold a slim voter majority, a Negro is in the race for the county board of revenue, another is seeking a seat on the board of education, two are campaigning for justice of the peace and one has announced for probate judge. Negroes also are running for legislative seats in several Southern states. In Halifax County, N.C., for example, Negroes have fielded a slate of 11 candidates who are seeking posts ranging from county coroner to state senator.

Last week, Mrs. Florence Katheryn Clay, a 40-year-old widow and funeral director at Forrest City, Ark., announced her candidacy for the First Congressional District. Not only s she the first Negro to run for a major political office from the east Arkansas delta region in recent decades but she also is one of the few opponents ever to run against E. C. Gathings of West Memphis since he took office 25 years ago.

A noteworthy Negro-white voting test is a no-holds-barred race among 29 candidates, including 10 Negroes, for 10 state legislature vacancies in Richland County (Columbia), S. C. One of the white candidates is L. Maurice Bessinger, founder of the National Association for the Preservation of White People. He hands out campaign cards listing names of all candidates, with 10 of them marked "Negro."

Some Grandstand Gestures

The political bids of many Southern Negroes are little more than grandstand gestures. But they will help bring out the Negro vote, and several are favored to win. There would be precedent for it, even in Dixie. In Nansemond County (Suffolk, Va.), a Negro in his third try last November defeated the white incumbent of 16 years on the board of supervisors. Five of the county's 15 justices of the peace also are Negroes.

Atlanta attorney LeRoy R. Johnson last year became the first Negro to be elected to the Georgia senate in nearly a century. Two weeks ago, Robert Scales, the first Negro to seek public office in Murfreesboro, Tenn., drew votes from both races to lead a ticket of 14 whites and win a term on the city council. Building contractor John Winters, a Negro, is in his second term on the Raleigh, N.C., city council, and Mrs. Charles White, a Negro, is in her second term on the Houston school board.

Influential in Houston Vote

Equally as important as the spate of Negro candidates is the growing influence of Negro voters in the election of Southern whites. Atlanta Negroes claim their support of Ivan Allen, Jr., insured his 1961 election as mayor in a run-off against a segregationist opponent. William B. Ingram, Jr., trailed in the Memphis mayoralty election last fall as the vote count neared an end. A Memphis TV station even announced his opponent as the victor. But the normally slow Negro precincts began reporting and their votes swung the election to Mr. Ingram.

Houston Mayor Louie Welch is said to owe his position partly to Negro voters, who switched to him on his fourth attempt at the office. Within two weeks after he took office, Mr. Welch appointed a Negro to a city hall post. In Birmingham, Negro voters not only provided the "swing vote" needed to change the form of government from commission to council, but they also were instrumental in unseating the hard-core segregationist administration responsible for turning fire hoses and dogs on Negro demonstrators last spring.

In an abrupt about-face from a few years ago, some Southern white politicians now appeal openly for the Negro vote at the risk of losing white supporters. In Richmond, Va., where two white factions are in a bitter struggle over control of city government, both sides are jockeying for Negro support. It's believed the 14,000 Negro votes are enough to swing the election for whichever group can win over the bloc. Most North Carolina politicians eagerly respond to invitations to appear before the Raleigh Citizens Association, a Negro group.

In some instances, reapportionment may cause politicians to re-examine their positions. Such is the case with Charles Weltner, a Georgia Congressman, say some Negro leaders. The Atlanta representative recently voted against the civil rights bill when it passed the House; at the time, his district covered three counties with whites in a vast majority. Now, however, his district consists only of one county where Negroes make up 30% of the population.

"He's in deep trouble and knows it," says a Negro attorney in Atlanta, who adds that Rep. Weltner currently is holding private meetings with Negro leaders in an effort to make amends to his Negro constituents. He notes too, that the Congressman recently publicly chastised an Atlanta judge for handing out harsh fines to Negro demonstrators.

But a top aide for the Georgia Congressman takes issue with such an assesment. "He knew that the redistricting was coming when he voted against the civil rights bill," the aide declares. He says Rep. Weltner is a moderate on the race question, was supported by Negroes in 1962 and has a Negro on his staff.

Negro Voters In Dixie Now Top 2 Million

Atl. Const., 5-12-64

By CLAUDE SITTON

(Copyright 1964 by the New York Times Co.)

Negro voter registration in the 11 Southern states has passed the two-million mark and is roughly 15 per cent of the total.

Wiley A. Branton, director of the Southern Regional Council's voter education project, disclosed the registration gains Monday following a check of progress made since Jan. 1. He predicted further advances in some states before the November election.

Barring a reversal of current political trends, this growth has significantly favorable implications for President Lyndon Johnson's hopes to carry all of the 11 states in his bid for a full term.

OVER 827,000

Branton said 241,659 new Negro registrants had been added in January, February and March by drives sponsored by the voter education project alone. An undetermined additional number has been placed on the rolls by other registration campaigns.

This brings the known increase in the total number of registered Negroes since 1958 to more than 827,000. The Negro percentage of total registration has climbed during those six years from 10 to 15.

Referring to the newly registered voters, Branton said, "The substantial majority of them will probably end up in the Democratic column even though the project has been non-partisan." He explained one of the chief reasons was the traditional predominance of the Democratic Party in the region.

GEORGIA ADDS NEGROES

For the first time in recent history, Georgia's delegation to the Democratic National Convention will include Negroes while Tennesseee's delegation to the Republican National Convention will not.

The increase in Negro voter registration and thus political influence does not extend to Alabama or Mississippi, according to Branton. Estimates of the number registered in Alabama range from the 90,000 listed by the voter project to the 105,000 used by Gov. George C. Wallace in a recent speech. In Mississippi it is 28,000.

The project has sponsored only small programs in each of those states. "We're not going to do anything until you get some (new federal) legislation and enforcement," said Branton.

STRONGEST OPPOSITION

He said white opposition continued strongest in Alabama, Mississippi, southwestern Georgia and northern Louisiana. It is not considered a major problem in most other areas.

However, Branton said attempts to harass and intimidate prospective Negro registrants had taken place recently in Warren County and Halifax County, N.C., and in Lincoln County, Ark.

Substantial gains were made in some pivotal Southern states during the first three months of the year.

MORE EXPECTED

Branton said project drives had brought 16,330 new Florida registrants. He said he thought it possible that another 50,000 would be added before the state's Oct. 3 registration deadline.

A February campaign under the project resulted in the registration of 54,000 Texas Negroes. While only an additional 5,750 have been added this year in Tennessee, Branton said registration drives now beginning there should bring in another 30,000.

The voter education project is financed by grants from various foundations.

Sou. Reg. & Vot.

ENOUGH TO KEEP SOUTH SOLID Afro-Amer. 5-23-64

Over 2 millioncolored voters in South would nix Goldwater

ATLANTA, Ga. — The increased colored vote in the South is now large enough to assure victory for President Johnson according to Wiley A. Branton, director of the Southern Regional Council's Voter Education Project.

Mr. Branton, who was defense counsel for the historic Little Rock Nine Case, revealed, last week, that colored voters registered in the 11 southern states passed the 2 - million mark.

Roughly, this is about 15 percent of the total Southern registration. The total is expected to increase between now and close of registration for the Presidential election in November.

* * *

MR. BRANTON, who gave up a lucrative law practice in Pine Bluff, Ark., to direct the southwide registration drive, said that 241,659 voters have been registered since Jan. 1 of this year.

He noted that known gains in registration of colored voters have increased from 10 per cent in 1958 to 15 per cent today, or more than 827,000.

"The substantial majority of them (colored votes) will probably end up in the Democratic column, even though the project has been non-partisan, the Pine Bluff attorney said.

* * *

THIS CONCLUSION based on two recent political developments which are likely to dictate how colored voters in the South cast their ballots.

1. Because of his strong support of the civil rights bill, President Johnson has gained popularity among colored voters.

2. Because of the almost all - out rallying of Southern Republicans to Sen. Barry Goldwater, the colored vote is being alienated by the Southern GOP.

IN CONNECTION with the latter point, Sen. Goldwater not only opposes the civil rights bill, but advocates leaving settlement of most race relations issues to the

(Continued on Page 2)

tates.

Colored voters have concluded that such strategy would leave them to the mercies of such segregationist administrations as now control the governments in Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi.

On this basis, it is concluded that if the Republicans nominate Sen. Goldwater, colored voters will oppose him almost en masse.

* * *

THE COLORED vote for President Johnson is likely to be sufficient to offset the white voters who would desert the President because of the civil rights issue.

The result would be to render it most difficult, maybe almost impossible, for Sen. Goldwater to carry any of the Southern states, with the possible exception of Mississippi where only 28,000 colored are registered.

Political and registration developments in the South and elsewhere during the past week included the following:

* * *

IN HALIFAX County, N.C., the Halifax Voter Movement requested the appointment of a colored registrar after two white registrars resigned in Glenview and Littleton.

The voter group is pushing a massive registration campaign. The white registrars resigned after A. C. Cofield of Weldon, chairman of the Voter Movement, sent a telegram to the U.S. Department of Justice charging there was a registration slowdown.

U.S. District Judge John Larkins issued an order restaining the registrars, but civil rights leaders called the Justice Department and charged the slowdown was being continued.

As a result, six FBI agents were sent to the county to investigate the charges.

The agents toured several precincts, last week, and met with officials of the election board at the Halifax court house.

* * *

SPEAKING AT Benedict College, a former South Carolina legislator, John B. Culbertson, advised colored voters to seek equality through effective use of the ballot—even to the extent of bloc voting.

Mr. Culbertson, a Greenville, S.C., attorney, said:

"They tell you not to bloc vote, but I tell you to do so. Those who would condemn you for bloc voting have always done just that themselves."

* * *

IN RICHMOND, Va., a special three - judge Federal Court heard arguments in a case filed by the State Republican Committee against the State poll tax and certificate of registration requirement for voting.

A similar case filed by Mrs. Evelyn Butts of Norfolk, Va., was dismissed by the court "for failure of the plaintiffs to prosecute with diligence."

* * *

EXPLAINING THIS, Judge Albert V. Bryan of the Fourth U.S Circuit Court of Appeals said "we cannot give the case the consideration it deserves when they want to amend the suit but don't do so in an orderly and timely fashion."

Leonard Holt, attorney for Mrs. Butts, said he would appeal the court's ruling.

In Savannah, Ga., a one-day crash voter registration drive added 1,013 new voters to the rolls.

W. C. Patton, NAACP field secretary, revealed that registration drives currently are underway in Athens, Brunswick, Augusta, Rome and Decatur.

Southern Reg. & Vot.

Suffrage - South

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Atl. Con. 5/12/64

Suff. South

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Race Vote In 11 States Now Over 2 Million

Atl. World 5-13-64

Unprecedented registration in 11 Southern states has boosted potential Negro voting strength past the two million mark, or an estimated 15 per cent of the total.

These statistics were revealed by Wiley A. Branton, Southern Regional Council, who directs the organization's voting-education project.

Politiacl implication of the survey has important meaning to President Lyndon B. Johnson, successor to the late President John F. Kennedy who will seek nomination for a full term at the Democrats Atlantic City convention.

President Johnson, a strong supporter of the civil rights bill, pending before Congress, hopes to carry all of the Deep South states.

Branton in his study, revealed 241,659 Negro registrants were added to voting lists in January, February and March. Many of the new ballot-winners resulted from extensive vote campaigns conducted by the Regional Council.

Figures indicate some 827,000 Negroes have been added to the ballot since 1958. The Negro per cent of the total has climbed since that year from 10 to 15 per cent.

The increase in Negro voting, according to Branton, does not extend to Alabama and Mississippi. Alabama voters variously have been set at 90,000 to 105,000. In Mississippi, it is at a law of 28,000.

Biggest voting gain listed has come in Florida, where some 18,330 Negro registrants are on the books, according to Branton. He believes another 50,000 would be added there before the state's Oct. 3 deadline.

Soc.
Reg. & Voting

SAMPLE BALLOT

Halifax County Official Democratic Primary Ballot

FOR STATE SENATOR AND FOR COUNTY OFFICERS

Enfield Reg. 5-29-64

INSTRUCTIONS

1. To vote for a candidate on the ballot, make a cross (X) mark in the square at the left of his name.
2. If you tear or deface or wrongly mark this ballot, return it to the registrar and get another.

For State Senator

From the Eighth Senatorial District

(Vote for One)

- ☐ Richard M. (Dick) Taylor
- ☐ Julian R. Allsbrook
- ☐ A. Reed Johnson
- ☐ L. Taylor Oakes

For House of Representatives

(Vote for One)

- ☐ Thorne Gregory
- ☐ Thomas H. Cofield

For Board of County Commissioners

DISTRICT 2

(Vote for One)

- ☐ Frank B. Neal
- ☐ Jasper W. Wilkins

DISTRICT 3

(Vote for One)

- ☐ R. Hilliard Hux
- ☐ Clyde Johnson
- ☐ J. Westley Fulgham

DISTRICT 4

(Vote for One)

- ☐ Harry A. Branch
- ☐ B. D. Kimball

DISTRICT 5

(Vote for One)

- ☐ Travis S. Uzzell
- ☐ Spencer Williams, Jr.

For Halifax County Coroner

(Vote for One)

- ☐ William H. Crawford
- ☐ William L. (Bill) Pace
- ☐ Roy L. Creasy, Jr.
- ☐ Victor Jasper Burm
- ☐ Tyler Vaughan

For Board of Education

(Vote for Seven)

- ☐ C. H. Leggett, Jr.
- ☐ Henry L. Harrison
- ☐ C. M. Moore, Jr.
- ☐ A. G. Willcox, Jr.
- ☐ Mrs. Salter J. Cochran
- ☐ Arthur Lee Jones
- ☐ W. R. Alston
- ☐ Mrs. Vivian Mima Johnson
- ☐ Votie B. McWilliams
- ☐ Jeff Whitehead
- ☐ Mrs. Arthur Louis Williams
- ☐ Mrs. Joyce H. Shearin

Primary Election, May 30, 1964.

Robert C. Shields

Chairman, Halifax County Board of Elections

Voting - South

May 12, 1964

Mr. Carey McWilliams, Editor
The Nation
333 Sixth Avenue
New York, New York 10014

Dear Mr. McWilliams:

We read with interest the editorial comments appearing in the May 11, 1964 issue of The Nation entitled, "Needed: More Vote-Ins." We salute your calling attention to the success of the CORE registration project recently concluded in Gadsden County, Florida. However, we must take exception to some of the remarks made in the concluding paragraph.

Increased voter registration among Negroes is taking place all over the South, even in Mississippi. According to information here in our office, total Negro registration in eleven southern states (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia) has now passed the 2,000,000 mark. The Quincy story has been repeated numerous times across the South. For instance, in Peach County, Georgia, over 2,000 new registrants were added to voting lists in less than six weeks. In Kingstree, South Carolina, registration was increased from 0 to 1,800 in about fifteen months. In Halifax County, North Carolina, 557 Negroes were registered on one Saturday alone, as compared to 216 whites. ~~Ab~~Albany, Georgia, the scene of much violence and racial unrest, over 900 Negroes have registered since November, 1963. There is now Negro registration in every parish in Louisiana due to concerted effort of a national organization following effective Justice Department decrees. "Freedom Day" has occurred in Dallas County, Alabama, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, Americus, and

Suffrage South

Dublin, Georgia. In each instance, Negroes stood in long lines, sometimes in adverse weather conditions, waiting to register. The job of "evoking this willingness" to register has certainly been demonstrated in Greenwood, Mississippi, where thousands of Negroes have applied for registration, only to have few accepted because of discriminatory practices on the part of the Registrar.

The Negro is asserting his determination, often in the face of intimidation, to become enfranchised. As you suggest, the job in metropolitan areas is generally effective. But the heroism of Negroes in Birmingham is matched, and indeed surpassed, in countless hamlets across the South. The "political sloth" in the small towns of the South which you mentioned seems to be giving way to adamantly energized activity aimed at gaining franchisement. The Negro in the South appears to be more and more willing "to test the white temper" in building an increasingly sound foundation in political participation.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Barbara I. Whitaker
Research Assistant

BIW:js

terest to do so.

The Nation 5/11/64

Needed: More Vote-Ins

Suff. South

Burke Marshall, head of the civil rights division of the Justice Department, has made public a list of 189 counties in eight states where he feels that Negroes are being denied their voting rights. It is routinely proper to criticize the white Southerner for withholding the vote, yet sometimes these rights are successfully withheld only because the Negro makes no effort to test the white temper.

Five of the offending counties are in Florida (three of them, by an irony of nomenclature, are Lafayette, Liberty and Union). Of the five, perhaps the most notorious is Gadsden, whose county seat is Quincy. There is a lesson in Quincy.

In Gadsden County there are about 12,000 Negroes who are eligible to vote. Until a few years ago, the number of Negroes actually registered varied between none and two (a couple of old nannies whose names the white folks put on the rolls "for looks").

Quincy is a small town (pop. 8,875) but a rich one. There are fifteen millionaires within its city limits. Shade tobacco is the region's staple crop: one of the biggest gambles in farming, with one of the biggest pay-offs. And, by a generation-old stroke of luck, more Coca Cola stock is owned per capita in Quincy than in any other place in the nation. The people of Quincy like their way of life. They feel they can make it on their own and need no outside help. The Quincy State Bank is one of the few banks in the country that operate free of the jurisdiction of the FDIC, a freedom of which even the poorest man in town is proud. Federalism, go home.

Into this seemingly impregnable social environment four months ago moved a small voter-registration crew from CORE. They spent their first weekend in the Quincy jail. But when 200 Negroes responded to this intimidation by reporting Monday morning at the registration office, police backed off. Today, 1,327 Negroes are registered in Quincy, more than at any time since Reconstruction days. The cost to CORE for four months of salaries, office space and gas: $900, or about 69c per vote.

If it can happen in Quincy, it can happen to some degree anywhere in the South (except Mississippi, which only erosion can change), for the Southerner's bizarre scale of values makes him far less emotional about who goes into a voting booth than about who goes into a café. With a pull from Burke Marshall and a shove from a financed leadership, the voteless Southern Negro needs only a desperate willingness on his own part to set the great wheel turning. The job of evoking this willingness is the Negro's own. Outside a few metropolitan areas, it is generally a job badly done. Negro heroism in such centers as Birmingham cannot compensate for political sloth in the small towns of the South.

V-R General

These tables show the distribution of the registered voters and the voting age population of both races in the eleven southern states.

The percentages have been calculated to facilitate comparison of the various aspects of voter registration within the South, considered as a unit.

Thus the tables show each state's proportion, in absolute numbers and in percentages, of the total voting age population in the South; of the white and non-white voting age population; of the white and non-white registered voters; and of the white and non-white voting age population which is not registered. The last two columns on the second page show the percentages of each state's white and non-white voting age population which are registered.

Several different indexes of discrimination can be derived from the tables. The difference between the last two columns of the second page would provide one such index. The disparity between proportion of the South's non-white VAP and of the South's registered non-whites would provide another. A third would be the difference between the proportion of non-white VAP and the proportion of non-white VAP not registered.

None of these indexes will "prove" one thing or another, but they can be used as indicators of where voter education is most needed, and where it is likely to meet with most resistance from local prejudices and traditions.

Incidentally, it might be noted that, only compared to non-white registration, can white registration be considered at

4 - Voter Registration Sou. ~~General~~

all satisfactory. Four of the eleven southern states have less than 50% of their white VAP registered and only one of the states has greater than 70% registered.

These figures would seem to indicate that there may be a considerable interracial community of interest in increasing political participation.

State	Total Voting-Age Population	% of South-wide Total	No. Non-White VAP	% of South-wide Total	No. Negroes Reg.	% of South-wide Total	No. Negro VAP Not Reg.	% of South-wide Total
Alabama	1,924,936	8.2	509,731	10.1	68,317	5.1	441,414	11.9
Arkansas	1,089,358	4.0	202,593	4.0	68,970	5.1	133,623	3.6
Florida	3,207,238	14.7	495,420	9.8	182,456	13.5	312,964	8.4
Georgia	2,549,352	11.4	656,047	13.0	175,573	13.0	480,474	12.9
Louisiana	1,892,402	8.2	544,997	10.8	151,663	11.3	393,334	10.6
Mississippi	1,235,072	5.1	449,296	8.9	25,921	1.9	423,375	11.4
North Carolina	2,700,778	11.9	586,219	11.6	210,450	15.6	375,769	10.1
South Carolina	1,344,466	5.9	396,848	7.8	90,901	6.7	305,947	8.2
Tennessee	2,193,799	9.7	329,630	6.5	150,869	11.2	178,761	4.8
Texas*	2,010,034	8.8	414,233	8.2	111,014**	8.2	303,219	8.1
Virginia	2,437,328	10.7	460,081	9.1	110,747	8.2	349,334	9.4
	22,584,763		5,045,095		1,346,881		3,698,214	

*All Texas figures include only those 65 counties in East Texas which have more than 15% non-white population

**Statistical Estimate

State	No. White VAP	% of South-wide Total	No. White Reg.	% of South-wide Total	No. White VAP Not Reg.	% of South-wide Total	% of State NVAP Reg.	% of State WVAP Reg.
Alabama	1,415,205	8.1	883,732	8.3	531,473	7.6	13.4	62.4
Arkansas	886,765	5.9	506,799	4.7	379,966	5.4	34.0	57.1
Florida	2,711,818	15.3	1,819,342	17.2	892,476	12.7	36.8	67.0
Georgia	1,893,305	10.1	1,152,707	10.9	740,598	10.6	26.7	60.8
Louisiana	1,347,405	7.1	934,862	8.8	412,543	5.9	27.8	69.3
Mississippi	785,776	4.1	** 390,000	3.6	395,776	5.6	5.7	49.6
North Carolina	2,114,559	12.0	1,861,330	17.6	253,229	3.6	35.8	88.0
South Carolina	947,618	5.4	480,793	4.5	466,825	6.6	22.9	50.7
Tennessee	1,864,169	10.6	930,198	8.8	933,971	13.3	45.7	49.8
Texas*	1,595,801	9.0	** 658,293	6.2	937,508	13.4	26.7	41.2
Virginia	1,977,247	11.2	939,309	8.8	1,037,938	14.8	24.0	47.5
	17,539,668		10,564,365		6,982,303			

Sou. Reg. & Vot.

One idea being promoted in Jackson, the State capital, is for people to cash their Government bonds to help provide local financing of new housing and avoid federal aid.

Although Negroes make up 42 per cent of this State's population, they provide only 6 per cent of the registered voters. This is a smaller percentage than in any other Southern State. The organized drive that has added thousands of Negroes to voting rolls in other States has had very little success here. In addition to a poll tax, there is a complicated literacy test that voters must pass—and white officials do the grading.

Jackson's zoo has been "vertically integrated." This means that both races can walk around to view the animals. But benches have been removed so there will be no sitting down together. Many labor unions have mixed memberships but the races usually sit apart at meetings.

A Negro who enters a white lunchroom carries his food out to eat it. He may buy in stores—but may not be permitted to try on clothing before buying.

Altogether, Mississippi is perhaps the most segregated of all States. It is also the State that Negroes are leaving in the greatest numbers.

ARKANSAS — *Population: 21.9% Negroes*

Five years ago Little Rock was forced by federal troops to admit nine Negroes to its Central High School. Today there are 20 Negroes in Central High—just 1 per cent of its total enrollment. In the entire State, only 250 out of 109,000 Negro youngsters are going to school with whites.

This illustrates how slowly integration of the races is proceeding in Arkansas. What integration you find here is confined mostly to a few public schools, interstate transportation facilities and the labor unions.

It is also, usually, of the token variety.

For the most part, whites and Negroes continue to live apart, go to separate schools and churches, eat in different restaurants, sleep in different hotels and play in separate recreation areas.

The majority of Arkansas Negroes do not vote, although there has been some gradual increase in the number of Negroes registered to vote.

Few Arkansas restaurants serve both races. Negroes have been unsuccessful in trying to desegregate Little Rock's lunch counters. Even though airports and bus and rail stations have been desegregated officially, Negroes tend to use the separate facilities to which they have been accustomed.

In labor unions, in the paradoxic industrial [illegible] are integrated, but the trade [illegible] unions generally [illegible] separate organizations for each race.

In housing, you find some mixed neighborhoods. But whites usually move out soon after Negroes move in. Even federal rules against discrimination in public housing have not produced integration in Little Rock's [illegible]-million-dollar program of urban renewal. A slum area occupied by Negroes has been razed and rebuilt into a district of five homes. It is no longer a slum—but it is still segregated. No whites have chosen to live there.

Travel through this State, and you find that most people—white and Negro—appear content to leave racial integration at the token level. The furor over Little Rock has died down. Few seem excited about the race problem now.

GEORGIA — *Population: 28.6% Negroes*

Negroes are becoming a voting power in Georgia—and with this new power they are winning a considerable amount of racial integration.

Atlanta, the capital and the biggest industrial center, is taking the lead in integration. About 45,000 of the State's 185,000 Negro voters are centered there. In that city it is

(continued on next page)

NEGRO VOTERS IN THE SOUTH:
THEIR NUMBERS ARE RISING, AS TIME GOES ON

	NEGROES REGISTERED TO VOTE		NEGROES AS PER CENT OF TOTAL VOTERS REGISTERED	
	1952	1962	1952	1962
ALABAMA	25,000	90,000	4%	9%
ARKANSAS	61,000	75,000	11%	13%
FLORIDA	121,000	195,000	10%	11%
GEORGIA	145,000	185,000	11%	14%
LOUISIANA	120,000	152,000	12%	14%
MISSISSIPPI	20,000	24,000	5%	6%
NORTH CAROLINA	100,000	211,000	8%	11%
SOUTH CAROLINA	80,000	91,000	13%	19%
TENNESSEE	85,000	185,000	6%	11%
TEXAS	162,000	280,000	8%	14%
VIRGINIA	69,000	110,000	9%	10%

In every Southern State, the number of Negroes registered to vote has increased in the last 10 years, and the Negroes' share of total registration has risen. Negroes now represent 9 per cent or more of the potential voters in all States of the South except Mississippi.

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Sou. Reg. + Vot.

Voting Data

(unless otherwise noted, figures obtained from Civil Rights Commission Report on Voting, 1961)

State	Total Reg. Voters	White Voting Age Pop.	N-W Voting Age Pop.	Whites Reg	N-W Reg.
Ala.		(1960) 1,353,058	(1960) 481,320	(1962) 913,272	(1962) 66,870
Ark.		850,643	192,626	517,897 (60.9%)	72,604 (37.7%)
Fla.		2,617,438	183,197	1,819,342 (69.5%)	182,456
Ga.	1,367,917 2	1,797,064 3	612,910 3	1,132,707 4	175,573 4
La.	1,097,310 5	1,289,216	514,598	945,587 86% 5	151,723 14% 5
Miss.		748,266	422,256	?	25,921 6
N.C.		2,005,955	550,929	1,861,430 (92.8%)	210,450 (38.2%)
S.C.	666,694 9			(1958) 480,973 8 700,000	(1958) 58,1[illegible] 180,000 18
PENN.		1,779,018 10	313,873 10	930,198 10	150,869 10
Tex.		4,884,765 11	649,142 12	1,973,217 12	174,389 12
Va.		1,876,167	436,720	939,309 13	110,747 13

1 Birmingham News 6/10/62

2 Atlanta Constitution 9/7/62

3 Atlanta Constitution 4/9/62

4 Journal-Constitution 3/25/62

5 Baton Rouge State Times 8/29/62

6 Civil Rights Commission data based on 1953 findings

7 Charlotte Observer 9/17/62

8 Secretary of State, D.C.

9 Grand total for state

10 Figures for 63 counties only (total: 95 counties)

11 Grand total for state

12 Figures for 213 counties only (total: 254 counties)

13 Washington Post 5/26/62

Statistics

Non. Gov. Leg. + Vot.

COMPARISON OF VOTING PATTERNS 1960 CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS

Strong Democratic Big City Districts & Strong Republican Suburban Districts

City and Congressional District	Winning Congressman	% Vote	Total Population 21 and Over	Total 1960 Cong. Vote	21 & Over Not Voting	% of 21 and over Voting
LOS ANGELES						
19	Holifield	78% (D)	375,726	186,004	189,722	49.5
20	Smith	70% (R)	180,686	128,714	51,972	71.2
CHICAGO						
1	Dawson	77% (D)	149,524	97,598	51,926	65.3
13	Church	66% (R)	526,796	406,995	119,801	77.3
DETROIT						
13	Diggs	71% (D)	182,161	107,619	74,542	59.1
15	Dingell	79% (D)	214,625	140,607	74,018	65.5
18	Broomfield	55% (R)	388,689	292,292	96,397	75.2
CLEVELAND						
21	Vanik	73% (D)	260,059	141,786	118,273	54.5
23	Minshall	67% (R)	248,043	183,257	64,786	73.9
PHILADELPHIA						
4	Nix	78% (D)	192,238	107,199	85,039	55.8
13	Schweiker	61% (R)	323,002	231,452	91,550	71.7
NEW YORK CITY						
11	Celler	81% (D)	269,925	170,775	99,150	63.3
16	Powell	71% (D)	207,415	83,756	123,659	40.4
28	St. George	58% (R)	255,311	182,627	72,684	71.5

~~Statistics~~ Non Gov. Reg + Vot.

1960 PRESIDENTIAL VOTE AND REGISTERED VOTERS IN SELECTED KEY CITIES AND COUNTIES

City & County	Kennedy	Nixon	%-D	Margin of Victory	Voting Age Pop. Not Voting Number	%	Voting Age Population	1960 Total Vote	% Voting Age Pop. Voting	1962 Registered Voters	% Voting Age Pop. Registered
*New York	1,936,323	1,145,205	62.6	791,118 D	2,254,067	42.2	5,346,124	3,092,057	57.8	3,239,333	60.0
Kings	646,173	327,014	66.4	319,159 D	772,221	44.3	1,745,408	973,187	55.7	1,155,455	
Bronx	389,215	181,724	68.2	207,491 D	394,376	41.0	965,315	570,939	59.0	624,095	
New York	414,546	216,682	65.7	197,864 D	626,639	49.8	1,257,867	631,228	50.2	722,115	
Queens	445,989	367,935	54.8	78,054 D	426,149	34.4	1,240,073	813,924	65.6	916,890	
Richmond	39,331	50,566	43.7	11,235 R	47,564	34.6	137,461	89,897	65.4	95,271	
Chicago	1,064,951	608,639	63.6	456,312 D	641,969	27.6	2,321,773	1,679,804	72.3	1,740,178	75.0
Cook County	1,378,286	1,058,405	56.6	319,881	823,216	25.2	3,268,485	2,445,269	74.8	2,371,927	72.6
Los Angeles	589,977	463,254	56.0	126,723 D	584,517	35.6	1,640,617	1,056,100	64.4	1,262,531	76.9
Los Angeles Co.	1,324,264	1,303,033	50.4	21,231 D	1,165,239	30.4	3,830,926	2,665,691	69.6	2,714,267	70.8
*Philadelphia	622,544	291,000	68.1	331,544 D	396,730	30.2	1,311,980	915,250	69.8	996,560	75.9
Detroit	527,517	215,796	71.0	311,721 D	320,240	30.0	1,065,987	854,689	69.9	980,710	80.2
Wayne County	773,327	394,485	66.2	378,842 D	466,003	28.5	1,633,815	1,365,565	71.5	1,520,866	83.6
Houston							553,476			242,870	43.8
Harris County	148,275	168,170	46.8	19,895 R	397,558	55.0	722,957	325,399	45.0	357,500	49.4
**Baltimore	202,752	114,705	63.8	88,047 D	270,932	46.0	588,395	317,463	53.9	407,794	69.3
Baltimore City & County	297,148	210,732	58.5	86,416 D	370,943	42.2	878,823	507,880	57.8	653,030	84.8
Cleveland	239,682	98,488	70.9	141,194 D	219,645	39.4	557,815	338,170	60.6	398,498	71.4
Cuyhoga County	428,737	286,778	59.9	141,957 D	322,377	31.1	1,037,892	715,515	68.9	838,632	80.8
St. Louis	202,318	101,331	66.6	100,987 D	186,374	38.0	490,023	303,649	62.0	335,607	68.5
St. Louis Co.	166,489	157,992	53.8	8,497 D	94,063	22.5	418,554	324,481	77.5	345,352	82.5

City & County	Kennedy	Nixon	%-D	Margin of Victory	Voting Age Pop. Not Voting Number	%	Voting Age Population	1960 Total Vote	% Voting Age Pop. Voting	Registered Voters	% Voting Age Pop. Registered
Milwaukee	190,939	118,088	61.8	72,851 D	156,504	33.6	466,333	309,829	66.4	309,194	66.3
Milwaukee Co.	257,740	187,030	57.9	70,710 D	190,413	29.5	645,747	455,334	70.5	464,367	71.9
*San Francisco	197,734	143,001	58.0	54,733 D	189,566	35.6	531,774	342,218	64.3	361,845	68.0
Boston	218,422	74,086	74.7	144,336 D	168,503	36.5	461,935	293,432	63.5	318,183	68.9
Middlesex & Suffolk County	608,953	331,376	64.8	277,577 D	339,032	26.2	1,292,641	953,609	73.8	1,021,878	79.0
Dallas							416,050				
Dallas County	88,876	149,369	37.3	60,493 R	329,968	57.9	570,267	240,299	42.1	248,504	43.6
*New Orleans	87,242	47,111	64.9	40,131 D	207,480	54.1	383,247	175,767	45.9		
Pittsburgh	180,510	89,040	67.0	91,470 D	125,622	31.7	395,807	270,185	68.3	304,098	76.8
Allegheny Co.	422,819	313,231	57.4	109,588 D	299,946	29.1	1,031,401	731,455	70.9	830,310	80.5
San Antonio							325,453			140,000	43.0
Bexar County	75,373	63,934	54.1	11,439 D	237,745	62.9	377,990	140,245	37.1		
San Diego	95,522	114,552	45.5	19,030 R	131,300	38.4	341,930	210,630	61.6	227,234	66.4
San Diego Co.	169,095	219,944	43.5	50,849 R	212,577	35.3	601,616	389,039	64.7	412,131	68.5
Seattle	132,359	138,639	48.8	6,280 R	97,583	26.5	368,581	270,998	73.5	310,106	84.1
King County	194,775	205,402	48.6	10,627 R	178,720	30.9	578,897	400,177	69.1	543,521	93.9
Buffalo	155,656	84,021	64.9	71,635 D	105,150	30.2	347,513	242,363	69.7	288,571	83.0
Erie County	276,285	211,571	56.6	64,714 D	172,767	26.1	660,623	487,856	73.9	571,134	86.4
Cincinnati	107,901	106,094	50.4	1,807 D	106,615	33.2	320,610	213,995	66.8	238,103	74.3
Hamilton Co.	176,241	211,052	45.5	34,811 R	145,278	27.3	532,571	387,293	72.7	427,301	80.2
Memphis							294,474			192,055	65.2
Shelby County	86,270	87,191	49.8	921 R	182,925	50.1	359,532	176,607	49.1		

City & County	Kennedy	Nixon	%-D	Margin of Victory	Voting Age Pop. Not Voting Number	%	Voting Age Population	1960 Total Vote	% Voting Age Pop. Voting	Registered Voters	% Voting Age Pop. Registered
*Denver	109,637	109,446	50.0	191 D	93,288	29.9	312,371	219,083	70.1	225,994	72.3
Atlanta	56,149	52,810	51.5	3,339 D	217,074	66.6	326,033	108,959	33.4		
Fulton County	55,803	53,940	50.8	1,863 D	229,315	67.6	339,058	109,743	32.4	164,906	48.6
DeKalb County	24,116	24,151	49.9	35 R	102,773	68.1	151,040	48,267	31.9		
Minneapolis	118,143	107,044	52.5	11,099 D	92,821	29.1	318,595	225,774	70.8	251,629	79.0
Hennepin Co.	188,250	198,992	48.6	10,742 R	124,886	24.4	512,128	387,242	75.6	487,037	95.1
Indianapolis							296,625				
Marion County	121,336	166,202	42.2	44,866 R	135,884	32.0	424,090	288,206	67.9	308,141	72.6
Kansas City, Mo.	103,915	82,488	55.7	21,427 D	125,098	40.1	311,501	186,403	59.8	214,307	67.5
Jackson & Clay County	137,671	116,519	54.2	21,152 D	194,557	43.3	448,747	254,190	56.7	286,365	63.8
Columbus	82,227	98,087	45.6	15,860 R	109,862	37.9	290,176	180,314	62.1	190,876	65.8
Franklin Co.	109,969	161,078	48.6	51,109 R	185,772	45.1	411,819	226,047	54.9	285,764	69.4
Phoenix							257,801			158,987	61.7
Maricopa Co.	86,834	127,090	40.6	40,256 R	166,578	43.8	380,637	214,059	56.2	226,212	59.4
Newark	95,683	36,614	69.8	59,069 D	125,600	47.8	262,589	136,989	52.2	152,098	57.9
Essex County	217,751	167,849	56.5	49,902 D	227,639	37.1	613,239	385,600	62.9	422,563	68.9
Louisville	80,988	71,192	53.2	9,796 D	106,116	41.1	258,296	152,180	58.9	160,642	62.2
Jefferson Co.	117,180	118,575	49.7	1,395 R	129,007	35.4	364,762	235,755	64.6	261,000	71.5
Portland	90,706	92,560	49.3	1,854 R	64,393	25.9	248,274	183,881	74.1	198,000	79.7
Multnomah Co.	123,475	126,450	49.4	2,975 R	85,356	25.4	335,281	249,925	74.6	265,000	79.0
Oakland	92,293	71,561	56.1	20,732 D	83,049	33.5	247,590	164,541	66.4		
Alameda Co.	217,147	183,396	54.2	33,751 D	168,640	29.6	569,183	400,543	70.4	420,172	73.8

City & County	Kennedy	Nixon	%-D	Margin of Victory	Voting Age Pop. Not Voting Number	%	Voting Age Population	1960 Total Vote	% Voting Age Pop. Voting	Registered Voters	% Voting Age Pop. Registered
Fort Worth							218,451			79,918	24.9
Tarrant County	59,385	72,893	44.6	13,508 R	187,789	58.5	320,355	133.066	41.5		
Long Beach	68,300	83,102	45.1	14,802 R	79,118	34.2	231,095	151,977	65.8	161,748	70.0
Birmingham							206,936			80,000	38.6
Jefferson Co.	44,681	60,004	42.1	323 R	266,278	71.5	372,479	106,201	28.5	140,000	37.6
Oklahoma City	49,559	75,728	39.5	26,169 R	74,394	37.2	199,681	125,287	62.7	149,985	75.1
Oklahoma Co.	64,648	102,992	38.6	38,344 R	96,183	36.4	263,823	167,640	63.6	205,813	78.0
Rochester	85,091	65,655	56.4	19,463 D	61,257	28.9	212,084	150,827	71.1	161,243	76.0
Monroe Co.	141,440	148,313	48.8	6,873 R	79,436	21.5	369,189	289,753	78.5	293,316	79.4
Toledo	76,821	61,398	55.5	15,423 D	63,137	31.4	201,356	138,219	68.6	149,107	74.0
Lucas County	102,864	94,738	52.0	8,126 D	82,455	29.5	280,057	197,602	70.5	208,492	74.4
St. Paul	84,364	55,763	60.0	28,601 D	53,673	27.6	194,339	140,666	72.3	158,857	81.7
Ramsey County	108,464	77,408	58.3	31,056 D	64,144	25.7	250,016	185,872	74.3	unavailable	
*Norfolk							174,799				
Omaha	59,648	63,492	48.4	3,844 R	61,176	33.2	184,316	123,140	66.8		
Douglas County	62,047	68,829	47.4	6,782 R	76,217	36.8	207,093	130,876	63.2	147,478	71.2

* City and County figures are identical
** City and County figures are independent of each other

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Statistics

Non-Sou. Reg. Vot.

Report No. L-25
April 20, 1961

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

(Reprinted from *The Washington Post*, March 26, 1961, with permission)

Sunday, March 26, 1961 THE WASHINGTON POST

New Census Look at Cities and Race

By Jack Eisen
Staff Reporter

A SEVERE CASE of "hardening of the boundaries" during a period of massive population growth has moved large American cities, Washington among them, into a sort of statistical limbo.

This was emphasized last night by the release of new Census Bureau data showing that the Nation's metropolitan communities are not as racially unbalanced as earlier figures indicated.

In contrast with the earlier statistics, which covered only areas within cities' political boundaries, the new figures are based on entire metropolitan areas—or, as the Government calls them, "standard metropolitan statistical areas."

FOR METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, the new census figures show that Negroes make up 487,183 of the 2,001,897 total population, or 24.3 per cent—a figure that has remained fairly stable for half a century. Before that, it was higher.

This new tabulation recognizes that virtually all cities have spilled large numbers of urban-oriented families—city-dwellers in every modern sense of the word—across their invisible boundaries into the adjacent suburbs. These families maintain strong social, economic and cultural ties with the central city.

In fact, Richard M. Scammon, director-designate of the Census Bureau, regards today's city as little more than an enlarged downtown for the metropolitan community.

"In fact, we must develop a new concept of a city to replace one that has ceased to have real statistical meaning," he says.

THE MAPS on this page provide a graphic demonstration. They depict, in identical scale, the Nation's 10 most populous metropolitan communities. Solid areas are the central cities — the enlarged downtowns Scammon referred to. The outer lines are the boundaries of the cities' standard metropolitan statistical areas. Shaded areas show the relative size of Washington and its suburbs.

Within the metropolitan boundaries, of course, land remains for development—just as there was space for Washington to grow

within its political boundaries in 1910, when the census described the District as "essentially urban or suburban in character," with rural pockets.

In the Nation's earliest days, when most Negroes were slaves working as field hands or body servants, the nonwhite population of this area approached half of the total. It reached a peak of 48.6 per cent in 1810.

During the Civil War, many freed men fled to the protection of Washington, tilting the proportion of Negroes upward for two decades. It dwindled slowly until the World War II and postwar population surge ballooned the size and shape of the metropolitan community.

IN THE PAST 10 years, Metropolitan Washington gained 545,293 population, of which 145,440 were Negroes. Of the latter, 127,706 moved into the central city. The District's population now is 763,956, with Negroes accounting for 411,737, or 53.9 per cent.

But Scammon holds that there is "no essential difference" between such developments in American cities today and what occurred a century ago in urban centers along the Eastern Seaboard. Low-income Negroes have tended to cluster in the center of the metropolitan area, he observes, just as the poor immigrant found a place to live in the much smaller downtown of yesteryear.

Then as now, new development in most cities lapped outward. When a municipal boundary was reached, annexation was easy—something not true today.

Washington of a century ago provides an example. The District had been shrunk one-third in 1846 by returning its original Virginia portion, yet the northern city limits reached only to Florida ave. nw. Beyond lay the farms, villages and estates of Washington County, D. C., extending to the Maryland line drawn in 1801.

Philadelphia attained its present size in 1854, San Francisco in 1856, St. Louis in 1876, New York in 1898. Scammon notes that all 10 cities depicted by the maps on this page are similarly straitjacketed.

In all these cities, as in all other large metropolitan communities on the Census Bureau list, the proportion of Negroes in the central city thus is much higher than that for the total metropolitan area. Frequently it is double.

SCAMMON ALSO NOTES that there is little apparent relationship between the Nation-wide "flight to the suburbs" and a community's racial patterns. He cites Minneapolis, which has 2.4 per cent Negroes—the smallest proportion among the top 25 cities—which lost 38,846 population between 1950 and 1960. Its metropolitan area gained 323,096.

During the same period, Washington lost an almost identical 38,222 persons while the area-wide gain was 537,808.

The Census Bureau's new figures show that two cities among the top 25 have metropolitan populations with higher proportions of Negroes than Washington. Metropolitan Memphis has 36.3 per cent and metropolitan New Orleans has 30.8.

Closely following Greater Washington's 24.3 per cent are metropolitan Atlanta with 22.8 and metropolitan Baltimore with 21.9.

Population Division In 25 Metropolises

THE FOLLOWING table, prepared from 1960 Census Bureau data, shows the total population and Negro population of the metropolitan areas centering on the Nation's 25 largest cities. Heavy type indicates data for the entire metropolitan area; italic type for the central city or cities and the outside communities (suburbs).

	Pop. Rank	Total Population	Negro Population	Per Cent Negro
New York	**1**	**10,694,633**	**1,227,625**	**11.5**
New York	1	7,781,984	1,087,931	14.0
Outside		2,912,649	139,694	4.8
Chicago	**3**	**6,220,913**	**890,154**	**14.3**
Chicago	2	3,550,404	812,637	22.9
Outside		2,670,509	77,517	2.9
Los Angeles	**2**	**6,742,696**	**464,717**	**6.9**
Los Angeles	3	2,479,015	334,916	13.5
Long Beach	35	344,168	9,531	2.8
Outside		3,919,514	120,270	3.1
Philadelphia	**4**	**4,342,897**	**671,304**	**15.5**
Philadelphia	4	2,002,512	529,240	26.4
Outside		2,340,385	142,064	6.1
Detroit	**5**	**3,762,360**	**558,870**	**14.9**
Detroit	5	1,670,144	482,223	28.9
Outside		2,092,216	76,647	3.7
Baltimore	**12**	**1,727,023**	**378,575**	**21.9**
Baltimore	6	939,024	326,589	34.8
Outside		788,099	51,986	6.6
Houston	**16**	**1,243,158**	**246,351**	**19.8**
Houston	7	938,219	215,037	22.9
Outside		304,939	31,314	10.3
Cleveland	**11**	**1,796,595**	**257,273**	**14.3**
Cleveland	8	876,050	250,818	28.6
Outside		920,545	6,455	0.7
Washington	**10**	**2,001,897**	**487,183**	**24.3**
D. C.	9	763,956	411,737	53.9
Outside		1,237,941	75,446	6.1
St. Louis	**9**	**2,060,103**	**294,873**	**14.3**
St. Louis	10	750,026	214,377	28.6
Outside		1,310,077	80,496	6.1
Milwaukee	**17**	**1,194,290**	**63,170**	**5.3**
Milwaukee	11	741,324	62,458	8.4
Outside		452,966	712	0.2
San Francisco	**6**	**2,783,359**	**238,754**	**8.6**
San Francisco	12	740,316	74,383	10.0
Oakland	33	367,548	83,618	22.8
Outside		1,675,495	80,753	4.8
Boston	**7**	**2,589,301**	**77,781**	**3.0**
Boston	13	697,197	63,165	9.1
Outside		1,892,104	14,616	0.8
Dallas	**19**	**1,083,601**	**155,488**	**14.3**
Dallas	14	679,684	129,242	19.0
Outside		403,917	26,246	6.5
New Orleans	**27**	**868,480**	**267,478**	**30.8**
New Orleans	15	627,525	233,514	37.2
Outside		240,955	33,964	14.1
Pittsburgh	**8**	**2,405,435**	**161,499**	**6.7**
Pittsburgh	16	604,332	100,692	16.7
Outside		1,801,103	60,807	3.4
San Antonio	**35**	**687,151**	**45,314**	**6.6**
San Antonio	17	587,718	41,605	7.1
Outside		99,433	3,709	3.7
San Diego	**24**	**1,033,011**	**39,397**	**3.8**
San Diego	18	573,224	34,435	6.0
Outside		459,787	4,962	1.1
Seattle	**23**	**1,107,213**	**28,261**	**2.6**
Seattle	19	557,087	26,901	4.8
Outside		550,126	1,360	0.2
Buffalo	**15**	**1,306,957**	**82,910**	**6.3**
Buffalo	20	532,759	70,904	13.3
Outside		774,198	12,006	1.6
Cincinnati	**20**	**1,071,624**	**128,121**	**12.0**
Cincinnati	21	502,550	108,754	21.6
Outside		569,074	19,367	3.4
Memphis	**41**	**627,019**	**227,445**	**36.3**
Memphis	22	497,524	184,320	37.0
Outside		129,495	43,125	33.3
Denver	**25**	**929,383**	**31,548**	**3.4**
Denver	23	493,887	31,066	6.3
Outside		435,496	482	0.1
Atlanta	**22**	**1,017,188**	**231,474**	**22.8**
Atlanta	24	487,455	186,464	38.3
Outside		529,733	45,010	8.5
Minneapolis	**14**	**1,482,030**	**20,702**	**1.4**
Minneapolis	25	482,872	11,785	2.4
St. Paul	40	313,411	8,240	2.6
Outside		685,747	677	0.1

D. C. Population Changes

THE FOLLOWING table, prepared from original Census Bureau figures, shows the total population and Negro population of the communities that now make up Metropolitan Washington. Comparable figures are given for the area of the present District of Columbia.

	METROPOLITAN AREA			DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
Year	Total Pop.	Negro Pop.	Per Cent Negro	Total Pop.	Negro Pop.	Per Cent Negro
1790	51,667	22,343	43.2	No figures available.		
1800	63,653	29,698	46.7	8,144	2,116	26.0
1810	75,703	36,796	48.6	15,471	5,126	33.1
1820	81,059	34,358	42.4	23,336	7,599	32.6
1830	89,328	37,083	41.5	30,261	9,109	30.1
1840	88,077	35,329	40.1	33,745	9,819	29.1
1850	109,786	39,457	35.9	51,687	13,746	26.6
1860	141,215	41,545	29.4	75,080	14,316	19.1
1870	203,108	72,210	35.6	131,700	43,404	33.0
1880	262,405	94,070	35.8	177,624	59,596	33.6
1890	318,909	108,772	34.1	230,392	75,572	32.8
1900	378,615	120,744	31.9	278,718	86,702	31.1
1910	445,399	126,871	28.5	331,069	94,446	28.5
1920	571,882	141,545	24.8	437,571	109,966	25.1
1930	672,198	167,409	24.9	486,869	132,068	27.1
1940	967,985	229,225	23.7	663,091	187,266	28.2
1950	1,456,604	341,743	23.5	802,178	284,031	35.4
1960	2,001,897	487,183	24.3	763,956	411,737	53.9

WB's Files

Suffrage - Non-Southern

APR 15 1962 NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

BIG CITIES GETTING MORE NON-WHITES

Those of Vote Age Make Up 17.6% in Top 25

By WILL LISSNER

Non-whites now account for 17.6 per cent of the voting-age population in the twenty-five largest cities, the Census Bureau has found.

In the 1960 census the bureau classified as non-whites Negroes, Indians, Orientals and 10 per cent of Puerto Ricans.

The classification is mainly Negro, however, as it contains only a relatively few members of the other races. Of the 18,871,831 Negroes in the United States, 6,025,193 live in the twenty-five largest cities and make up 19.7 per cent of the total population in those cities.

In only two of the five largest cities, the non-white, voting-age groups total less than 20 per cent of the population.

13.2% in New York

In New York this group constitutes 13.2 per cent of the total of citizen residents in the 21-and-over bracket. The Los Angeles figure is 15.4 per cent.

Of citizens qualified by age to vote in Chicago, 20.2 per cent are non-white. In Philadelphia the figure is 23.9 per cent and in Detroit 25.7 per cent.

In Baltimore, the sixth largest city, potential voters among non-whites amount to 30.5 per cent of the total.

Only seven of the largest cities have non-white, voting-age populations below 10 per cent.

Non-whites among citizens qualified by age to vote make up 15 per cent or more in sixteen of the largest cities, and 20 per cent or more in ten.

The Census Bureau's tabulation follows:

	Non-whites of Voting Age	P.C. of Total
New York	706,861	13.2
Chicago	471,290	20.2
Los Angeles	252,700	15.4
Philadelphia	313,551	23.9
Detroit	273,725	25.7
Baltimore	179,742	30.5
Houston	119,850	21.7
Cleveland	145,123	26.0
St. Louis	120,970	24.7
Milwaukee	32,401	6.9
San Francisco	80,702	15.2
Boston	39,823	8.6
Dallas	72,178	17.3
New Orleans	125,752	32.8
Pittsburgh	60,467	15.3
San Antonio	25,004	7.7
San Diego	23,950	7.0
Seattle	27,205	7.4
Buffalo	40,542	11.7
Cincinnati	63,544	19.8
Memphis	99,242	33.7
Denver	19,894	6.4
Atlanta*	113,813	34.[illegible]
Minneapolis	8,695	2.7
Indianapolis	56,472	19.0
Total, 25 cities	3,473,496	17.6
United States	10,975,332	10.1

*Voting age in Atlanta is 18, not 21 as in all other cities listed.

These figures indicate that the minority groups, and candidates from among them, will play a greater role in politics in the next few decades.

Moreover, the percentages may be expected to grow significantly in the next decade. Americans have been moving from the country to metropolitan areas. This is a world-wide movement. Negroes, who account for most non-whites, have been moving to the central cities.

Migration among Negroes in the South has accelerated. Of those who have remained in the region, many have moved from the country to the big city.

Hundreds of thousands of Negroes have moved from the South to Northeast, North Central and Western regions. Most of these are from the cities, but many are from rural areas of the South.

During the last decade the South lost 1,457,000 non-white residents by migration to the three northern regions. This is a net figure; additional losses were offset by a movement of non-whites into the region.

Should the South fail to attract non-white migrants, its losses will rise sharply, for the out-migration has accelerated in recent years.

The South's net losses show [illegible] net gains to the three regions in the Census Bureau's [illegible] Northeast had a gain of 541,000 non-whites, and [illegible] North Central region 558,000.

The West, which had a negligible non-white population up to the turn of the century, gained 332,000.

These movements have raised the spectre of declining populations for some Southern states, a situation that may seriously handicap their efforts to develop industrially.

The loss of non-whites by migration offset the natural increase in the non-white population in two states, Mississippi and Arkansas. As a result, Mississippi's non-white population declined by 70,000, that of Arkansas by 37,000.

The excess of non-white births over deaths was substantially offset by a loss by migration in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

Florida gained 182,000 non-whites by natural increase, 101,000 by migration.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

JUL 25 1962

July 23, 1962

file in appropriate V.R. files

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Project Director
Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

Someone asked me to let you have any statistics that I thought might be useful on registration. I am enclosing a complete duplicate set of the statistical data which I keep for my own use.

With my best regards,

Burke

Burke Marshall

Nov Sou. Reg. & Vot.

PERSONS OF SPANISH SURNAME

STATE:	CD	Counties in CD	(1) 1950 Total Pop.	(2) 1950 No. of Persons of Spanish surnames	% 2 of 1
Arizona	1st (old)	Maricopa	331,770	42,560	12.8
	2nd (old)	Apache	27,767	1,623	
		Cochise	31,488	10,146	
		Coconino	23,910	3,728	
		Gila	24,158	5,397	
		Graham	12,985	2,591	
		Greenlee	12,805	5,368	
		Mohave	8,510	635	
		Navajo	29,446	2,739	
		Pima	141,216	27,224	
		Pinal	43,191	10,794	
		Santa Cruz	9,344	5,287	
		Yavapai	24,991	3,903	
		Yuma	28,006	6,323	
		CD TOTAL	417,817	85,758	20.5
Arizona	1st (new)	Maricopa	SAME. SEE ABOVE		
	2nd (new)	Cochise	31,488	10,146	
		Pima	141,216	27,224	
		Pinal	43,191	10,794	
		Santa Cruz	9,344	5,287	
		Yuma	28,006	6,323	
		CD TOTAL	253,245	59,774	23.6

Arizona (cont)	3rd (new)	Apache	27,767	1,623	
		Coconino	23,910 ~~31,408~~	3,728	
		Gila	24,158	5,397	
		Graham	12,985	2,591	
		Greenlee	12,805	5,368	
		Mohave	8,510	635	
		Navajo	29,446	2,739	
		Yavapai	24,991 ~~44,[illegible]~~	3,903	
		CO TOTAL	164,572	25,984	15.8%
New Mexico: (STATE TOTAL)	AL		681,187	248,880	36.5%
Texas:	14th	Aransas	4,252	783	
		Atascosa	20,048	9,441	
		Bee	18,174	7,961	
		Brooks	9,195	5,894	
		Comal	16,357	4,440	
		De Witt	22,973	4,071	
		Duval	15,643	10,724	
		Gonzales	21,164	4,357	
		Guadalupe	25,392	6,047	
		Jim Wells	27,991	14,878	
		Karnes	17,139	6,786	
		Kenedy	632	553	
		Kleberg	21,991	10,306	
		Live Oak	9,054	3,382	
		McMullen	1,187	431	

Texas (cont)	14th (cont)	Nueces	165,471	58,939	
		Refugio	10,113	2,630	
		San Patricio	35,842	18,462	
		Wilson	14,672	5,070	
		CD TOTAL	457,290	175,155	38.3%
	15th	Cameron	125,170	81,080	
		Dimmit	10,654	7,683	
		Frio	10,357	6,250	
		Hidalgo	160,446	112,422	
		Jim Hogg	5,389	4,098	
		La Salle	7,485	5,044	
		Maverick	12,292	9,047	
		Medina	17,013	5,757	
		Starr	13,948	12,452	
		Webb	56,141	47,525	
		Willacy	20,920	13,472	
		Zapata	4,405	4,144	
		Zavala	11,201	7,690	
		CD TOTAL	455,421	316,664	69.5%

Texas (cont)	16th	· Brewster	7,309	3,056	
		· Crane	3,965	34	
		· Crockett	3,981	1,404	
		· Culberson	1,825	719	
		· Ector	42,102	1,599	
		· El Paso	194,968	89,555	
		· Glasscock	1,089	102	
		· Hudspeth	4,298	2,866	
		· Jeff Davis	2,090	1,153	
		· Loving	227	45	
		· Midland	25,785	1,584	
		· Pecos	9,939	3,576	
		· Presidio	7,354	5,133	
		· Reagan	3,127	148	
		· Reeves	11,745	4,605	
		· Terrell	3,189	1,648	
		· Upton	5,307	471	
		· Ward	13,346	2,524	
		· Winkler	10,064	392	
		CO TOTAL:	351,710	120,614	34.3%
	20th	Bexar	500,460	176,877	35.3%

FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OUTSIDE THE SOUTH WHERE 10 PER CENT OR MORE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION WAS NON-WHITE IN 1960.
(Includes Okla., Ky., Tenn., W. Va., Md., Texas)

STATE	DIST.	REP.	NON-WHITE POP.	TOTAL POP.	o/o NON-WHITE
ALASKA	AL	Rivers (D)	51,621	226,167	22.8
ARIZONA	2	Udall (D)	96,214	638,651	15.1
CALIF.	4	Mailliard (R)	42,997	375,371	11.5
	5	Shelley (D)	92,916	364,945	25.5
	7	Cohelan (D)	92,077	293,517	31.4
	15	McDonough (R)	126,241	389,753	32.4
	23	Doyle (D)	122,646	532,779	23.0
	26	Roosevelt (D)	164,327	512,676	32.1
DELAWARE	AL	McDowell (D)	61,965	446,292	13.9
HAWAII	AL	Inouye (D)	430,542	632,772	68.0
ILLINOIS	1	Dawson (D)	216,504	235,202	92.1
	2	O'Hara (D)	180,180	348,840	51.7
	3	Murphy (D)	125,602	419,509	29.9
	6	O'Brien (D)	117,924	345,284	34.2
	7	Libonati (D)	120,964	342,901	35.3
	9	Yates (D)	32,925	302,658	10.9
	24	Price (D)	60,205	487,198	12.4
INDIANA	1	Madden (D)	87,628	513,269	17.1
	11	Bruce (R)	100,729	697,567	14.4

STATE	DIST.	REP.	NON-WHITE POP.	TOTAL POP.	o/o NON-WHITE
KENTUCKY	1	Stubblefield (D)	33,203	317,436	10.5
	3	Burke (D) (Louisville)	78,890	610,947	12.9
	6	Watts (D) (Lexington)	42,134	411,459	10.2
MARYLAND	1	Johnson (D)	56,580	243,570	23.2
	3	Garmatz (D)	82,647	258,826	31.9
	4	Fallon (D)	128,938	283,320	45.5
	5	Lankford (D)	94,213	711,045	13.2

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Non-Soun Voter Reg

BALTIMORE
AFRO-AMERICAN
p. 16
Date: Oct. 6, 1962

68% of eligible colored voters are now registered

BALTIMORE

Sixty - eight per cent of colored persons over 21 years of age in Baltimore City are now on the books.

This is 3 per cent below the city's average of 71 per cent.

The figures are the AFRO's weekly tabulations based on the Supervisors of Elections official reports.

Two years ago, the AFRO's count showed 108,245 colored voters registered. Elimination of duplications and other revisions brought this figure down to 106,306.

U.S. Census for 1960 reports the number of colored persons over 21 years of age in the city is 179,742. The number registered, 121,872.

Number unregistered, 57,872. Percentage unregistered, 32 per cent.

THE NUMBER of unregistered includes many persons who are aged, ill, crippled in institutions or the armed forces.

15,566 New Voters

The 1962 registration campaign, sponsored by the clergy, NAACP and civic organizations, put 15,566 new voters on the books. This is close to the number of new voters added in two previous campaigns.

In 1958, the NAACP campaign added 16,215 new voters.

In 1960, 19,549 new voters were added.

Growth

The colored registration in the past four years is as follows:

1957	December	85,556
1958	September	101,777
1960	July 8	85,999*
1960	September	106,306
1962	May Primary	115,671
1962	November Election	121,872

*In June of 1960, the registrars books were revised and some 15,000 names were stricken from the lists.

Annapolis

Four hundred and seventy four new colored voters have been added to the books in Annapolis. The total is now 2,861.

No. colored persons over 21	4,008
No. registered	2,861
No. unregistered	1,147

Percentage registered —71 per cent.

Percentage colored and white registered, 84 per cent.

Annapolis's colored registration is 13 per cent below the city's average.

1962 REGISTRATION IN COUNTIES

County	Colored	White
Allegany	378	38,077
Anne Arundel	7,367	66,365
Caroline	1,650	8,384
Cecil	843	16,791
Dorchester	2,528	11,004
Frederick	1,398	27,781
Harford	1,800	22,631
Kent	2,501	5,301
Montgomery	2,804	142,959
St. Mary's	2,868	9,313
Washington	781	37,749

1960 colored registration available only for the following counties:

Baltimore	7,824	198,604
Calvert	Total	8870
Carroll	534	25,308
Charles	3,753	8,055
Prince Georges	Total	105,951
Queen Anne's	1,636	6,538
Somerset	3,854	8,651
Talbot	Total	10,685
Wicomico	2,358	15,225
Worcester	1,780	7,908

Governor's Table
By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

County	Total Pcts	Pcts Rptg	Coleman	Johnson
Adams	17	17	2485	3745
Alcorn	21	21	2894	5341
Amite	17	17	718	2182
Attala	26	26	2802	2273
Benton	12	10	407	1057
Bolivar	21	21	2476	2513
Calhoun	27	27	1861	3051
Carroll	17	16	1168	1333
Chickasaw	19	19	2282	2228
Choctaw	15	15	2374	711
Claiborne	6	6	519	873
Clarke	30	30	1099	3116
Clay	16	16	1435	1935
Coahoma	17	17	2671	1796
Copiah	23	23	1436	3239
Covington	18	18	1762	2713
DeSoto	19	19	1762	2126
Forest	26	26	3488	7265
Franklin	17	17	653	1934
George	14	14	1042	2720
Greene	14	14	1086	2387
Grenada	17	17	1764	2180
Hancock	25	25	2176	3324
Harrison	47	47	9983	11288
Hinds	94	94	17363	17838
Holmes	14	14	1463	1888
Humphreys	9	9	925	1324
Issaquena	7	7	220	356
Itawamba	26	26	2858	3529
Jackson	45	45	5846	7073
Jasper	23	23	1725	2414
Jefferson	13	13	430	871
Jeff Davis	18	18	1189	1885
Jones	56	51	[illegible]	7157
Kemper	28	28	1089	1710
Lafayette	26	26	2458	1993
Lamar	14	14	1895	3147
Lauderdale	46	48	5425	8884
Lawrence	18	18	949	2475
Leake	32	32	1344	3343
Lee	52	52	6053	4579
Leflore	16	16	3443	2490
Lincoln	29	29	2628	5897
Lowndes	15	15	3068	3317
Madison	15	15	1853	2052
Marion	20	20	2070	4790
Marshall	24	24	1466	2066
Monroe	44	44	3429	4362
Montgomery	13	13	2003	1839
Neshoba	39	39	2786	3569
Newton	28	27	1806	3269
Noxubee	14	14	719	1489
Oktibbeha	20	20	2259	2106
Panola	17	17	2149	2561
Pearl River	31	31	2008	4467
Perry	9	9	833	2199
Pike	25	25	2329	4684
Pontotoc	27	27	2966	2989
Prentiss	23	20	2364	3534
Quitman	11	11	1337	1748
Rankin	39	39	2697	5777
Scott	31	31	1866	3568
Sharkey	7	7	572	873
Shimpson	26	26	1667	4232
Smith	25	25	1619	3650
Stone	10	10	850	1351
Sunflower	19	19	1812	2287
Tallahatchie	21	21	1685	2528
Tate	16	16	1193	2242
Tippah	25	25	2420	3300
Tishomingo	20	20	1718	2618
Tunica	7	7	613	376
Union	33	33	3113	3364
Walthall	12	12	1238	2629
Warren	18	17	4097	4070
Washington	18	18	6058	2926
Wayne	26	24	1439	3225
Webster	23	23	2036	2089
Wilkinson	11	11	582	111.19
Winston	29	28	2218	2181
Yalobusha	16	16	1272	1978
Yazoo	29	29	2118	2952
Totals	1,883	1861	193021	258422

Greenwood Commonwealth
8-28-63

Courtesy
Miss Peggy Oating

file Gen Research 22 States have poll tax of some kind. 1963

would their taxes. The number of people employed would decrease. They would go off the tax rolls. It is not difficult, therefore, to understand what the problem would be in balancing the budget by increasing taxes, nor what the effect would be upon individuals and upon businesses.

Perhaps as a householder you might take another route. Perhaps you would decrease expenses. I then asked Mr. Gordon how much we would have to decrease the outgo to balance the budget. He again replied, that it would have to decrease by roughly $20 billion.

Surely, no one has any problem in seeing that this would remove people from both payrolls and tax rolls thus reducing the Government's income. To at least the extent of balancing the budget, your household budget and the Nation's budget are not alike: because the effect of the action to make them balance is not the same.

The effect of my husband's doubling his income in any one year would be very nice for us and it would have very little effect upon the rest of you unless we happen to bank our money in your bank or buy from your store, in which case there would be some small effect on you. The effect of the Government in deciding to double its income by increasing taxes would be to bankrupt many businesses and to throw many people out of work. The Government does not exist to bankrupt its people. The effect of my husband's failing to spend any of his income would be very small upon the life or lives of any other person. A few people he now employs would have to secure other jobs. The effect of the Government's not spending a cent would, of course, be disastrous economically as well as in many other ways. The Government's expenditure is slightly less than one-fifth of the total goods and services purchased in this country annually.

To those people who have asked the question, why do not we pay the bills, the answer is if we increase the taxes by $20 billion this year to pay the bills or reduce the expenditures by $20 billion, the net effect of it would be to create less taxes, more bankruptcies, more failures and more bills.

The theory of the tax cut is to return to each taxpayer an amount roughly equivalent to $200 which it is hoped he will spend. The conservative estimate of the speed with which that money will be respent is 2½ times per year. The top estimate is four times.

As that money is spent and respent it is anticipated that it will create additional employment, put more people on the tax rolls and thus finally create additional tax revenue.

It has been suggested that a tax cut to stimulate the economy, create employment, and finally balance the budget is a great gamble. In my judgment there is some truth in this. You might set off a round of inflation. But this I doubt. America has tremendous unused capacity and a tremendous selection of goods, and I feel certain that the demand can be supplied for any item you want to buy with your share of the tax cut. Interest rates might rise precipitously, but I doubt that they will rise sufficiently to use up the tax cut.

Many things could happen which would throw off the calculation of balancing the budget.

Our entire economic system depends upon millions of individual decisions of individual people and corporations; as well as upon the decisions of the Government. I agree with the witness before our committee who said, "When you get to thinking about it, it is a miracle it works at all."

On the other hand, the budget has been balanced only 6 of the last 34 years so there is no gamble at all under the present system. We are just going to go deeper into debt. I prefer therefore to take my chances with the tax cut—maybe we will balance the budget by giving each one of us more money to spend.

I would like to emphasize also, that the amount each taxpayer receives will seem small indeed. In Detroit, I believe it is estimated that it would amount to $3 per week for a union worker. Someone has said it is only cigarette money; but if that is what it is all spent for—there is going to be a tremendous demand for cigarettes. I asked the people in my district what they would spend it for. I found they would spend it for medicine, home repairs, books, clothes, food, and other small items.

One man wrote in and said:

> Please quit talking about a tax cut. You mentioned that last year, and Cavanaugh raised my city taxes. You started talking about it this year and Romney wants to raise my State tax. Don't mention a tax cut again. I can't afford it.

For all of those people who feel that a tax cut would be immediately picked up by State and local governments, I have a pleasant surprise: The estimated effect of the tax cut upon the revenues of your State and local government is shown below, as calculated by the staff of the Joint Economic Committee.

The general opinion of Senator DOUGLAS, the Treasury Department and the Joint Economic Committee is that a reduction in Federal taxes, will result in the increase of State and local tax revenues without changes in existing tax rates or the introduction of new taxes. It is estimated that Federal tax reduction will result in the addition of $2.9 billion to tax revenues of State and local governments. Of that, an estimated $1.5 billion would accrue to the States and $1.4 billion to the local units of the States. The State-by-State reduction will be broken down in the following.

The proposed reduction in Federal income taxes is expected to increase State revenue in the following manner: First, it is expected to add immediately to funds available for consumption and investment and would increase incentives to invest; it would raise output and employment to meet these consumer and investment demands which would create new incomes which in turn would be available to be spent or saved and invested; the consumer and investment spending would increase State and local collections of revenue, and second, economic expansion resulting from the proposed reduction would have a significant effect on the local property tax base as a consequence of new business and residential construction and from increased investment in other types of taxable property; property tax receipts by the local government would be increased.

Substantial relief in increased State revenue will come to those 16 States which allow the deduction of Federal income taxes in computing State income taxes. These States are Arizona, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Utah.

The following shows the present State and local taxes imposed by these governments and the gain in revenue which the States will receive from the proposed tax reduction.

ALABAMA

First. Corporate organization and qualification fees which range from $1 per $1,000 of authorized capital stock and corporate permit from $10 to $100. Foreign corporation taxes range from 25 percent and are measured by actual amount of capital employed by the State. Corporate permits for these corporations range from $5 to $100. These taxes are payable only at the time of initial organization or increase of capital stock.

Second. Franchise tax, which is payable every year, is $2.50 for $1,000 of capital stock for domestic corporations and for foreign corporations, the rate is $2.50 per $1,000 of capital stock, measured by the actual amount of capital employed by the State. The franchise tax also imposes an annual franchise permit tax ranging from $10 to $100 for domestic corporations and from $5 to $100 for foreign corporations.

Third. The State income tax as imposed on individuals which ranges from 1½ to 5 percent, corporations 3 percent, and other financial institutions 6 percent.

Fourth. General property tax is the sum of State and local rates fixed to meet budgets. It is measured by 60 percent of fair market value of real and personal property.

Fifth. License taxes vary according to the business. The tax may be a flat rate or it may be based on population, volume of business, or invested capital.

Sixth. There are also excise taxes on playing cards, carbonic acid gas, alcoholic beverages and gasoline motor fuel and lubricating oils.

Seventh. Severance tax on iron ore, oil and gas and forest products.

Eighth. Motor vehicle and motor carrier taxes, depending on the type of vehicle and purpose for which it is used.

Ninth. A chainstore tax which ranges from $1 for 1 store to $112.50 for each store in excess of 20 in the State.

Tenth. Tobacco, stamp, and use tax on cigarettes, cigars, smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, and snuff.

Eleventh. Document filing tax for conveyances of property and mortgages and for leases of mineral property.

Twelfth. Sales and use tax of 4 percent.

Thirteenth. Public utility taxes on electricity, railroads, sleeping car companies, telegraph, telephone, and freight lines.

Fourteenth. Fire and marine insurance tax payable by insurance companies.

Fifteenth. Estate tax patterned after the Federal estate tax but reduced proportionately where property is located outside of the State.

Sixteenth. Poll tax of $1.50 on all persons from 21 to 45.

Seventeenth. Unemployment compensation tax payable in different rates by both the employers and the employees.

The tax gain under the proposed Federal bill to Alabama is expected to be $32 million.

ALASKA

First. Corporate organization and qualification fees for both domestic and foreign corporations, ranges from $20,000 for the first $100,000 of authorized capital stock to an additional $10 for each $1 million or over of authorized capital stock.

Second. An annual corporate tax of $15 for foreign and domestic corporations and an annual report fee of $2.50 for all corporations.

Third. General income tax on individuals, 16 percent of total income tax payable to the United States for the same year but based on net income from sources in Alaska. The tax on corporations is 18 percent. In view of the relationship of the tax on that payable to the United States, the reduced rates under the new tax bill will also reduce Alaskan income tax.

Fourth. A mining license tax based on the net income of the taxpayer reported to the Federal Government and royalties from Alaskan mining property.

Fifth. Bank excise tax of 2 percent of net income computed under the Federal Internal Revenue Code.

Sixth. Property tax based on the full and true value at rates fixed locally not to exceed a maximum rate of 3 percent.

Seventh. An excise tax on alcoholic beverages and a license tax to sell such beverages which ranges from $100 to $5,000.

Eighth. An excise tax on motor fuel oil.

Ninth. A tax on oil and gas production and an additional tax on oil and gas conservation.

Tenth. A fish gear tax on residents, which is generally increased three times for nonresidents.

Eleventh. Raw fish tax and a cold storage and fish processers tax.

Twelfth. A motor vehicle tax which is based on the type of vehicle used.

Thirteenth. Cigarette tax.

Fourteenth. Gross receipts tax which is generally 2 percent of the net income.

Fifteenth. Insurance companies tax ranging from 3 percent on foreign corporations and 1½ percent for domestic corporations. Domestic corporations have a 5-year tax-free period from the date of organization.

Sixteenth. Inheritance tax ranging from 1 to 17½ percent depending on the class of property involved.

Seventeenth. Estate tax which is designed to absorb the credit allowed by Federal estate tax law. The Federal estate tax law allows an estate credit for taxes paid to a state or a foreign country.

Eighteenth. Poll tax of $10 per year on every citizen over 19.

Nineteenth. Unemployed compensation paid by employers and employees.

The total gain under the new tax bill to the State of Alaska will be $4 million.

ARIZONA

First. Corporate organization qualification and annual registration fees of both domestic and foreign corporations. The fees are small and vary according to the type of document filed.

Second. A general income tax ranging from 1 to 4½ percent for individuals, 1 to 5 percent for corporations, and 5 percent for banks and building associations.

Third. General property tax which is the sum of State, county, and municipal rates fixed to meet the budget. This tax includes tax on private car companies' properties and air carriers' properties.

Fourth. A tax on malt extracts and an alcoholic beverage excise and license tax.

Fifth. A parimutuel tax on dog, horse, and harness tracks.

Sixth. A 6-cent-per-gallon gasoline tax and a 6-cent-per-gallon fuel used tax except such fuel as is subject to the motor fuel tax.

Seventh. Motor vehicle registration fees and property carriers' tax.

Eighth. Excise tax on cigars, cigarettes, smoking and chewing tobacco, plug tobacco and snuff.

Ninth. Occupation tax based on gross proceeds from sales and a higher rate on retail sales; a 3-percent use tax on tangible personnel property.

Tenth. Public utilities tax imposed on gross operating revenue of electric, gas, telephone, and water.

Eleventh. Express companies tax based on gross receipts in lieu of property taxes.

Twelfth. Insurance companies tax on both foreign and domestic insurance companies, based principally on gross premiums.

Thirteenth. Estate tax ranging from four-fifths to 16 percent on net estates in excess of $10 million.

Fourteenth. Street poll tax of $2 on males 21 to 50.

Fifteenth. Unemployment insurance tax which is paid only by the employers.

The gain under the Federal proposed tax bill would be $23 million.

ARKANSAS

First. Corporate organization and qualification fee which varies according to the capital stock and which is applicable to both foreign and domestic corporations.

Second. Corporate franchise tax imposed on both domestic and foreign corporations. The rate is determined by the subscribed capital stock. This is an annual tax.

Third. An income tax on individuals and corporations ranging from 1 to 5 percent.

Fourth. General property tax which is the sum of county, municipal, and school rates fixed to meet budgets. The tax is imposed on personal property and on motor carriers and on private car companies.

Fifth. Parimutuel tax on horse and greyhound racing.

Sixth. An excise tax on all alcoholic beverages.

Seventh. A gasoline tax of 6½ percent per gallon.

Eighth. A production tax on minerals and a conservation tax on oil and gas.

Ninth. A motor vehicle registration and motor carrier tax with fees depending on type of vehicle involved.

Tenth. Cigarette tax.

Eleventh. A 3 percent gross receipts and use tax.

Twelfth. A public utilities tax levied on gross earnings of rail carriers.

Thirteenth. An insurance companies tax based on premiums.

Fourteenth. Estate tax equal to the maximum Federal estate tax credit apportioned among the States where the property is located.

Fifteenth. A poll tax of $1 on all inhabitants over 21 years of age.

Sixteenth. Unemployment insurance tax imposed only on the employer.

The gain under the proposed Federal tax bill to Arkansas will be $19 million.

CALIFORNIA

First. Corporate organization and qualification fee based on the capital stock of domestic and foreign corporations.

Second. Bank and corporate franchise tax based on annual net income derived from business transacted in California.

Third. Corporate income tax of 5.5 percent on net income on corporations which are not covered under the tax described in two.

Fourth. Personal income tax ranging from 1 to 7 percent.

Fifth. General property tax at rates fixed locally to meet the budget.

Sixth. Parimutuel tax based on parimutuel pools.

Seventh. A license tax for the handling of alcoholic beverages and an excise tax on alcoholic beverages.

Eighth. Gasoline tax on motor fuel distributed and a fuel tax for fuel used to propel motor vehicles except such fuel as is subject to the gasoline tax.

Ninth. A severance tax on oil and natural gas produced.

Tenth. A motor vehicle registration fee and motor carrier tax, which tax varies according to the type and weight of vehicle.

Eleventh. An excise cigarette tax.

Twelfth. A 3-percent sales and use tax.

Thirteenth. A public utilities tax imposed on toll bridges and ferries, money transporters, streetcars, and wharves.

Fourteenth. An insurance companies tax imposed on general insurers and ocean marine insurers, based on premiums.

Fifteenth. An inheritance and estate tax which varies from 2 to 24 percent.

Sixteenth. Gift tax ranging from 2 to 16 percent of the fair market value of the gift at the time of the transfer and depending upon the relationship between the donee and donor.

Seventeenth. Unemployment and disability compensation tax paid both by the employers and employees.

The expected revenue increase to California under the proposed tax bill is $404 million.

COLORADO

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification fee tax, franchise tax, general property tax and mine tax, alcoholic beverages excise tax, gasoline tax, oil and gas production tax, oil and gas conservation tax, motor vehicle and aircraft tax, insurance companies tax and inheritance estate and gift tax which are similar to those mentioned herein above.

Second. General income tax on individuals ranging from 3 to 8 percent and on corporations, 5 percent of Colorado income only.

Third. Parimutuel tax of 5 percent of gross receipts on wagering.

Fourth. An oleomargarine excise tax and license tax.

Fifth. Coal tonnage based on coal mine and a license fee of $10 to $50 depending on the tonnage of coal produced annually.

Sixth. Chain store tax graduated from $2 for 1 store to $300 for each store in excess of 24 operated within the State.

Seventh. Realty recording fee of 1 cent per $100 of total consideration paid for real estate.

Eighth. A sales and use tax of 2 percent of gross receipts.

Ninth. Utilities tax not to exceed one-fifth of 1 percent of gross intrastate operating revenues.

Tenth. Unemployment insurance tax paid by the employers only.

The expected gain in revenue to Colorado under the proposed Federal tax bill is $35 million.

CONNECTICUT

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification tax, property tax, excise alcoholic beverage tax, excise gasoline and fuel tax, motor vehicle and carrier and aircraft registration tax, excise cigarette tax, insurance companies tax and estate and inheritance tax which is similar to those described hereinabove.

Second. A sales and use tax of 3½ percent.

Third. Corporate business tax of 5 percent of net income and 2 percent on saving institutions income.

Fourth. Unincorporated business tax based on the businesses' gross income.

Fifth. Public utilities tax of 6 percent on intrastate gross earnings of cable, telegraph car, steam or electric railroads, express railroads, electric, gas, power and water companies.

Sixth. Unemployment compensation tax paid by the employers only.

The expected revenue which would accrue to this State under the proposed Federal tax bill is $45 million.

DELAWARE

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification tax, franchise tax, general property tax, excise alcoholic beverage tax, excise gasoline tax, motor vehicle registration tax, excise cigarette tax, public utilities tax, insurance companies tax and parimutuel tax.

Second. Corporate income tax of 5 percent.

Third. An individual income tax ranging from 1½ to 11 percent.

Fourth. Banks, trust and loan companies tax of one-fifth of 1 percent of capital stock.

Fifth. Branch store license tax based on business done by the branch store which has its principal place of business outside the State.

Sixth. Merchants and manufacturers tax based on gross receipts.

Seventh. Poll tax of 25 cents to $1.25 on all inhabitants over 21 years of age, the rates to be fixed by county levy courts.

This State is expected to gain $7 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

First. The District has the usual corporate organization and qualification tax, corporate annual report and license tax, general property tax, excise alcoholic beverage tax, excise gasoline tax, motor vehicle and motor carrier registration fees, excise cigarette tax, real estate recording fees, public utilities tax which includes banks and other financial institutions, insurance companies tax and inheritance tax.

Second. Individual income tax ranging from 2½ to 5 percent.

Third. Corporations and unincorporated business tax of 5 percent.

Fourth. Sales and use tax of 4 percent.

Fifth. Unemployment compensation tax payable only by employers.

No estimate is available as to what the District will gain under the proposed Federal tax bill probably because the District revenues are controlled by the U.S. Congress.

FLORIDA

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification tax which includes limited partnerships, corporate franchise tax, general property, and intangible personal property tax, parimutuel tax, excise alcoholic beverage tax, excise gasoline and special fuel tax, oil and gas conservation and production tax, motor vehicle and carrier and aircraft registration fees, excise cigarette tax, documentary stamp tax—comparable to the recording fees in other areas—public utilities tax, insurance companies tax, and estate tax.

Second. A license tax which varies according to the business involved.

Third. Three-percent sales, use, rental, and admissions tax.

Fourth. Unemployment compensation tax payable by the employer only.

This State is expected to gain $79 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

GEORGIA

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification tax, annual corporate franchise tax, general property tax which includes intangibles, oleomargarine tax, excise alcoholic beverage tax, and alcoholic license tax, excise gasoline tax which includes kerosene, motor vehicle and motor carrier registration fee, excise cigar and cigarette tax, insurance companies tax, estate tax, and unemployment insurance tax paid by the employer only.

Second. Individual income tax ranging from 1 to 5 percent.

Third. Corporate income tax of 4 percent.

Fourth. A 3-percent sales and use tax.

This State is expected to gain $42 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

HAWAII

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification tax, annual corporate report and license tax, general property tax, excise alcoholic beverage tax, fuel tax the rate which depends on the county, motor vehicle carrier safety fee, excise tobacco tax, public utilities tax, insurance companies tax, inheritance tax, and unemployment insurance tax paid by the employer only.

Second. Individual corporate tax ranging from 3 to 9 percent.

Third. Corporate income tax ranging from 5 to 5.5 percent.

Fourth. A franchise tax on banks and other financial institutions.

Fifth. A sales and use tax ranging from one-half of 1 percent to 3.5 percent.

Hawaii is expected to gain $10 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

IDAHO

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification fee, corporate franchise tax, general property tax, oleomargarine tax, excise alcoholic beverage tax and license tax, excise gasoline and special fuel tax, motor vehicle and motor carrier and aircraft registration fees, excise cigarette tax, public utilities tax, insurance companies tax, inheritance tax, and unemployment insurance tax payable by employers only.

Second. Income tax on individuals ranging from 3.4 up to 10.5 percent.

Third. Bank and corporate tax of 10.5 percent.

Fourth. Forest products tax of 12½ percent of value of products severed.

Fifth. A severance tax on minerals and coal.

Idaho is expected t ogain $10 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

ILLINOIS

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification tax, corporate franchise tax, general property and capital stock tax, parimutuel tax, excise alcoholic beverage tax, excise gasoline tax, motor vehicle registration fees, excise cigarette tax, public utilities tax, insurance companies tax, inheritance tax and unemployment insurance tax payable by the employers only.

Second. Hotel occupancy tax of 3 percent.

Third. Sales and use tax of 3½ percent which includes the rendering of services.

Illinois is expected to gain $161 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

INDIANA

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification tax, general property tax on tangibles and intangibles, public utilities tax, excise alcoholic beverage and license tax,

excise gasoline and fuel use tax, motor vehicle and motor carrier fees, excise cigarette tax, insurance companies tax, inheritance tax, poll tax of $1 for each male between the ages of 21 and 50, and unemployment insurance tax payable by the employers only.

Second. Income tax on individuals of 2 percent.

Third. Income tax on corporations of 2 percent.

Fourth. Vessels tax of 3 cents per net ton.

Fifth. Petroleum production tax of 1 percent.

Sixth. Sales and use tax of 2 percent.

Seventh. Gross income tax based on wholesale sales.

The State of Indiana is expected to gain $64 million from the proposed Federal tax bill.

IOWA

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification tax, franchise tax, general property tax, public utilities tax, excise alcoholic beverage tax and license tax, excise gasoline and special fuel tax, motor vehicle and aircraft registration fees, chain store tax, excise cigarette and tobacco tax, insurance companies tax, inheritance tax and unemployment insurance tax which the employer pays solely.

Second. Individual income tax ranging from 0.75 to 3.75 percent.

Third. Corporate income tax of 3 percent.

Fourth. Moneys and credit tax and corporate stock tax levied on mortgages, moneys, shares, and so forth.

Fifth. Financial institutions tax based on capital.

Sixth. Grain handlers tax based on bushels of grain handled.

Seventh. Sales and use tax of 2 percent.

The State of Iowa is expected to gain $47 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

KANSAS

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification tax, franchise tax, general property tax, grain handling tax, a tax and license fee on malt extracts and alcoholic beverages, motor vehicle fuel and special fuel tax, oil and gas production tax, motor vehicle and motor carrier tax, cigarette tax, registration tax for mortgages, taxes on express and private car companies, insurance companies tax and unemployment insurance tax payable by the employer only.

Second. Income tax on individuals ranging from 1½ to 5½ percent.

Third. Corporate income tax of 3½ percent.

Fourth. Sales and use tax of 2½ percent.

Kansas is expected to gain $37 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

KENTUCKY

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification tax, franchise tax, general property tax, parimutuel tax, excise alcoholic beverages tax and licenses tax, tax on gasoline and fuel, tax by both the State and county on oil production, motor vehicles and motor carriers and aircraft carriers tax, cigarette tax, insurance companies tax, inheritance tax, poll tax of $1.50 on males 21 to 65 levied by the county, levied by the city $1.50, and school districts $2, and unemployment insurance tax payable by employers only.

Second. Individual income tax ranging from 2 to 5 percent and a surtax of 10 to 30 percent.

Third. Corporate income tax ranging from 5 to 7 percent.

Fourth. Sales and use tax of 3 percent.

Fifth. Jefferson and Louisville Counties levy 1½-percent taxes on salaries but whether these taxes are valid is still in question.

Kentucky is expected to gain $29 million from the proposed Federal tax bill.

LOUISIANA

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification tax, franchise tax, general property tax, parimutuel tax, excise alcoholic beverage tax and license tax, excise gasoline and lubricating oils tax, motor vehicle and motor carrier fees, chainstore tax, sales tax on tobacco, public utilities tax, insurance companies tax, inheritance and gift taxes, street tax, and unemployment insurance tax payable by the employers only.

Second. Income tax on individuals ranging from 2 to 6 percent.

Third. Corporate income tax of 4 percent.

Fourth. License tax on business.

Fifth. Tax on soft drinks and sirups.

Sixth. Severance tax on coal and minerals.

Seventh. Sales and use tax of 2 percent.

Eighth. The State does not impose a poll tax but villages and towns may impose a street tax not to exceed $4 on males of 18 to 55.

Louisiana is expected to gain $43 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

MAINE

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification tax, franchise tax, general property tax, parimutuel tax, excise alcoholic beverage and license tax, excise gasoline tax, motor vehicle registration tax, excise cigarettte tax, tax on telegraph and telephone companies, tax on parlor car companies, inheritance tax, $3 poll tax on all males between 21 and 70 who are inhabitants of the State, and unemployment compensation tax which is payable only by the employer.

Second. Forest lands tax on all forestry district property.

Third. An excise tax on motor vehicles, aircraft, and house trailers.

Fourth. Sales and use tax of 3 percent.

Fifth. A gross receipts tax on railroad and express companies.

Maine is expected to gain $13 million from the proposed Federal tax bill.

MARYLAND

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification tax, franchise tax, general property tax, parimutuel tax, excise alcoholic beverage and license tax, excise gasoline tax, motor vehicle registration fee, chainstore tax, excise cigarette tax, documentary recording stamp tax, public utilities tax, insurance companies tax, inheritance tax, and unemployment compensation tax to which only the employer contributes.

Second. A tax on savings banks of 10 cents per $100 deposited.

Third. Individual income tax which ranges from 3 to 5 percent on investment income and 3 percent on other income.

Fourth. Corporate income tax of 5 percent.

Fifth. Admissions tax of one-half of 1 percent on gross receipts from admissions to places of amusement.

Maryland is expected to gain $48 million from the proposed Federal tax bill.

MASSACHUSETTS

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification tax, annual report tax, general property tax, parimutuel tax, public utilities tax, excise alcoholic tax and license tax, excise gasoline tax, excise cigarette tax, motor vehicle registration tax, excise tax on motor vehicles, real estate transfer tax, insurance companies tax, inheritance tax and employment security tax payable only by the employers.

Second. Individual income tax which ranges from 1½ to 6 percent; there is also a 23 percent surtax on personal incomes.

Third. Corporate income taxes vary depending on the type of business involved. The rates are one-half of 1 percent to 3.69 percent; this tax also includes a surtax of 23 percent on income.

Fourth. Forest land tax which depends on the classification of the forest lands and the stumpage value of products cut in any 1 year.

Fifth. Excise tax of 5 percent on meals of $1 or more.

Sixth. Franchise tax on bridges, canals, safe deposits, cemeteries, crematory companies.

Massachusetts is expected to gain $95 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

MICHIGAN

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification tax, annual license on business corporations, general property tax on tangibles and intangibles, parimutuel tax, public service corporations tax, excise alcoholic beverages and licenses tax, excise gasoline tax, excise cigarette tax, oil production tax, gas and oil severance tax, motor vehicles, motor carriers and aircraft fees, chainstore tax, insurance companies tax, inheritance tax and unemployment insurance tax payable by the employer only.

Second. Steamship tonnage tax depending on whether the steamships are commercial or noncommercial.

Third. Forest lands tax depending on stumpage.

Fourth. Grain tax based on grain held by dealers, processors, or warehousemen.

Fifth. Sales and use tax of 4 percent.

Sixth. Business receipts tax based on adjusted receipts.

Seventh. The State of Michigan does not have a personal income tax but the city of Detroit has a 1-percent tax.

Michigan is expected to gain $158 million under the proposed Federal tax bill. This is one of the larger gains with California, Illinois, and New York leading.

MINNESOTA

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification tax, corporate annual report fees, general property tax which includes electric transmission lines, airline flight property, auxiliary forests, vessel tonnage, grain, coal, and tree growth, oleomargarine tax, excise alcoholic beverage and licenses taxes, excise gasoline taxes, occupation and royalty taxes on the iron ore and timber yield, motor vehicle and aircraft taxes depending on weight and type, excise cigarette and tobacco tax, mortgage registry tax, real estate transfer tax, inheritance and gift tax, public utilities companies tax, insurance companies tax, and unemployment insurance tax payable by the employer only.

Second. Individual income tax ranging from 1 to 10 percent with surtaxes of 15 percent.

Third. Corporation income tax of 9.3 percent.

Minnesota is expected to gain $62 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

MISSISSIPPI

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification taxes, corporate franchise taxes, general property taxes, excise alcoholic beverage and licenses tax, excise gasoline and fuel oil taxes, gas and oil severance taxes, tax on timber and timber products, motor vehicle and motor carrier registration fees, chainstore taxes, excise tobacco tax, public utilities tax, insurance companies taxes, estate tax, and unemployment insurance tax for which the employer is the sole contributor.

Second. Income tax on individuals and corporations ranging from 3 to 6 percent.

Third. A tax on banks and banking institutions based on their net worth for business license tax depending on the classification of the business.

Fourth. Severance tax of 3 percent on salt.

Fifth. Admissions tax on admissions to places of amusement.

Sixth. Mineral documentary tax relating to transfers by conveyances or leases of mineral properties.

Seventh. Sales and use tax ranging from one-eight of 1 to 3 percent of gross income or purchase price.

Eighth. Poll tax of $2 per person between 21 and 60 and an additional $1 may be levied for school purposes.

Mississippi is expected to gain $19 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

MISSOURI

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification taxes, corporate franchise taxes, annual registration fees, general property taxes on tangible and intangible properties, excise alcoholic beverage taxes and licenses, excise gasoline and fuel use tax, motor vehicle and motor carrier registration fees, excise cigarette taxes, insurance companies taxes, inheritance taxes, and unemployment compensation tax with the employer the sole contributor.

Second. Individual income tax ranging from 1 to 4 percent.

Third. Corporation and associations income taxes of 2 percent.

Fourth. Income taxes for banks, trust companies, and credit institutions of 7 percent.

Fifth. Merchants and manufacturers license taxes.

Sixth. Forest cropland tax depending on the value of land and the stumpage value of the timber cut.

Seventh. Gross receipts income on express companies; 1-percent tax on freight companies.

Eighth. Poll tax imposed on able-bodied males from 21 to 50 or 60 varying from $1.50 to $4 depending on the classification of town, city, or village.

Ninth. St. Louis imposes a 1-percent personal income tax.

Missouri is expected to gain $57 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

MONTANA

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification taxes, annual report fee, general property taxes which include public utilities, property tax, partimutuel tax, excise tax and license tax on alcoholic beverages, excise tax on gasoline and special fuel, oil production tax, motor vehicle and motor carrier fees, chainstore tax, excise cigarette tax, public utilities tax based on gross income, insurance companies tax, inheritance tax, and unemployment compensation tax to which the employee does not contribute.

Second. Corporation income tax of 4½ percent.

Third. Personal income tax ranging from 1 to 7 percent.

Fourth. Taxes on coal mine operators and dealers, cement and carbon black dealers, mineral matter dealers, depending on the amount any of such materials is produced.

Fifth. The counties of Montana have permission to levy a poll tax of $2 per person from 21 to 60; cities and towns could levy a poll tax not to exceed $3 on able-bodied males from 21 to 45.

Montana is expected to gain $13 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

NEBRASKA

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification taxes, corporate franchise taxes, general property taxes, which include tangibles and intangibles, and flight equipment and air carriers, parimutuel taxes, excise alcoholic beverage and license tax, excise gasoline and special fuels tax, oil and gas severance tax, oil and gas conservation tax, motor vehicles and motor carriers registration fees, excise cigarette tax, insurance companies tax, inheritance tax and unemployment insurance tax paid solely by the employer.

Second. Car (railroads) companies tax paid on mileage.

Third. Pension and profit-sharing trusts are taxed at 2 percent.

Fourth. Installment papers and installment loan companies are taxed in gross income.

Fifth. A mandatory head tax for all inhabitants from 21 to 59 of $3.50 each; a poll tax which is mandatory in cities, and permissive in towns of $2 or $3 for males from 21 to 49.

Nebraska is expected to gain $18 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

NEVADA

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification taxes, annual corporate report fees, general property taxes, mines tax which is based on property, parimutuel tax, excise alcoholic beverage tax and license fees, excise gasoline and used fuels and inspection fees, oil and gas conservation tax, motor vehicle and motor carrier registration fees, excise cigarette tax, public utilities tax, insurance companies and unemployment insurance tax with the employer the sole contributor.

Second. A poll tax imposed by the county of $3 per capita on male residents between 21 and 50.

Nevada is expected to gain $7 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification taxes, domestic and foreign corporate annual report fees, general property tax, public utilities tax, excise alcoholic beverage tax and licenses, excise gasoline tax, motor vehicle, motor carriers, and aircraft registration fees, excise tobacco tax, utilities tax on gasoline and electric companies which are not covered under public utilities tax, insurance companies tax, inheritance tax, unemployment insurance tax which is paid solely by the employer.

Second. Intangible income tax of 4¼ percent on an interest from bonds, notes, money, with the exception of savings and savings deposits.

Third. Bank tax of 1 percent based generally on capital stock.

Fourth. Poll tax of $2 per person who is between 21 and 70 years.

New Hampshire is expected to gain $8 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

NEW JERSEY

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification tax, corporate franchise tax, corporate annual fee, general property taxes, parimutual taxes, excise alcoholic beverage taxes, registration fees for motor vehicles and autobuses, excise cigarette tax, public utilities tax, insurance companies tax, inheritance tax, and unemployment tax and disability tax to which the employer and employee both contribute.

Second. Financial excise tax based on net worth of financial businesses competing with national banks.

Third. Commuter income tax based on income derived from sources within New Jersey and its rates range from 2 to 10 percent.

Fourth. Banks stock tax based on the common capital stock of banks and bank associations.

Fifth. Railroad property tax measured by the value of property used for railroad purposes.

Sixth. Railroad franchise tax based on net operating income allocated to New Jersey.

New Jersey is expected to gain $116 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

NEW MEXICO

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification taxes, corporate franchise and report fees, general property taxes which includes stocks of banks and mining property, parimutuel taxes, excise alcoholic beverage tax and licenses, excise tax on gasoline and special fuels, oil and gas production taxes, motor vehicles and motor carriers registration fees, excise cigarette tax.

Second. Public utilities tax on electric, gas, water steam, pipeline and carline companies.

Third. Insurance companies tax.

Fourth. Inheritance tax.

Fifth. Unemployment compensation paid only by the employer.

Sixth. About 30 cities in New Mexico have levied a 1-percent sales tax.

New Mexico is expected to gain $13 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

NEW YORK

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification tax, franchise tax based principally on income, general property tax, parimutuel tax, excise alcoholic beverage tax and licenses, excise motor fuel tax, motor vehicle registration tax, excise cigarette tax, public utilities tax, insurance companies tax, estate tax, and unemployment insurance tax payable both by employers and employees.

Second. Personal income tax ranging from 2 to 10 percent.

Third. Unincorporated business income tax of 4 percent.

Fourth. Stock transfer tax of 2 cents per share on transfers and mortgage tax of 50 cents per each $100 of the debt.

Fifth. New York State does not have a sales tax but numerous cities in New York such as New York, Niagara Falls, Batavia, Poughkeepsie, Plattsburgh, Syracuse, and Watertown have sales and use taxes; the tax rates vary from 1 to 2 percent. Also some counties in New York State have 1 or 2 percent sales and use taxes.

New York is expected to gain $410 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

NORTH CAROLINA

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification tax, corporate franchise tax based on capital stock, and surplus, general property tax on tangibles and intangibles, oleomargarine tax, excise alcoholic beverages tax and license fees, excise gasoline tax, motor vehicle, and motor carrier registration fees, chainstore tax, public utilities tax, insurance companies tax, inheritance, and gift taxes and unemployment insurance tax to which only the employer contributes.

Second. Personal tax ranging from 3 to 7 percent.

Third. Corporate income tax of 6 percent.

Fourth. Sales and use tax of 3 percent.

Fifth. A mandatory poll tax imposed by the counties of $2 on males 21 to 50 and a permissive poll tax of $1 which can be imposed by cities and towns on persons over 21.

North Carolina is expected to gain $52 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

NORTH DAKOTA

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification tax and a nominal corporate annual report fee, general property tax which includes a tax on grain, an oleomargarine tax with additional rates depending on the butterfat content and where it is colored yellow, exise alcoholic beverages tax and license fees, excise gasoline and fuel use tax, oil and gas gross production tax, motor vehicles, motor carriers and aircraft registration fees, excise tax on cigarettes and snuff, a public utilities tax based only on rural electric cooperatives or telephone companies, insurance companies tax, estate tax and unemployment insurance tax to which only the employer contributes.

Second. Personal income tax ranging from 1 to 11 percent.

Third. Corporate income tax ranging from 3 to 6 percent with banks and trust companies and other financial associations tax at 4 percent.

Fourth. Sales and use tax of 2¼ percent.

North Dakota is expected to gain $9 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

OHIO

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification tax, corporate franchise tax based on capital stock and surplus, general property tax, grain handling tax, parimutuel tax, excise alcoholic beverage and license tax, excise gasoline tax, motor vehicle, motor carriers and aircraft registration fees, excise cigarette and tobacco tax, public utilities tax imposed on railroads, messenger companies, and pipelines, insurance companies tax, inheritance tax and unemployment insurance tax to which the employer contributes only.

Second. Ohio does not have an income tax but a 1-percent income tax is imposed by Akron, Canton, Cincinnatti, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Toledo, and Youngstown.

Ohio is expected to gain $137 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

OKLAHOMA

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification tax, corporate franchise tax based on capital, general property tax which includes tangibles and intangibles, excise alcoholic beverage tax and licenes fees, excise gasoline and motor fuel tax, motor vehicle and motor carriers registration fees, motor vehicle excise tax on motor carriers, excise tax on cigarettes and tobacco products, a public utilities tax on rural electric cooperatives and freight car companies, insurance companies tax on foreign companies only, estate and gift tax and unemployment insurance tax to which only the employer contributes.

Second. Personal income tax ranging from 1 to 6 percent.

Third. Corporate and national bank tax of 4 percent.

Fourth. Gross production tax on minerals, oil and gas.

Fifth. Sales and use tax of 2 percent.

Oklahoma is expected to gain $29 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

OREGON

First. This State has the usual corporate organization tax, corporate franchise tax based on capital stock, general property tax which includes tax on forest lands and wheat, parimutuel tax, excise alcoholic beverages tax and license fees, excise gasoline and fuel use tax, timber tax, motor vehicle, motor carrier and aircraft registration fees, public utilities tax, insurance companies tax which is imposed only on foreign or alien insurance companies, inheritance and gift tax and unemployment insurance tax to which only the employer is the sole contributor.

Second. Personal income tax ranging from 3 to 9.5 percent.

Third. Corporate income tax of 6 and 9 percent on financial institutions.

Oregon is expected to gain $34 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

PENNSYLVANIA

First. This State has a domestic corporations excise tax based on capital stock, foreign corporations excise tax based on capital stock, foreign corporate franchise tax, general property tax which includes tangibles, intangibles, corporate loans and capital stock, hotel occupancy tax of 4 percent, alcoholic beverages license fee, excise tax on alcoholic beverages, gasoline and cigarettes, motor vehicle and motor carrier registration fees, realty transfer tax, public utilities tax, insurance tax imposed on the businesses, inheritance tax and unemployment insurance tax payable by the employer only.

Second. Corporate income tax of 6 percent.

Third. Sales and use tax of 5 percent.

Fourth. A poll tax of 50 cents on Federal employees residing in counties of certain classes.

Fifth. Various cities such as Philadelphia and Pittsburgh impose a mercantile license tax based on gross volume of business.

Pennsylvania is expected to gain $136 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

RHODE ISLAND

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification tax, corporation franchise and annual report tax, general property tax, parimutuel tax, alcoholic beverages, license fee and excise taxes on alcoholic beverages, gasoline and cigarettes, public utilities tax, insurance companies tax, inheritance and gift tax, and unemployment insurance tax paid by both the employer and the employee.

Second. Business tax on all businesses.

Third. Sales and use tax of 3 percent.

Rhode Island is expected to gain $13 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

SOUTH CAROLINA

First. This State has the usual corporate and qualification tax, corporate franchise tax, annual report fee for foreign corporations, general property tax, soft drinks tax, oleomargarine tax, alcoholic beverages license fee, excise tax on alcoholic beverages, gasoline tax, admissions to places of amusement, cigarettes, other tobacco, playing cards, cartridges and shells, public utilities tax, motor vehicle and motor carrier registration fees, chainstore tax, insurance companies tax, inheritance tax, and unemployment compensation tax paid by the employer only.

Second. Individual income tax ranging from 2 to 7 percent.

Third. Corporate income tax of 5 percent.

Fourth. Documentary tax on bonds and stocks issued, stock transfers, conveyances, mortgage and notes, and powers of attorney.

Fifth. Sales and use tax of 3 percent.

South Carolina is expected to gain $22 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

SOUTH DAKOTA

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification tax, annual corporate report fee, general property tax which includes tangibles and intangibles, butter substitute tax, parimutuel tax, alcoholic beverages license fee and gross receipts tax, motor vehicle, motor carrier and aircraft registration fee, excise tax on gasoline, alcoholic beverages and cigarettes, severance tax on minerals, oil and gas, insurance companies tax, inheritance tax and unemployment insurance tax payable by the employer only.

Second. Bank and financial corporate excise tax of 4½ percent of net income.

Third. Sales and use tax of 2 percent.

Fourth. A 6-percent gross earnings tax on express railroad companies and private car companies.

South Dakota is expected to gain $11 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

TENNESSEE

First. This State has a corporate charter and privilege tax, annual corporate franchise report and gross receipts tax, general property tax, soft drinks tax, oleomargarine tax, alcoholic beverage license fee, excise taxes on alcoholic beverages, gasoline, and used fuel, cigarettes and tobacco, theaters, motion pictures and vaudeville, public utilities tax, motor vehicles tax based on weight and purpose for which the vehicle is used, chainstore tax, insurance companies tax, inheritance and gift taxes and unemployment compensation tax payable solely by the employer.

Second. Corporate business income tax of 4 percent.

Third. Corporate tax on income from stocks and dividends.

Fourth. Privilege tax for engaging in specified occupations, businesses, and vocations.

Fifth. Mortgage tax and real estate transfer tax.

Sixth. Sales and use tax of 3 percent.

Seventh. A poll tax of $1 for every male inhabitant between the ages of 21 and 50 and exempting veterans.

Tennessee is expected to gain $35 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

TEXAS

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification taxes, corporate filing fee, corporate franchise taxes based somewhat on profits, general property taxes, 3 percent hotel occupancy tax, alcoholic beverage license fee, excise taxes on alcoholic beverages, gasoline, special fuels, admissions and cigarette and tobacco, severance tax on oil, natural gas, sulfur and cement, motor vehicles sales and use tax, motor vehicles-registration fees, chainstore tax, stock transfer tax, public utility tax, insurance compensation tax, inheritance tax, and unemployment insurance tax to which only the employer contributes.

Second. Sales and use tax of 2 percent.

Third. Poll tax of $1.50 imposed on persons 21 to 60, county poll tax of 25 cents on persons 21 to 60, county commutation tax of $3 on males 21 to 60 and a city tax of $1 on persons 21 to 60.

Texas is expected to gain $126 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

UTAH

This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification taxes, corporate franchise taxes based on income, general property tax which includes cattle, oleomargarine tax, alcoholic beverage license fee, excise tax on gasoline and fuel and cigarettes, production tax on oil, gas and minerals, motor vehicle registration fee, public utilities tax, insurance companies tax, estate tax and unemployment insurance tax to which the employer contributes solely.

First. Personal income tax ranging from 1 to 5 percent.

Second. Two and one-half percent sales and use tax.

Utah is expected to gain $16 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

VERMONT

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification taxes, corporate franchise taxes based on income general property tax, meals and room tax of 3 percent, parimutuel tax, alcoholic beverage license fee, excise taxes on gasoline, tobacco and cigarettes, motor vehicle registration fee, motor vehicle sales and use tax, public utilities tax, insurance companies tax, inheritance tax and unemployment insurance tax to which the employer contributes solely.

Second. Personal income tax ranging from 2 to 7 percent.

Third. Poll tax on all persons between 21 and 70.

Fourth. Old-age assistance tax of $5.

Vermont is expected to gain $6 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

VIRGINIA

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualifications taxes, domestic corporate franchise tax based on capital stock, corporate annual registration fee for both domestic and foreign, general property tax which includes tangibles and intangibles, utilities tax on railroads and private car companies, license for acoholic beverage tax, excise tax on gasoline, cigarettes and cigars, motor vehicles registration fees, recording tax, insurance companies tax, inheritance tax and gift tax, poll tax of $1.50 on all persons over 21 and unemployment compensation tax to which only the employer contributes.

Second. Personal income tax ranging from 2 to 5 percent.

Third. Corporate income tax of 5 percent.

Fourth. Business license tax depending on the business.

Fifth. Timber tax on the quantity of timber severed.

Sixth. Wills and administration tax.

Seventh. Bristol, Va., has a sales and use tax of 2 percent.

Virginia is expected to gain $43 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

WASHINGTON

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification taxes, corporate franchise taxes, general property taxes, forest lands in crops tax depending on yield, parimutuel tax, alcoholic beverage license tax, excise tax on alcoholic beverage, gasoline and cigarette and tobacco, conveyance tax, motor vehicles and aircraft tax and registration fee, public utilities tax, insurance companies premiums tax, inheritance and gift tax, unemployment compensation tax to which the employer only contributes.

Second. Sales and use tax of 4 percent.

Third. Business and occupancy tax based on gross proceeds.

Washington is expected to gain $48 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

WEST VIRGINIA

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification taxes, corporate franchise tax, corporate annual fee, general property tax, soft drinks tax, parimutuel taxes, alcoholic beverage license fee, excise taxes on alcoholic beverage, gasoline and cigarettes, chainstore taxes, recording tax, motor vehicles, registration tax, insurance companies tax, inheritance tax, poll tax of $2 for every male over 21, unemployment insurance tax to which only the employer contributes.

Second. 2 percent sales and use tax.

Third. Personal income tax ranging from 1.2 to 5.5 percent.

Fourth. Occupation tax on business.

West Virginia is expected to gain $17 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

WISCONSIN

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification taxes, corporate reporting fee, motor vehicle fee, chainstore tax, recording fees, general property taxes, oleomargarine tax, excise taxes on alcoholic beverage, gasoline and cigarettes, motor vehicle and aircraft registration fees, public utilities tax, insurance companies tax, inheritance tax and gift taxes, unemployment compensation tax to which the employer contributes only.

Second. General income tax on individuals ranging from 1 to 6½ percent and on corporations ranging from 2 to 7 percent.

Third. Timber tax based on stumpage.

Fourth. Sales and use tax of 3 percent.

Wisconsin is expected to gain $68 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

WYOMING

First. This State has the usual corporate organization and qualification taxes, corporate organization and qualification fees, corporte franchise tax based on property, general property tax, alcoholic license beverage fee, excise taxes on alcoholic beverages, gasoline and cigarettes, motor vehicle registration fee and oil and gas production tax, unemployment insurance tax payable only by the employer, insurance companies tax and inheritance tax.

Second. Sales and use tax of 2 percent.

Third. Express companies tax of 5 percent on money received as express charges.

Fourth. A $2 poll tax mandatory for persons 21 to 50 and a permissive commutation tax of $2 for all able-bodied males from 21 to 50.

Wyoming is expected to gain $5 million under the proposed Federal tax bill.

Finally, I would like to say a few words about the motion to recommit. I am sure every Congressman has sympathy with the idea of cutting out governmental waste and of not spending too much. When the motion to recommit was first considered in committee as an amendment, I believe it was suggested that the second stage of the tax cut be tied to the total budget. Obviously, there would be great difficulties in making the tax cut contingent upon the total 1964 budget—which would not be known until the last expenditure was made in June of 1964. But to say that the tax cut will only be effective if the President personally states that the budget for 1964 will not exceed $97 billion amazes me.

If he says it, knows when he says it—that it is not true, and we know it is not true, does that make us coconspirators? And if so, who are we trying to fool, ourselves or the American people? Of course, he would not say it if he did not think it were true, so suppose he says it, believes it true, when we know it is not. What is our responsibility? Or, if he says it, and we increase the budget, what is our responsibility? Or, if you vote for this motion, are you really saying that the Congress has no responsibility for this budget? Or finally, and this is what I think a vote for the motion to recommit is saying, "Mr. President, no matter what you know about the budget in January, do not tell us. We can not stand it. Let us dream a little longer."

Therefore, I am not going to vote for the motion to recommit. I am for facing reality. If it is the opinion of the President in January, that this Nation needs to spend a hundred billion dollars to insure our security and promote our prosperity let him say so.

But I would go further. If it is the opinion of this Congress that $96 billion is sufficient, then let us enact exactly that much.

If we are a coequal branch of Government we should start acting like it. We need far better independent means of determining the validity of the programs and the budget proposed by the Executive than we now have.

When we want to check on a program; to discover what the Executive is spending the money for, to whom do we turn? Why the Executive, of course. It is roughly like Macy's asking Gimbels, or Ford asking General Motors. We need our own experts so that we can be experts as a check on the Executive.

Let me give you an example; recently I had occasion to inquire the number of individual shareholders in the country. I asked the staff of the Joint Economic Committee, who told me that an unpublished report of the Securities and Exchange Commission showed that in 1959 there were 33 million individual owners of 10 billion shares of stock. When I taxed the Treasury with this information, they informed me in writing that the 33 million must refer to issues; the New York Stock Exchange said there were 17 million owners. Personally, I am inclined to believe the Joint Economic Committee staff is correct.

The point I make is that we are fully as responsible for the budget as the President. We just never have given ourselves the tools to carry out that responsibility. When the Executive comes up here to ask for a new program or to continue an old one; whether Democratic or Republican, they are really salesmen, and you cannot expect them to knock the product. They are here to put the best light on that program they can. We should have sufficient trained staff on the committees to develop independent judgment and not sit here voting for or against a President or for any other reason than sound understanding of that program. Naturally I am sure everyone struggles to do just that.

I am for this tax cut. For too long American individuals and American businesses have paid too much taxes. I am against the motion to recommit, or any motion that in effect makes children of us saying, "Tell me, Mr. President, what I want to hear, then I'll vote for your bill." I am for saying to the President, "You send us the budget as you see it, and we, as responsible men and women, will send it back as we see it." Then and only then will American Government function as the founders intended.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KNOX].

(Mr. KNOX asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, it has been factually stated that taxation at the Federal, State, and local levels takes one-third of America's national product from its producers—the people. This fact demonstrates the extent to which our fiscal policy has socialized the productivity of our citizens—a process of tax and spend that has been termed fiscal socialism—and this fact also demonstrates a compelling need for tax reduction.

When there is added to the first fact of tax confiscation, a second fact that Federal, State, and local spending exceeds tax revenues by many billions of dollars, and a third fact that total Federal, State, and local debt nearly equals our total national product, we begin to bring into focus the urgent and compelling need of a well-ordered fiscal policy for our Nation.

These three facts in combination make it clear that as compelling as tax reduction may be, spending and debt reduction are objectives of preeminent priority.

These three factors of taxes, expenditures, and debt are at the heart of our consideration and deliberation on the tax bill now before this committee. If there are problems that confront our Nation today with respect to taxes, spending, and debt, each of us in this historic Chamber must evaluate for himself the extent to which his past words and acts, his past votes, contributed to the creation and magnitude of those problems. Each of us must ask himself, "Have I voted for excessive spending and thereby advanced the cause of fiscal socialism or have I warked for fiscal responsibility to promote American free enterprise and individual opportunity?" We must inquire as to how our individual votes have served to create or avoid the fiscal problems that now confront us.

Such reflection and review is important because of the relationship of our past actions to present problems. Do the dedicated spenders have the same freedom to vote for tax reduction today as those who have waged an unrelenting, and too often unsuccessful, campaign for frugal government? Should this be the day of atonement when the advocates of credit-card government are forced to pick up the tab for their refusal to insist that this Government pay its own way so that our descendants will not be burdened with our debts?

Mr. Chairman, regardless of the answers to those questions—regardless of whether a colleague is in the ranks of the spenders or the ranks of the provident—the fiscal facts of our national existence make it all too abundantly clear that the responsible course for our Nation's future demands that the bill, H.R. 8363, in its present form be rejected. It is all too abundantly clear that the very minimum of fiscal discipline demands at least that this bill be improved by the adoption of some meaningful curb on spending before the bill receives a single affirmative vote in this House of Representatives. It is to that end that I urge that the bill be improved by favorable action on the motion to recommit with its instructions in behalf of fiscal discipline and control.

Mr. Chairman, early in our history we were warned of the peril to representative government that would come from the mistaken belief that it was possible to vote unpaid-for benefits out of the Public Treasury. We were warned that under the circumstance of deliberate debt our Republic could not survive. In keeping with that fiscal wisdom, the American people as recently as 2 years and 8 months ago were urged to ask what they could do for their country rather than what their country could do for them.

Since those stirring words were set forth in a truly outstanding inaugural address, our Nation has been led by an administration whose virtually every act has been a direct and deliberate contradiction of that timely request for patriotic citizen forebearance. Under this administration the only Americans who have been asked to sacrifice are those citizens who are risking their lives in the undeclared war against communism, and those citizens who may be yet unborn who will have to pay our debts because we asked for more from our country than we were willing to give in taxes.

Mr. Chairman, what are the facts of how much we have given to, and how much we asked of, our country since January 1961? The Congress has received more than 200 administration recommendations for new and bigger spending programs that were significantly lacking in general public support. The administration spokesmen have chastised and rebuked the Congress on those few occasions when we have voted for sound economy measures. The administration has trespassed on the constitutional authority and obligation of the Congress with respect to the Nation's purse strings by trying to coerce the Congress into actions that the Congress, left to its own wisdom and good judgment, would not do. This administration for the first time in our peacetime history has sought to embark this great Nation on the perilous fiscal course of planned deficit financing. This administration seeks to indulge the present by encroachment on the future.

Mr. Chairman, the Kennedy administration's fiscal record since assuming office in January 1961 reveals these facts: A balanced Eisenhower budget for fiscal year 1961 was unbalanced under President Kennedy by increased spending and a deficit of $3.9 billion resulted. In 1962 spending was increased $6.5 billion over the previous year and the deficit was $6.4 billion. For 1963 the spending increase over the previous year was $4.8 billion and the deficit was $6.2 billion. The estimate for 1964 calls for a spending increase of $5.4 billion with a deficit of $9.2 billion. Current estimates for 1965 call for a minimum spending increase of $4 billion to a recordbreaking level of $102 billion and a deficit of $10 billion. Thus, the administration fiscal policies from fiscal year 1961 to 1965 will add approximately $25 billion to the spending level and will add $35 billion to the public debt.

Mr. Chairman, it is in that alarming fiscal context of unrestrained spending, chronic deficits, and soaring debt that consideration is now being given to a tax reduction measure involving a revenue loss to the U.S. Treasury in the magnitude of $11 billion. It is against that backdrop of fiscal failure and broken pledges that the Congress is now asked to enact tax reduction on the basis of a vague assertion of frugality in the future; in effect, an assertion that the compulsive spenders will be less compulsive. If economy is to be our byword in the future, why the strenuous objection to limiting spending in fiscal year 1964 to $97 billion and to $98 billion in 1965? Why is there objection to the Congress acting to assure that tax reduction will come into reality only if we fulfill our commitment to make a modest step in the direction of controlling our propensity to spend?

Mr. Chairman, I will close my comments on the fiscal considerations involved to this tax legislation with this rather obvious comment. No person present on this floor who understands the needs and workings of our private enterprise system will doubt the need for sound tax reduction enacted under conditions of proper control of our fiscal affairs. Similarly, no informed person will disregard the dismal record of the past and the doubtful prospects for avoiding more of the same record spending, persistent deficits, and stifling debt in the future. No informed person will endanger our economic opportunity by inflation nor will jeopardize our national strength by compounding our past unwillingness to pay our own way. Let our Federal Government provide meaningful tax reduction for our people by having that Government start now to live within its means.

Mr. Chairman, in the brief time that remains to me I will refer to an aspect of the so-called substantive reforms that should be of concern to every Member present. I am deeply concerned over the greatly increased complexity that will be introduced into our tax structure by the adoption of many of the substantive changes that are included in this bill. These substantive changes include the disallowance of certain State and local taxes as tax deductible items, involves changes affecting life insurance protection and adverse modifications of the law applicable to certain employee benefits, and vastly increased compliance problems for the owners and managers of big and small business.

The effectiveness of our tax system at the Federal, State, and local levels is largely predicated on the voluntary acts of our taxpayers to report and pay their liability in full as it becomes due. The enactment of this bill with its marked increase in complexity imposes a considerably greater burden on our citizens in their efforts to comply with a law that already defies understanding.

To this end I received some very well considered comments from a valued constituent of mine who happens to be an outstanding tax practitioner. In his letter he remarked in part as follows:

My partner and I are becoming very alarmed at the effect on our community of the ever-increasing complexity of tax return preparation, particularly in the case of individual taxpayers.

* * * * *

In our own accounting practice, we find that we are no longer able to employ people with the ability required to prepare tax returns for small investors or businessmen at a wage that makes it economically feasible for us to continue this type of service. Next winter we expect to have a minimum fee for tax return preparation of $200, which will eliminate the great majority of taxpayers, of course.

We have contacted a man who operates a bookkeeping service * * * to see if he would be able to take over some of the work that we will be dropping. He informed us that he is no longer going to prepare any tax returns for anyone other than his monthly bookkeeping clients. He stated that the rush of business last winter was more than he could stand physically and that he is not able to get adequate fees for the time he feels obligated to spend when returns which he has prepared are examined by revenue agents.

* * * * *

I am sure that you can see that the quality of tax return preparation is dropping rapidly and so also is the degree of compliance with the law. We feel that it is unfair to fill the tax laws with a lot of tax relief that the majority of taxpayers cannot enjoy only because it is too complicated for them to understand.

I hope that you will use your influence to correct this situation.

I presented his observations to the Secretary of the Treasury during the committee executive sessions held on this tax bill. I regret that the constituent's views and my own advocacy were not sufficiently persuasive with the administration to have it abandon its insistance on the adoption of these unwarranted and unwise substantive changes in our tax law.

Mr. Chairman, I will close on this note. Prior to coming to Congress it was my privilege to serve a number of years as Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Michigan State Legislature. From that rich experience and from my tenure in the Congress of the United States, I have learned that it is not an easy course to insist on government living within its means and to require that a priority be established for the accomplishment of meritorious objectives only as they can be afforded. But that legislative experience has taught me also that a government that does not abide by fiscal prudence and expenditure restraint is destined to render disservice to the very people it seek to serve. Deliberate debt is never an answer to a governmental problem that demands solution. The assurance of our future as a Nation is inescapably involved in our determination to deal with our fiscal problems forthrightly and honestly without seeking the temporary expedient of failing to pay our way. When we seek to meet the demands of the present by encumbering the productivity of the future, we have enlarged the magnitude of the problems that confront America both today and tomorrow.

I have referred to my service as Speaker in the Michigan State Legislature to make two points. The first concerns the meaningless sense of Congress expression in section 1 of the reported bill. This section urges the President to join with the Congress to use all "reasonable means to restrain Government spending." Do not the future taxpayers of this Nation—our children and succeeding generations—deserve more from us than that at a time when we are seeking to give ourselves an $11 billion tax reduction? What is reasonable to the President? To Mr. Heller? To Mr. Dillon? To you? To me? Is the meaning the same? Of course not; and who is to determine the legislative intent? The Executive will have that prerogative in large measure. My colleagues, I need only remind you of the Executive's in-

Democratic Committee to Test Negro Registration Plan Here

file Gen. Research N YT 10-6-63

By RICHARD P. HUNT

A pilot program to register Negro voters for 1964 will be tested in Brooklyn tihs week with the help of the Democratic National Committee.

If it works well here, President Kennedy's political advisers are likely to use it next year in other Northern cities with large blocs of Negroes who do not usually vote.

The test will begin tomorrow, the first of five days for voter registration in the city. The hours for registration will be from 5:30 P.M. to 10:30 P.M. on Monday, Tuesday Thursday and Friday, and from 7 A.M. to 10:30 P.M. on Saturday.

Because a system of permanent personal registration is in effect in the city, those registered and voted last year or in 1961 are not required to register again this year unless they have moved since the last time they voted.

Since the same rule will apply next year, the Democratic National Committee is interested in seeing that New Yorkers register and vote in the local elections this year. Those who do so will be qualified to vote in the 1964 Presidential election.

Professional politicians estimate that there are as many as 400,000 to 500,000 Negroes and Puerto Ricans in New York City who do not vote in national elections. They reason that if all of them can be brought to the polls, President Kennedy could carry the state.

In Brooklyn, however, the aim is more modest. It is estimated that about 125,000 Negroes of voting age live in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section, embracing the Sixth and 17th Assembly Districts.

The total registration in the two districts is now 40,287. This is 25 per cent fewer than the 55,668 who registered there for the Presidential election of 1960.

Also this week Manhattan Democrats under the direction of City Council President Paul R. Screvane will press a campaign to register Puerto Rican voters in the 26th, 29th and 30th election districts of the 14th Assembly District.

The pledge card technique will not be used in the Puerto Rican sections. There the plan is to check the Consolidated Edison Company's lists of electricity and gas customers against the registration lists, to see who has not registered. Volunteers will then make personal calls

Continued on Page 46, Column 3

VOTER CAMPAIGN TO GET CITY TEST

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

on those who have not done so.

Among other projects to stimulate registration, the Mayor's Mobile Information Unit will be sent to several districts as a branch central registration station. The emphasis is expected to be on Negro and Puerto Rican areas.

Several nonpartisan organizations will hold registration drives throughout the city during the week.

To qualify as a voter, a person must be a citizen who had lived within the state for one year, within the city for four months, and within his election district for 30 days by Election Day, Nov. 5. In addition, he or she must be at least 21 years old and be able to read and write English.

Austria Gives Nazi Jailer Life

GRAZ, Austria, Oct. 4 (AP)—Stefan Rojkoo, 52, former deputy warden of a Gestapo prison under the Nazis, was sentenced to life in prison by a court here Friday. He was found guilty of having killed 26 persons and aided in or instigated the killings of eight others at the Theresienstadt prison in Czechoslovakia.

German Guard Swims to West

BERLIN, Oct. 4 (UPI)—A 21-year-old East German border guard swam to freedom in West Berlin Friday.

Nat'l Com
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NYT 10-6-63

fol Gen Research

HARTFORD VOTERS DECLINE SHARPLY

Rolls Are Off 30,000 From Record Set in 1952

Special to The New York Times

HARTFORD, Oct. 5 — More than 30,000 voters have "disappeared" in this city in the last 11 years. This is one-third of Hartford's voting list of 92,000 registered in 1952.

Both major political parties in the city, which has a nonpartisan municipal election system, expressed surprise and chagrin this week when the voting list total of 61,000 for the municipal primary scheduled Oct. 15 was disclosed.

The Democratic town chairman, Robert K. Killian, summoned a meeting of the Democratic Town Committee and urged a vigorous registration drive.

The republican organization, as such, is not taking any part in the election campaign this year and is not doing anything on registrations. But a "new Republican party" organization has been formed by younger party leaders, and they are bringing in some new voters to be sworn in.

9,000 Drop in Year

The voting list in Hartford will stand at approximately 61,000 for the municipal primary, a drop of about 9,000 in the last year, the registrars disclosed. Of the total about 33,000 are registered Democrats, 11,000 are Republicans, and 17,000 are unaffiliated.

The voting list of 61,000 is the lowest in the city in 30 years and continues the downtrend that began after the election of 1952. In that year, supporters of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower for President conducted a huge registration drive and brought the list up to a record.

The local voting list compares unfavorably with those of New Haven and Bridgeport, both of which reported registrations totaling about 70,000. Waterbury has about 56,000 voters.

Speculation as to where the 30,000 lost voters in Hartford have gone centered on several explanations.

A large downtown redevelopment program has wiped out an east side residential area where thousands of voters once lived. Many of them have moved out of town.

Move to Suburbs

In other sections of the city there has been a vast movement of residents to suburban towns. There has been a major influx of Negro and Puerto Rican residents in the city, and many of these have not registered as voters.

The nonpartisan municipal election system, which went into effect in 1947, has caused a loss of interest in local elections. Only about 30 per cent of the voters cast ballots in municipal primaries, and only about 50 per cent come out in city elections.

Both major parties have been lackadaisical in their registration programs for some time, especially on the Republican side. Political observers cannot remember when the city Republican organization last mounted a registration drive.

30 Days for 51-Cent Theft

BINGHAMTON, N. Y. (UPI) —Fifty-one cents cost Donald Clark, 27 years old of Binhamton 30 days in jail. Clark took the money from a news vendor to buy coffee.

Non - Sou.
Regi + Vot.

file Gen Research Wednesday 10-9-63

MAYOR ASSAILED ON REGISTRATION

Kupferman Says 2 Added Days Cost Half a Million

By PETER KIHSS

Councilman Theodore R. Kupferman, Manhattan Republican-Liberal, charged yesterday that Mayor Wagner had wasted more than half a million dollars by calling for two more voter registration days this year.

Mr. Kupferman sid one aim of the permanent personal registration system—adopted by the city in 1957—had been "to eliminate the need for annual registration on a local basis."

He told the City Council that "a desire to avoid conflict with religious and national holidays is laudable," but added that "proper planning" could have averted the need for extra days.

Monday and Tuesday were ordered as extra local registration days by the Board of Elections on a proposal by the Mayor because the regular registration period set by state law—tomorrow, Friday and Saturday—takes in two Jewish holidays and Columbus Day. There will be no registration today because the Shemini Azerat holiday begins at sundown.

Only 19,162 persons registered Monday. This comes to more than $10 a registrant based on the Board of Elections' estimate that rentals and officials' pay cost $200,000 a day.

There was a similar two-day extension last year because of a Jewish holiday and Columbus Day, 65,859 persons registered on the extra days. During a one-day extension in 1961, because of Columbus Day, 30,588 persons registered.

Former Assemblyman John J. Lamula, head of a Republican "truth squad," decried the three-year record last night in a speech to the National Business and Professional Council at Toffenetti's Restaurant, Broadway and 43rd Street.

Mr. Lamula charged the Mayor had "squandered over $600,000" on this year's extension, "equal to one year's salary for 100 more policemen." He arrived at this estimate by adding to the direct cost of $400,000 a sum of $200,000 "as the minimum cost for some 5,000 policemen who should have been on the streets and in the parks protecting the people.

A Democrat, too, criticized the registration system. Edward N. Costikyan, New York County party leader, said the opening turnout demonstrated the truth of his charge that the system was "archaic." Mr. Costikyan said the five-day cost would be $1,000,000, whereas "a modern system could register 10 times as many persons for $50,000."

Mr. Costikyan proposed that unpaid party workers be deputized to make door-to-door and street-corner canvasses and registrations in six-week periods. The political parties, he said, already expend manpower heavily to study lists for nonregistered individuals to call on such persons and follow up to see if they register.

Registration by Assembly Districts

Following is a tabulation by assembly districts of new registration in New York City Monday. The existing enrollment under permanent personal registration is given for each district, and the total.

MANHATTAN

A.D.	1st Day.	Existing.	Total.
1. Greenwich Vill.-Midtown	495	44,646	45,141
2. Battery-Lower Manh.	228	23,920	24,148
3. Chelsea-Lower West Side	626	39,657	40,283
4. Lower E. Side-T'kins Sq.	315	30,770	31,085
5. West Side-Manh. Sq.	468	56,226	56,694
6. Stuyvesant Town	355	36,810	37,165
7. Columbia-M'n'gside Hts.	279	29,761	30,040
8. Queensboro Bridge	459	42,141	42,600
9. Park-Madison Aves.	318	49,217	49,535
10. Yorkville	337	33,798	34,135
11. Mt. Morris-West Harlem	113	22,490	22,603
12. Upper Harlem	334	45,158	45,492
13. City College-Manhattanville	234	31,569	31,803
14. Lower Harlem	246	20,043	20,289
15. Washington Hts.-Inwood	419	72,232	72,651
16. East Harlem	186	19,235	19,421
Totals	5,412	597,673	603,085

BROOKLYN

A.D.	1st Day.	Existing.	Total.
1. East Flatbush	311	52,547	52,858
2. Midwood-Brighton	482	72,281	72,763
3. Red Hook-Bklyn. Hts.	259	40,535	40,794
4. Wmsbgh.-Greenpoint	201	29,257	29,458
5. Bushwick	247	29,745	29,992
6. Stuyvesant	177	19,088	19,265
7. Sunset Park	81	31,965	32,046
8. Park Slope	191	38,240	38,431
9. Fort Hamilton	170	39,079	39,249
10. Fort Greene	125	22,593	22,718
11. Flatbush-East'n Pkwy.	306	39,235	39,541
12. Bensonhurst	181	38,829	39,010
13. Marine Park-Canarsie	443	77,376	77,819
14. Greenpoint-Ridgewood	154	32,663	32,817
15. Brownsville	304	41,558	41,862
16. Sea Gate-Bensonhurst	388	58,827	59,215
17. Eastern Pkwy.-Stuyvesant	210	21,199	21,409
18. Holy Cross	456	41,853	42,309
19. Kensington	275	55,492	55,767
20. Bushwick	107	23,722	23,829
21. Flatbush	543	74,469	75,012
22. E. N. Y.-New Lots	76	30,807	30,833
Totals	5,687	911,360	917,047

BRONX

A.D.	1st Day.	Existing.	Total.
1. West Bronx	332	30,471	30,803
2. Concourse	381	34,877	35,258
3. Highbridge	401	49,527	49,928
4. Southeast Bronx	144	23,442	23,586
5. Hunts Point	317	31,571	31,888
6. Boston Road	208	25,511	25,719
7. Tremont	317	40,463	40,780
8. Fordham	339	54,808	55,147
9. Bedford Park	300	60,730	61,030
10. Throgs N'k-Westchest. Sq.	307	59,887	60,194
11. P'kchester-Pelham Pkwy.	327	62,194	62,521
12. Riverdale-Woodlawn	401	66,756	67,157
Totals	3,774	540,237	544,011

QUEENS

A.D.	1st Day.	Existing.	Total.
1. L.I.C.-Astoria	262	61,443	61,705
2. Maspeth-Woodside	330	77,408	77,738
3. Ridgewood-Rego Park	182	46,402	46,584
4. Jackson Heights-L.I.C.	159	49,446	49,605
5. Elmhurst-Corona	330	61,706	62,036
6. Flushing-College Pt.	346	79,358	79,704
7. Forest Hills-Kew Gardens	519	75,933	76,452
8. Flushing-Bayside	279	71,265	71,544
9. Queens Village-Hollis	176	49,219	49,395
10. Jamaica-Bellerose	391	76,622	77,013
11. Jamaica-Rich. Hill-St. Alb.	217	55,357	55,574
12. Rockaways-Ozone Park	505	87,541	88,046
13. Woodhaven-Glendale	173	45,370	45,543
Totals	3,869	837,070	840,939

RICHMOND

A.D.	1st Day.	Existing.	Total.
1. East Half	199	39,453	39,652
2. West Half	221	49,918	50,139
Totals	420	89,371	89,791

CUMULATIVE TOTALS BY BOROUGHS

	1st Day.	Existing.	Total.
Manhattan	5,412	597,673	603,085
Brooklyn	5,687	911,360	917,047
Bronx	3,774	540,237	544,011
Queens	3,869	837,070	840,939
Richmond	420	89,371	89,791
Totals	19,162	2,975,711	2,994,873

file Gen Research 10-10-63

APATHY OF VOTERS WORRIES LEADERS

First 2 Registration Days Increases Rolls only 1.6%

By PETER KIHSS

Voter apathy evoked concern yesterday among civic and political leaders here. The first two days of registration added only 46,988 new eligibles, or 1.6 per cent, to those already enrolled under permanent personal registration.

One nonpartisan civic group, Mobilization for Youth, said its registraton campaign on the Lower East Side had shown that the English literacy test was "the biggest stumbling block" to increasing registration. Winslow Carlton, chairman of the group, urged a change in the law so that persons literate in any language should be permitted to vote.

Mobilization for Youth, a federally aided demonstration project started a year ago, estimated that there were 63,000 persons of voting age in its area, but that only 38,000 had been registered. Efforts by several hundred canvassers in homes and on streets as well as the use of 20 information centers and sound trucks and the holding of rallies and a parade have produced 400 new promises to register so far, a spokesman said.

Of the adult population in the area from the Brooklyn Bridge to East 14th Street, between the East River and Avenue B, 13,600 persons, or 21.9 per cent, are estimated to be Puerto Ricans and 7,500, or 11.7 per cent, Negro. Puerto Rican registration was believed to be 20 per cent below that of other ethnic groups, with tenement areas having less than others.

After a day off yesterday, registration in the city's 4,851 local districts will resume today and tomorrow from 5:30 P.M. to 10:30 P.M. It will end Saturday, when the hours will be from 7 A.M. and 10:30 P.M.

New registrations Monday and Tuesday added 2.1 per cent to the total already registered in Manhattan. In Queens the gain was 1.2 per cent, the smallest in all the boroughs.

Last year the first two days of registration brought in 65,819 new voters, an increase of 2.1 per cent. Political leaders speculated that many voters had not realized that Monday and Tuesday had been added to the three-day period originally set by the Legislature.

District Attorney Frank D. O'Connor of Queens, the Democratic-Liberal candidate for reelection, expressed concern yesterday that "voter complacency may well be compounded on Election Day by outright confusion resulting from the new vertical-style election ballot." Mr. O'Connor urged educational campaigns in the next month on the voting mechanism as well as the issues.

The League of Women Voters reported through its publications director, Mrs. Alfred Schwabe, that it had printed 300,000 copies of its regular "Facts for Voters" in Spanish as well as 1,200,000 in English.

Registration by Assembly Districts

Following is a tabulation by assembly districts of new registration in New York City Tuesday and the total new registration since Monday. The existing enrollment under permanent personal registration is given for each district, and the total.

MANHATTAN

A.D.	2d Day.	2 Days.	Existing.	Total.
1. Greenwich Vill.-Midtown	692	1,187	44,646	45,833
2. Battery-Lower Manh.	253	481	23,920	24,401
3. Chelsea-Lower West Side	790	1,416	39,657	41,073
4. Lower E. Side-T'kins Sq.	364	679	30,770	31,449
5. West Side-Manh.	607	1,075	56,226	57,301
6. Stuyvesant Town	430	785	36,810	37,595
7. Columbia-M'n'gside Hts.	373	652	29,761	30,413
8. Queensboro Bridge	630	1,089	42,141	43,230
9. Park-Madison Aves.	421	739	49,217	49,956
10. Yorkville	481	818	33,798	34,616
11. Mt. Morris-West Harlem	216	329	22,490	22,819
12. Upper Harlem	461	795	45,158	45,953
13. City College-Manhattanville	320	554	31,569	32,123
14. Lower Harlem	332	578	20,043	20,621
15. Washington Hts.-Inwood	533	952	72,232	73,184
16. East Harlem	221	407	19,235	19,642
Totals	7,124	12,536	597,673	610,209

BROOKLYN

A.D.	2d Day.	2 Days.	Existing.	Total.
1. East Flatbush	457	768	52,547	53,315
2. Midwood-Brighton	731	1,213	72,281	73,494
3. Red Hook-Bklyn. Hts.	381	640	40,535	41,175
4. Wmsbgh.-Greenpoint	267	468	29,257	29,725
5. Bushwick	277	524	29,745	30,269
6. Stuyvesant	258	435	19,088	19,523
7. Sunset Park	193	274	31,965	32,239
8. Park Slope	316	507	38,240	38,747
9. Fort Hamilton	257	427	39,079	39,506
10. Fort Greene	205	330	22,593	22,923
11. Flatbush-East'n Pkwy.	501	807	39,235	40,042
12. Bensonhurst	242	423	38,829	39,252
13. Marine Park-Canarsie	872	1,315	77,376	78,691
14. Greenpoint-Ridgewood	241	395	32,663	33,058
15. Brownsville	523	827	41,558	42,385
16. Sea Gate-Bensonhurst	419	807	58,827	59,634
17. Eastern Pkwy.-Stuyvesant	353	563	21,199	21,762
18. Holy Cross	413	869	41,853	42,722
19. Kensington	458	733	55,492	56,225
20. Bushwick	167	274	23,722	23,996
21. Flatbush	753	1,296	74,469	75,765
22. E. N. Y.-New Lots	238	314	30,807	31,121
Totals	8,522	14,209	911,360	925,569

BRONX

A.D.	2d Day.	2 Days.	Existing.	Total.
1. West Bronx	370	702	30,471	31,173
2. Concourse	529	910	34,877	35,787
3. Highbridge	458	859	49,527	50,386
4. Southeast Bronx	237	381	23,442	23,823
5. Hunts Point	372	689	31,571	32,260
6. Boston Road	305	513	25,511	26,024
7. Tremont	415	732	40,463	41,195
8. Fordham	447	786	54,808	55,594
9. Bedford Park	499	799	60,730	61,529
10. Throgs N'k-Westchest. Sq.	450	757	59,887	60,644
11. P'kchester-Pelham Pkwy.	534	861	62,194	63,055
12. Riverdale-Woodlawn	565	966	66,756	67,722
Totals	5,181	8,955	540,237	549,192

QUEENS

A.D.	2d Day.	2 Days.	Existing.	Total.
1. L. I. C.-Astoria	394	656	61,443	62,099
2. Maspeth-Woodside	651	981	77,408	78,389
3. Ridgewood-Rego Park	320	502	46,402	46,904
4. Jackson Heights-L. I. C.	328	487	49,446	49,933
5. Elmhurst-Corona	493	823	61,706	62,529
6. Flushing-College Pt.	547	893	79,358	80,251
7. Forest Hills-Kew Gardens	612	1,131	75,933	77,064
8. Flushing-Bayside	477	756	71,265	72,021
9. Queens Village-Hollis	342	518	49,219	49,737
10. Jamaica-Bellerose	610	1,001	76,622	77,623
11. Jamaica-Rich. Hill-St. Alb.	378	595	55,357	55,952
12. Rockaways-Ozone Park	794	1,299	87,541	88,840
13. Woodhaven-Glendale	303	476	45,370	45,846
Totals	6,249	10,118	837,070	847,188

RICHMOND

A.D.	2d Day.	2 Days.	Existing.	Total.
1. East Half	304	503	39,453	39,956
2. West Half	446	667	49,918	50,585
Totals	750	1,170	89,371	90,541

CUMULATIVE TOTALS BY BOROUGHS

	2d Day.	2 Days.	Existing.	Total.
Manhattan	7,124	12,536	597,673	610,209
Brooklyn	8,522	14,209	911,360	925,569
Bronx	5,181	8,955	540,237	549,192
Queens	6,249	10,118	837,070	847,188
Richmond	750	1,170	89,371	90,541
Totals	27,826	46,988	2,975,711	3,022,699

NYT 10-11-63
file Gen. Research

VOTERS' CRUSADE ATTACKS RIVALS

Nonpartisan Brooklyn Unit Assails Democrats' Drive

The Rev. Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, former Democratic co-leader of Kings County, and seven other leaders of a nonpartisan registration drive in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area declared yesterday that Democratic national and local organizations were "confusing" voters and "sabotaging" the nonpartisan campaign.

At a news conference, Dr. Taylor said the national and local organizations had set up a Bedford-Stuyvesant Registration Committee with the same initials as his group's Bedford-Stuyvesant Registration Crusade. And he said they were seeking to "manipulate Bedford-Stuyvesant registration in behalf of President Kennedy" in a partisan campaign.

At the Democratic group's headquarters, 1284 Bedford Avenue, near Fulton Street, Patrick Carter, chairman of election districs captains for the 17th Assembly District's Unity Democratic Club, said his group was making a "nonpartisan" drive to "register as many Negroes as possible."

Mr. Carter conceded that President Kennedy's picture had been displayed on a dozen street corner tables in the campaign and all over the headquarters. He contended, however, that "one of the effective ways to attract certain people in a community like this is that a lot of people think President Kennedy is trying to do something about civil rights."

The citywide registration period goes into its fourth day today, and eligible persons may enroll at 4,851 local districts from 5:30 P.M. to 10:30 P.M. The five-day period ends tomorrow, when the hours will be from 7 A.M. to 10:30 P.M.

Dr. Taylor was supported by four other ministers, two laymen an a woman leader in his complaints, made at his Concord Baptist Church, 833 Marcy Avenue at Putnam Avenue. Last year he was one of three men who ran the county Democratic organization until former Assemblyman Stanley Steingut was elected leader.

"President Kennedy has talked a better game on civil rights than he has played so far," Dr. Taylor commented.

The crusade's effort, he said, was started July 15 with a $10,000 grant from his church, and has the sponsorship, among others, of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Neighborhood Council, headed by Austin Henry, a Republican, which is made up of more than 90 neighborhood groups.

The Democratic group is part of a country-wide project set up by Mr. Steingut with Assemblyman Bertram L. Baker, a Negro, leader of the Sixth A. D. Democrats, as greneral chairman. Assemblyman Thomas R. Jones, a Negro and leader of the 17th A. D., is area chairman. Four workers from the Democratic National Committee were assigned to the campaign after Labor Day.

Meanwhile, former Assemblyman John J. Lamula of Manhattan, hea dof a Republican "truth squad," reported yesterday that nearly 1,000 election districts had failed to register a single voter on Monday and Tuesday, the two extra days alloted at Mayor Wagner's urging at a cost of $400,000 here.

Mr. Lamula said that the 50th election district in the Second Assembly District, in a school at 200 Monroe Street, would have no registrants at all because there were no tenants yet in the middle-income Gouverneur Houses it is to serve.

The New York Times

REGISTRATION APPEAL: Youngster in Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn line up for free ride provided by Democratic county committee in voter registration drive.

CITY REGISTRATION OF VOTERS ENDED

N.Y. Times

Last-Minute Drive to Enroll Negroes Is Held

10-13-63

Last-minute drives were under way in several sections of the city yesterday to register Negro and Puerto Rican voters for the local election Nov. 5 and the national election next year.

In the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, where the Democratic National Committee is helping local Democrats in a Negro registration campaign, 15 field workers and three sound trucks patrolled the streets throughout the sunny afternoon.

"Today is the big push," said Andrew Cooper, one of the organizers of the campaign. "The registration booths are crowded to the doors."

4,851 Registration Points

The city's registration points were open from 5:30 to 10:30 P.M. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, and from 7 A.M. to 10:30 P.M. yesterday.

On Friday, 38,079 persons registered in the five boroughs. The four-day total raised the

Registration by Assembly Districts

Following is a tabulation by assembly districts of new registration in New York City Friday and the total new registration since Monday. Registration continued yesterday. The existing enrollment under permanent personal registration is given for each district, and the total.

MANHATTAN

A.D.	4th Day.	4 Days.	Existing.	Total.
1. Greenwich Vill.-Midtown	711	2,871	44,646	47,517
2. Battery-Lower Manh.	243	1,025	23,920	24,945
3. Chelsea-Lower West Side	699	2,983	39,657	42,640
4. Lower E. Side-T'kins Sq.	317	1,434	30,770	32,204
5. West Side-Manh.	561	2,411	56,226	58,637
6. Stuyvesant Town	496	1,911	36,810	38,721
7. Columbia-M'n'gside Hts.	405	1,536	29,761	31,297
8. Queensboro Bridge	763	2,890	42,141	45,031
9. Park-Madison Aves.	492	1,954	49,217	51,171
10. Yorkville	498	2,034	33,798	35,832
11. Mt. Morris-West Harlem	448	1,160	22,490	23,650
12. Upper Harlem	690	2,207	45,158	47,365
13. City College-Manhattanville	409	1,412	31,569	32,981
14. Lower Harlem	511	1,636	20,043	21,679
15. Washington Hts.-Inwood	611	2,261	72,232	74,493
16. East Harlem	344	1,139	19,235	20,374
Totals	8,198	30,864	597,673	628,537

BROOKLYN

A.D.	4th Day.	4 Days.	Existing.	Total.
1. East Flatbush	736	2,321	52,547	54,868
2. Midwood-Brighton	935	3,195	72,281	75,476
3. Red Hook-Bklyn. Hts.	551	1,752	40,535	42,287
4. Wmsbgh.-Greenpoint	436	1,349	29,257	30,606
5. Bushwick	518	1,613	29,745	31,358
6. Stuyvesant	535	1,538	19,088	20,626
7. Sunset Park	466	1,079	31,965	33,044
8. Park Slope	466	1,487	38,240	39,727
9. Fort Hamilton	499	1,401	39,079	40,480
10. Fort Greene	415	1,163	22,593	23,756
11. Flatbush-East'n Pkwy.	676	2,283	39,235	41,518
12. Bensonhurst	425	1,379	38,829	40,208
13. Marine Park-Canarsie	1,231	4,147	77,376	81,523
14. Greenpoint-Ridgewood	441	1,440	32,663	34,103
15. Brownsville	621	2,217	41,558	43,775
16. Sea Gate-Bensonhurst	743	2,391	58,827	61,218
17. Eastern Pkwy.-Stuyvesant	677	1,863	21,199	23,062
18. Holy Cross	473	1,862	41,853	43,715
19. Kensington	452	1,744	55,492	57,236
20. Bushwick	275	912	23,722	24,634
21. Flatbush	973	3,448	74,469	77,917
22. E. N. Y.-New Lots	348	1,073	30,807	31,880
Totals	12,892	41,657	911,360	953,017

BRONX

A.D.	4th Day.	4 Days.	Existing.	Total.
1. West Bronx	535	1,796	30,471	32,267
2. Concourse	505	2,007	34,877	36,884
3. Highbridge	463	1,913	49,527	51,440
4. Southeast Bronx	345	1,048	23,442	24,490
5. Hunts Point	542	1,809	31,571	33,380
6. Boston Road	404	1,299	25,511	26,810
7. Tremont	459	1,751	40,463	42,214
8. Fordham	480	1,836	54,808	56,644
9. Bedford Park	559	1,983	60,730	62,713
10. Throgs N'k-Westchester Sq.	564	2,010	59,887	61,897
11. Parkchester-Pelham Pkwy.	705	2,339	62,194	64,533
12. Riverdale-Woodlawn	753	2,587	66,756	69,343
Totals	6,314	22,378	540,237	562,615

QUEENS

A.D.	4th Day.	4 Days.	Existing.	Total.
1. L. I. C.-Astoria	558	1,820	61,443	63,263
2. Maspeth-Woodside	990	2,943	77,408	80,351
3. Ridgewood-Rego Park	462	1,426	46,402	47,828
4. Jackson Heights-L. I. C.	522	1,612	49,446	51,058
5. Elmhurst-Corona	690	2,286	61,706	63,992
6. Flushing-College Pt.	903	2,788	79,358	82,146
7. Forest Hills-Kew Gardens	796	2,897	75,933	78,830
8. Flushing-Bayside	798	2,462	71,265	73,727
9. Queens Village-Hollis	559	1,576	49,219	50,795
10. Jamaica-Bellerose	927	2,940	76,622	79,562
11. Jamaica-Rich. Hill-St. Alb.	718	2,064	55,357	57,421
12. Rockaways-Ozone Park	1,029	3,461	87,541	91,002
13. Woodhaven-Glendale	500	1,491	45,370	46,861
Totals	9,452	29,766	837,070	866,836

RICHMOND

A.D.	4th Day.	4 Days.	Existing.	Total.
1. East Half	521	1,534	39,453	40,987
2. West Half	702	2,129	49,918	52,047
Totals	1,223	3,663	89,371	93,034

CUMULATIVE TOTALS BY BOROUGHS

	4th Day.	4 Days.	Existing.	Total.
Manhattan	8,198	30,864	597,673	628,537
Brooklyn	12,892	41,657	911,360	953,017
Bronx	6,314	22,378	540,237	562,615
Queens	9,452	29,766	837,070	866,836
Richmond	1,223	3,663	89,371	93,034
Totals	38,079	128,328	2,975,711	3,104,039

Voting Takes Non Southern

NYT 10-14-63

NEGRO DISTRICTS HERE UP SHARPLY IN REGISTRATION

File Gen Research

10 Per Cent More Can Vote in Bedford-Stuyvesant—City Total Up 8 Per Cent

By PETER KIHSS

A strong upsurge of voter interest in Negro areas here was shown in last week's registration.

For the city as a whole there were 246,161 new registrants, an 8.3 per cent increase during the annual local registration period, which ended Saturday.

However, an analysis yesterday showed an 18 per cent increase in the three heavily Negro Assembly districts in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn, where both Democrats and a nonpartisan group had made intensive registration efforts.

The registration campaign added 11,301 voters to the previous total of 62,880 in the three districts. This compared with an increase of 8.9 per cent throughout Brooklyn.

In the four predominantly Negro districts of Harlem there was an 11.5 per cent increase, with 13,731 registrants added to the existing 119,260. The Manhattan-wide increase totaled 9.1 per cent.

3.2 Million Registered

The annual registration period ended with 3,221,872 city residents on the books. This included those who registered earlier during the central registration period and those already eligible under permanent personal registration.

The registration established a record for an off-year, when no top national or state election contest is under way. The previous record was 2,784,524.

The present total is subject to reduction before Election Day, Nov. 5, by deaths, determinations of changes of address and challenges. The total fell under this process by more than 221,000 after last year's registration period and by 271,000 in 1961.

A turnout of 117,833 persons to register on Saturday made this year's total rate favorably with other campaigns since permanent personal registration went into effect in 1957.

5-Day Total 246,161

This year's five-day registration total of 246,161 compared with 287,085 last year, when a Governor was being elected; 201,643 in 1961, a Mayoral election year; 1,064,558 in 1960, a Presidential election year; 214,576 in 1959, an off-year, and 398,654 in 1958, with a Gubernatorial contest.

The registration in Bedford-Stuyvesant continued past midnight Saturday in at least two election districts in the 17th Assembly District at Public School 28, Herkimer Street and Radde Place. Those still on line at the closing hour of 10:30 P.M. were permitted to complete registering.

Assemblyman Thomas R. Jones, who headed the Bedford-Stuyvesant Registration Committee drive for the Kings County Democratic Committee, said the surge in the 6th, 10th and 17th Districts demonstrated Negro enthusiasm for President Kennedy's civil rights program. He said it showed new understanding of the importance of the ballot "as the instrument to

Continued on Page 25, Column 2

Registration by Assembly Districts

Following is a tabulation by assembly districts of new registration in New York City Saturday, the last day of registration, and the total new registration since Monday. The existing enrollment under permanent personal registration is given for each district, and the total.

MANHATTAN

A.D.	5th Day.	5 Days.	Existing.	Total.
1. Greenwich Vill.-Midtown	1,954	4,825	44,646	49,471
2. Battery-Lower Manh.	974	1,999	23,920	25,919
3. Chelsea-Lower West Side	1,766	4,749	39,657	44,406
4. Lower E. Side-T'kins Sq.	1,144	2,578	30,770	33,348
5. West Side-Manh.	2,110	4,521	56,226	60,747
6. Stuyvesant Town	1,448	3,359	36,810	40,169
7. Columbia-M'n'gside Hts.	1,484	3,020	29,761	32,781
8. Queensboro Bridge	1,939	4,829	42,141	46,970
9. Park-Madison Aves.	1,463	3,417	49,217	52,634
10. Yorkville	1,708	3,742	33,798	37,540
11. Mt. Morris-West Harlem	1,791	2,951	22,490	25,441
12. Upper Harlem	2,537	4,744	45,158	49,902
13. City College-Manhattanville	1,454	2,866	31,569	34,435
14. Lower Harlem	1,534	3,170	20,043	23,213
15. Washington Hts-Inwood	1,861	4,122	72,232	76,354
16. East Harlem	1,201	2,340	19,235	21,575
Totals	26,368	57,232	597,673	654,905

BROOKLYN

A.D.	5th Day.	5 Days.	Existing.	Total.
1. East Flatbush	1,945	4,266	52,547	56,813
2. Midwood-Brighton	2,429	5,624	72,281	77,905
3. Red Hook-Bklyn. Hts.	1,598	3,350	40,535	43,885
4. Wmsbgh.-Greenpoint	1,376	2,725	29,257	31,928
5. Bushwick	1,838	3,451	29,745	33,196
6. Stuyvesant	2,211	3,749	19,088	22,837
7. Sunset Park	1,042	2,121	31,965	34,086
8. Park Slope	1,443	2,930	38,240	41,170
9. Fort Hamilton	1,206	2,607	39,079	41,686
10. Fort Greene	1,709	2,872	22,593	25,465
11. Flatbush-East'n Pkwy.	2,019	4,302	39,235	43,537
12. Bensonhurst	1,129	2,508	38,829	41,337
13. Marine Park-Canarsie	3,700	7,847	77,376	85,223
14. Greenpoint-Ridgewood	1,248	2,688	32,663	35,351
15. Brownsville	2,598	4,815	41,558	46,373
16. Sea Gate-Bensonhurst	1,905	4,296	58,827	63,123
17. Eastern Pkwy.-Stuyvesant	2,817	4,680	21,199	25,879
18. Holy Cross	1,330	3,192	41,853	45,045
19. Kensington	1,478	3,222	55,492	58,714
20. Bushwick	827	1,739	23,722	25,461
21. Flatbush	2,464	5,912	74,469	80,381
22. E. N. Y.-New Lots	1,122	2,195	30,807	33,002
Totals	39,473	81,091	911,360	992,451

BRONX

A.D.	5th Day.	5 Days.	Existing.	Total.
1. West Bronx	1,893	3,689	30,471	34,160
2. Concourse	1,635	3,642	34,877	38,519
3. Highbridge	1,391	3,304	49,527	52,831
4. Southeast Bronx	1,193	2,241	23,442	25,683
5. Hunts Point	1,731	3,540	31,571	35,111
6. Boston Road	1,628	2,927	25,511	28,438
7. Tremont	1,606	3,357	40,463	43,820
8. Fordham	1,476	3,312	54,808	58,120
9. Bedford Park	1,841	3,824	60,730	64,554
10. Throgs N'k-Westchest. Sq.	1,801	3,811	59,887	63,698
11. P'kchester-Pelham Pkwy.	2,137	4,476	62,194	66,670
12. Riverdale-Woodlawn	2,646	5,233	66,756	71,989
Totals	20,978	43,356	540,237	583,593

QUEENS

A.D.	5th Day.	5 Days.	Existing.	Total.
1. L.I.C.-Astoria	1,598	3,418	61,443	64,861
2. Maspeth-Woodside	2,454	5,397	77,408	82,805
3. Ridgewood-Rego Park	1,230	2,656	46,402	49,058
4. Jackson Heights-L.I.C.	1,432	3,044	49,446	52,490
5. Elmhurst-Corona	1,977	4,263	61,706	65,969
6. Flushing-College Pt.	2,865	5,653	79,358	85,011
7. Forest Hills-Kew Gardens	2,475	5,372	75,933	81,305
8. Flushing-Bayside	2,076	4,538	71,265	75,803
9. Queens Village-Hollis	1,848	3,424	49,219	52,643
10. Jamaica-Bellerose	2,368	5,308	76,622	81,930
11. Jamaica-Rich. Hill-St. Alb.	2,684	4,748	55,357	60,105
12. Rockaways-Ozone Park	3,374	6,835	87,541	94,376
13. Woodhaven-Glendale	1,198	2,689	45,370	48,059
Totals	27,579	57,345	837,070	894,415

RICHMOND

A.D.	5th Day.	5 Days.	Existing.	Total.
1. East Half	1,444	2,978	39,453	42,431
2. West Half	2,030	4,159	49,918	54,077
Totals	3,474	7,137	89,371	96,508

CUMULATIVE TOTALS BY BOROUGHS

	5th. Day.	5 Days.	Existing.	Total.
Manhattan	26,368	57,232	597,673	654,905
Brooklyn	39,434	81,091	911,360	992,451
Bronx	20,978	43,356	540,237	583,593
Queens	27,579	57,345	827,070	894,415
Richmond	3,474	7,137	89,371	96,508
Totals	117,833	246,161	2,975,711	3,221,872

REGISTRATION UP IN NEGRO AREAS

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6

change things for the better in our own country."

The Bedford-Stuyvesant Registration Crusade, a rival nonpartisan drive led by the Rev. Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, had concentrated on the 6th and 10th Districts. It reported the registration had been "raised, but not to the degree of our expectation." The Crusade was supported by 200 ministers from the pulpits and 320 workers who canvassed on streets, manned nine telephones at two headquarters and operated five sound trucks.

'Discourtesy' Charged

The Crusade leaders charged that "discourtesy, ignorance and obstacles tended to discourage new registrations." Several boards were said to have run out of affidavits for educational attainments Friday night, and several schools lacked literacy test forms Saturday afternoon.

"The insistence on literacy tests where affidavits would have sufficed," a statement by the group said, "not only irritated some but insulted others. The problem of going to one place to take the literacy test and another place to register was another source of trouble."

On the other hand, at least one political official suggested privately yesterday that the State Attorney General's office should check the validity of many of the educational affidavits involved.

Costikyan Sees Gain

In Manhattan, Edward N. Costikyan, Democratic county leader, said he thought the registration "reflects a substantially greater interest and political activity among Negroes and Puerto Ricans." He said this would be "beneficial to the Democratic party."

The Manhattan districts with the highest totals of new registrants were the Eighth in the Middle East Side, containing new luxury apartments, and the First, including politically active Greenwich Village.

The lowest turnout in percentage among the boroughs was in Queens, where the new registrants added only 6.9 per cent to those already on the rolls. The Bronx increased 8 per cent and Richmond 7.9 per cent.

Registration ended Saturday upstate as well. In Auburn, William H. McKeon, state Democratic chairman, said his reports made him confident of scoring new victories in contests for county boards of supervisors.

He predicted the election of a Democratic county executive and Democratic control of the board of supervisors in Erie County, which takes in Buffalo.

Non-Sou. Reg. & Vot.

file Non-Southern Reg. + Voting 1963

HE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15,

Racial Issue Viewed as Crucial In Philadelphia Mayoral Vote

Special to The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14 — The Negro voters, stirred by the civil rights fight, appear to hold the key to the mayoral election here Nov. 5.

However, as the campaign swings into its final weeks, there is considerable doubt among Democratic and Republican leaders over how the Negroes will vote.

Indeed, there is good reason to believe, observers say, that the Negroes themselves have not yet made up their minds because of the changing developments on the civil rights front.

Supporters of 52-year-old James H. J. Tate, the Democratic interim Mayor who is seeking his first full term, hope that the racial issue will simmer down when election time arrives.

The Republicans, of course, hope to capitalize on the discontent of the Negroes who, in the past, have been in the Democratic camp. But most party leaders will go no further than to say that their candidate, James T. McDermott, a 37-year-old lawyer, has a "chance" of winning.

Close Election Is Seen

Whatever the outcome, both sides and most of the experts seem to agree that the election will be close.

For the election, there are 981,332 registered voters. This figure breaks down to 591,989 Democrats, 369,626 Republicans, 19,175 nonpartisans and 542 miscellaneous.

The Republican total is the lowest in modern history for a general election.

There is no breakdown yet on how many Negroes are registered. In 1962, of a total registration of 1,003,000 there were 231,500 Negroes. It is believed that this year there has been an increase of several thousands.

Before the civil rights issue became a national problem, there would have been no question that a majority of the Negro votes would have gone to the Democrats.

What makes this vote uncertain now is the felling held by local militant Negro leaders that Mr. Tate has not gone far enough in meeting their demands for equal opportunity in employment and education. They also feel that concessions he did make were made grudgingly.

Another complicating element is the campaign carried on by some influential Negro news- Negroes are thus urged to vote only for Negro candidates, instead of casting straight party ballots.

Still another complication is the reported resentment among some white voters against the Democrats for—as they see it—bowing too much to Negro militancy.

Taking all factors into consideration, the Democrats do not expect Mr. Tate to come anywhere near the 200,000 plurality that got Richardson Dilworth, a Democrat, a second term as Mayor in 1959.

Party leaders are talking of a 125,000 plurality for Mr. Tate, and some of the most alarmed among them even fear that the figure may be as little as 30,000.

Mr. Tate left his position as president of the City Council 20 months ago to become interim Mayor when Mr. Dilworth quit to become the Democratic candidate for Governor.

file Non-Southern Registration + Voting

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1963.

State Is Looking Into Possible Negro Registration Frauds in City

The State Attorney General's office is investigating possibly extensive registration frauds in Negro areas that showed a sharp increase in voters in last week's annual registration period.

At issue are more than 3,000 affidavits swearing to an eighth-grade, English-speaking education, which were filed by prospective voters in place of literacy tests or school diplomas.

The investigation, which centers on the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, was undertaken at the request of the Board of Elections.

Affidavits from Harlem assembly districts and other Negro and Puerto Rican neighborhoods in Manhattan are also being challenged.

Calls Figure High

James M. Power, president of the Elections Board and a Democratic district leader in Brooklyn, said the number of affidavits from Bedford-Stuyvesant, about 1,500, was "abnormally" high.

"We should normally get perhaps a few hundred, or at the most a thousand, from the whole borough of Brooklyn," he said.

Asked if the board had found irregularities in the affidavits, he replied, "That's putting it very mildly."

Registrants said they had graduated from schools in the South and "all over the country" and "this had to be checked," Mr. Power said.

He refused to comment on reports that Negroes and Puerto Ricans had been encouraged to enter the names of fictitious out-of-state schools on the information could not be checked or that nobody would bother to investigate.

Many Found Incomplete

Several hundred affidavits have arrived at the State Election Frauds Bureau. Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz said: "A preliminary examination showed many of them to be incomplete as to the required information, such as the full address of the school."

The Bedford-Stuyvesant area embraces the 17th Assembly District, where e1,500 affidavits were filed, and the 6th, which had about 800.

Two hundred over affidavits from the 10th and 11th, which border Bedford-Stuyvesant, were being turned over to the Attorney General.

About 250 from the 13th were being checked. That is the Sheepshead Bay area, which differs from the other neighborhoods in that it has only a sprinkling of Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

The Manhattan districts involved were the 11th, 14th and 16th, which generally make up Harlem and neighboring East Harlem, which is largely Puerto Rican.

Mr. Lefkowitz is checking more than 600 school-graduation affidavits filed in those districts, and also about 1,150 literacy tests taken there.

Neither his office nor the Board of Elections would comment on what irregularities were suspected in the literacy tests, which were administered by the Board of Education.

of New York.

NEGRO LEADER LAYS VOTE BIAS TO 'BIGOTS'

10-17-63

A Brooklyn Negro leader charged yesterday in a statement that "northern bigots" were trying to keep Negroes from voting here by challenging their right to register for elections.

The Rev. Gardner C. Taylor, who conducted a registration drive in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, said "bias" had been shown in an investigation of affidavits filed by Negroes attesting that each had completed an eighth-grade education.

At the request of the Board of Elections, Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz is conducting an inquiry into whether some of these affidavits were fraudulent. More than 3,000 were filed last week as evidence of literacy by Negroes registering in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area.

"Why don't these bigots get their Ku Klux Klan credentials and be honest about what they are?" Mr. Taylor asked.

Non-So. Reg & Voting

Reg. & Voting
Non Southern

The Afro American 1/4/64

Ministers urged to lead vote push

WASHINGTON

The local Southern Christian Conference Monday called upon churchmen in the District of Columbia to become vigorously active in voter registration drives in the city in the New Year.

In a letter to churches throughout the city, Bishop Smallwood E. Williams, president of the local chapter and the Rev. Andrew J. Allen, its Voter Registration Project director, called upon ministers and churchmen to do two things.

They asked ministers to urge their congregation to be among the first District residents to register to vote when registration begins on Thursday, Jan. 2. "Many ministers plan to lead their congregation to the District Building to register on the opening day," Bishop Williams said.

SCLC asked, secondly, that churchmen themselves prepare to become voter registration workers after the fashion of churchmen throughout the South who have been active in SCLC voter registration drives.

* * *

CHURCHES WERE urged to hold voter registration workshops and church members to offer themselves to the group which is organizing systematic neighborhood canvasses to get out the vote in their precincts.

SCLC last week, announced that it will concentrate its efforts in organizing voter registration drives in the Far Northeast precints and in (N.E.) precinct 54.

The NAACP, the Washington Urban League, and the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee also announced the specific precincts in which they will be organizing drives.

Bishop Williams urged churches to offer their facilities and workers to whatever group is organizing in their precincts.

* * *

THR REV. Andrew J. Allen, pastor of First Baptist Church, Deanwood, will spearhead SCLC's effort to coordinate a voter registration drive among churches and civic interest groups in Far North East Precincts 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, and 72.

This area is bounded by the Anacostia River in the West, Eastern Avenue on the North, and East Capitol Street on the South.

The Rev. Jefferson P. Rogers, pastor of Church of the Redeemer Presbyterian, will spearhead the SCLC drive in (NE) precinct 54 bounded by Michigan Ave. and Otis St., NE on the west and north, by 18th St. and Rhode Island Ave. on the east, and Franklin St. on the south.

The NAACP will concentrate on (N.W.) precinct 37, 38, 39, and 40 bounded by 16th St. on the west 14th St. on the east, and Massachusetts Ave. on the South.

* * *

THE WASHINGTON Urban League will concentrate on (N.W.) precinct 45 and (N.E.) precincts 57, 58, 61, 62, 63, 64, and 65; an area bounded by 15th Street, N.W. on the West, New York Ave. on the North, Bladensburg Road and 15th St., NE on the east, and East Capitol Street on the south.

The Non-violent Action Group, local affiliate of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) will take on (N.W.) Precincts 41 and 42 in the heart of the city.

Their area is bounded by 14th St. on the west, S St. on the north, Seventh St. on the east and Massachusetts Ave. on the south.

The civil rights groups active in the various Precincts will provide interested community groups with literature, other services, and manpower to supplement their workers in the drives.

Voting Reg. Non-South

Atl. World, 3/12/64, p. 4.

Getting More Voters A Better Proposal

The veteran, able A. Phillip Randolph, labor and civic leader, proposed in his Atlanta address last Sunday that should a filibuster over the pending Civil Rights Bill develop in the U.S. Senate the people should stage marches on state capitols and engage in daily prayer services, all aimed at impressing upon the dissident members in the Senate the urgency of the Bill.

We disagree. We disagree for the same reason we didn't believe last summer's "March on Washington" was the answer calculated to get the best results.

Otherwise however, Mr. Randolph made an informative and inspiring address. Dr. William Borders and Wheat Street are to be commended for having him speak.

In place of marches on capitols and the churches, we'd urge a march on the places where registration books are available and therein get recorded the names of all Negroes not yet registered.

This is the only language — the only effective pressure — those opposing the Civil Rights Bill fear and respect. It is the surest, easiest and cheapest way of converting officeholders to thinking of the people.

Mr. Randolph, who reportedly suggested the "March on Washington", is the ideal person to lead this march on registration books. A registration certificate makes its holder a full party in the fight for civil rights, and all other matters grounded in the legislative process. It is by far the better proposal we think.

Voter Reg. New Southern

Suffrage
Non Southern

Our Disfranchised Citizens

Atl. Herald 5/21/64

In 1960, eight million Americans were, in effect, disfranchised. They could not vote for President. That startling point is stressed in a Saturday Evening Post editorial. An American Heritage Foundation study is the authority for the figure.

The reason for this is that our election laws have not kept up with modern mobility. Millions of citizens change their state of residence each year, often for compelling business reasons. Conditions are vastly different from the old days, when it as commonplace for famiies to stay in one community for generation after generation.

The Post remarks, "State legislatures can remedy this situation by shortening the residence requirements—they range up to two years in some states—and by permitting citizens who have recently moved to vote by absentee ballot in the states they have left. Fifteen states have taken steps to correct this injustice. The rest should follow suit."

~~Election laws~~
~~National~~

Malcolm X Wants Vote Or Bullets

NEW YORK (AP)—Malcolm X, Rebel Black Muslim, leader, told 1,000 cheering Negroes Sunday night that "it's time for you and me to let the government know it's ballots—or bullets."

Speaking at a Harlem rally, he added:

"No more turning the other cheek. No more jive like that. There will be non-violence only with those who are not violent with us."

It was Malcolm's first public rally since he bolted March 8 from Elijah Muhammad's Nation of Islam to organize Negroes into a new civil rights movement emphasizing "self-defense."

His first effort, he said, will be a voter registration drive.

Negro voters, Malcolm asserted, have the "power to determine who will sit in the White House and who will sit in the doghouse."

But in the Deep South, "in order to start casting ballots, you have to have some bullets'" he said.

Selma Times-Journ., 3/23/64, p. 1.

Voter Reg. - Non-Southern

Record Registration Drive Mounted

Democratic National Committee Chairman John M. Bailey announced today that the Committee has mounted a 1964 voter-registration drive which will be the most intensive ever attempted by the Democratic Party.

He said the drive is being directed by Matthew Reese of the National Committee staff.

In making the announcement Chairman Bailey said:

"A successful voter-registration drive is the key to victory in 1964 for President Johnson and all Democratic candidates throughout the nation on every level.

"The President's Commission on Registration and Voter Participation indicated the dire need for greater voter participation by our citizens.

"It also indicated that by far the most important psychological factor affecting an individual's decision to vote is his identification with a political party.

"It is our intention to insure with the cooperation of State, County and grass roots organizations that a saturation voter-registration campaign is conducted this year.

"The campaign is ambitious without precedent and the registration problem we face is without precedent as well."

Emphasizes Need

In emphasizing the need for the Voter-Registration Drive, Chairman Bailey cited the following statistics:

- Nearly 40 million or 36.1 per cent of the potential voters in the United States did not vote in 1960 for any candidate for President.
- If these potential Democratic voters had voted in 1960, John F. Kennedy would have won by a plurality of 15.5 million rather than 119,000.
- Since 1960 just under 10 million, or 9 per cent of the young people will have reached voter age by this election. They must be registered or their vote will be lost on Election Day.

(Continued on Page 4)

Registration

(Continued from Page 1)

- Each year around 33 million or 19.8 per cent of our citizens move. Many of them forget to re-register in their new locale. Their vote is lost on Election Day.
- The estimated number of eligible voters in the general election of 1960 was 75 million. Best estimates indicate that little more than 66 million of the 75 million are at the present time still properly registered and eligible to vote this coming November.
- Of all who do not vote, surveys confirm that 7 out of 10 would vote for Democratic candidates, if they did vote.
- Less than one voter per precinct in addition to those votes cast in 1960 would have defeated John F. Kennedy in his bid for the Presidency.

"The job ahead is obvious," Chairman Bailey said, "Get Democratic voters registered and voting."

To this end in recent weeks, the Chairman has called several Voter-Registration Conferences in Washington.

In the months to come, regional Voter-Registration Conferences will be held to supplement the Washington Conferences.

The Women's Division under the leadership of Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Margaret Price, is co-ordinating its efforts and womanpower with the total registration program, as are the Young Democratic Clubs of America under the guidance of YDCA Vice President Edward Rosewell, recently appointed YDCA Voter-Registration Chairman.

Democrat, 3/23/64

Nonpartisan Regis. + Vot.

Racial Ordinance Before Voters

Sel. G. Cit.

4-7-64, p. 1.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP) — Voters will affirm or repeal today an ordinance extending racial equality to taverns, places of amusement and other businesses which seek the patronage of the public.

About 209,000 are eligible to vote in this city of 475,000 with about 80 000 Negroes.

Frank Martin, chief clerk of the Board of Election Commissioners, guessed the turnout would run 25 to 40 per cent—50,000 to 80,000.

Robert P. Lyons, cochairman of the People for Public Accommodations, predicted 55,000 voters would approve the ordinance 2-to-1.

"As far as I can tell, this so-called public accommodations ordinance will be defeated about 3-to-1," said Thurman L. McCormick, executive director of the Association for Freedom of Choice.

An ordinance prohibiting racial discrimination in hotels, motels and restaurants went into effect in Kansas City on April 9, 1962.

Non-Southern Voting

Race and Politics

Negroes Show Greater Local Political Power In Some Northern Cities

They Help Swing Elections As Ratio to Whites Grows; St. Louis Typifies Trend

Problems as Well as Strength

By MITCHELL GORDON
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

ST. LOUIS—When A. J. Cervantes decided to run for president of the Board of Aldermen here in 1962, a strong endorsement from Local 562 of the AFL-CIO Steamfitters Association seemingly enhanced his prospect for victory in the Democratic primary.

But Negro leaders here opposed him, complaining bitterly that the steamfitters had yanked their training manuals out of public high schools to prevent instruction of Negro apprentices. Negro opposition helped defeat Mr. Cervantes by a razor-thin 403 votes out of more than 100,000 ballots cast.

In St. Louis and most major cities outside the South, the growing political muscle of the Negro community is being felt. And most observers think the real transformation of the Negro into a potent force on the local level is still ahead. "The era of low-temperature municipal politics is coming to a close," asserts Prof. James Q. Wilson, Harvard University political scientist and author of two recent books on the Negro and city politics.

In Chicago, Mayor Richard Daley, who once counted that city's Negroes among his warmest supporters, could face some strong Negro opposition if he decides to try for a fourth term in 1967. Negroes there are particularly irked over what they regard as de facto segregation in the schools and hold the mayor responsible because of his key role in selecting school board members.

Detroit Upset

In other cities, Negroes have demonstrated their decisive influence when voting as a bloc. In 1961, Detroit's Mayor Louis Miriani, with local newspaper backing and support from both business and labor, seemed a shoo-in for re-election. But a police crackdown on high-crime areas provoked Negro wrath against city hall. The Negroes charged police with harassing innocent citizens simply because they lived in Negro areas. A young white lawyer and political unknown named Jerome Cavanagh, now 35, jumped into the race against Mr. Miriani and scored a startling upset. Backed solidly by Detroit's 29% Negro populace, his victory margin was amost five-to-four.

Behind the growing Negro influence in municipal politics is some simple arithmetic. The high Negro birth rate (about 35 per 1,000, against 24 among whites) plus steady Negro migration northward is swelling their numbers in major cities. Meanwhile, many affluent whites are moving to the suburbs.

Many Northern cities are now 15% to 30% non-white. Calculations based on census figures suggest that seven of the nation's 10 largest metropolises will have a non-white majority no later than 1990. The other three—New York, Los Angeles and Houston—will be well over 30% non-white.

Problem as Well as Power

While Negroes—and other minorities, including Puerto Ricans and Mexican-Americans—are finding new political strength in the cities, they're also inheriting a host of problems. Most big cities are hemmed in by the suburbs and have little room to expand. The tax base is static or shrinking in many, partly due to the exodus of more prosperous whites. Urban renewal, which city planners are counting upon to solve many of their woes, so far has generally been too limited to reverse the spread of slums.

City officials insist publicly there's nothing inevitable about cities becoming more heavily Negro in the future. They assert that rising Negro income, along with a lowering of discriminatory barriers and more urban renewal, will provide a more balanced racial mix in cities and suburbs. "As the Negro's economic position improves, he'll move out of the central city," claims Raymond R. Tucker, mayor of St. Louis. But a good many sociologists simply don't believe this, and many city officials privately agree. They argue that growth of the Negro population will outpace the movement of more prosperous Negroes to the suburbs.

For a close-up look at the Negro's rising political power and the problems that accompany it, consider St. Louis. This city of 750,000 is nestled in a bend of the Mississippi River. Surrounding and effectively choking off any expansion of its city limits are 97 independent municipalities.

Dreary Negro Section

Running east-west through the middle of the city is a six-mile-long residential area of dirty, three-story brick buildings. Sidewalks are cracked and buckling and no trees or other greenery relieve the brick-and-concrete landscape. This is home to most of St. Louis' non-white population, who account for 30.5% of the city's people. Up to 1,000 Negro migrants pour into the city each month, partly due to its location as the first metropolis on the Mississippi above the South. By 1970, St. Louis is expected to be 40% non-white. Some 25 years ago, the proportion was only 13%.

"Our cities have always attracted low-income minorities and managed to assimilate them in the past," says Prof. Robert H. Salisbury, a political scientist at Washington University outside St. Louis. "What makes things so different now is that the city line is pulled so tight and the minority this time so highly visible and discriminated against that independent (suburban) communities are able to keep most of the minority group out through zoning and other practices."

A move was made two years ago to break down some barriers between St. Louis and the surrounding county by merging the two into a single area-wide "metro" government. The outlying suburbs voted the plan down four to one. The Negroes in the city didn't like the idea either, and city voters rejected the plan by a six-to-five margin. Howard B. Woods,

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WALLSTREET JOURNAL
P. 1
Date: Jan. 9, 1964

Northern Col.

Continued From First Page

editor of the Negro weekly Argus, explains that the Negro resisted metro government "because (he) didn't wish to see his growing political strength diluted and suburban whites didn't want any part of the city's burdens."

Negroes here still are under-represented on the city's Board of Aldermen. With almost one-third of the total population, they hold barely 20% of the aldermanic seats. This is because the Negroes are concentrated largely in six of the city's 28 wards. But they've beaten down attempts to change voting procedures to elect the board "at large," with the whole city voting for each candidate. The change would have allowed the city's white majority to elect perhaps the entire board. Despite such fears about city-wide voting, Negroes have managed to elect two Negroes to the Board of Education recently in city-wide balloting.

Politicians in some other cities, possibly fearing the growing numbers and voting strength of Negroes, have pushed through voting changes. In Cincinnati, voters prior to 1957 listed in order of preference their nine choices for the nine city council seats. Since then, the "nine X" system has been required, under which nine names are marked without regard for first preference. "This has tended to further dilute the Negro vote because now Negroes can no longer pool their first-place preferential votes for Negro councilmen," says one city official.

Negroes, who make up 22% of Cincinnati's population, last fall elected their first councilman under the new system. In 1950, when they accounted for only 16% of the population, they managed to elect two Negro councilmen under the old system.

In Washington, D.C., a part of the reluctance of Congress to grant greater home rule to residents of the nation's capital involves a fear that Negroes could dominate the city politically. Washington's population is now 55% non-white and it could become 85% non-white by 1980 if the present trend continues.

The growing political influence of Negroes also is turning many relatively minor administrative decisions of city government into highly-charged local issues.

St. Louis, for example, is trying to consolidate its two city hospitals because both generally have many empty beds. One of them, Homer G. Phillips Hospital, is predominantly Negro while the other, City Hospital, is mostly white. Stiff opposition to the consolidation is coming from the Negro community, led by Negro physicians and other hospital employes. Though the city claims the move would bring economies and more integration of staff and patients, Negroes worry that over-all employment would be cut by the consolidated facility and Negro doctors and others with less varied experience and less education would be unable to compete for jobs.

"We may get the same sort of opposition to truly integrated facilities from Negro educators when school teachers come into more general surplus," warns Victor D. Brannon, director of Governmental Research of St. Louis, a non-profit, business-supported group striving to improve local government.

The St. Louis police department is not immune to pressures from Negro leaders. The department is being pushed to recruit and promote more Negro officers. About 8.5% of the city's police are Negro, up from 5.7% in 1955. Three years ago the force had only one Negro officer, a captain. It now has two captains and three lieutenants.

Barbara Whittaker

WB
RTB
JD

File
Now—
Sou. Suff.

Democrats Hold Sway In Heavily Negro Areas

Chicago Tribune Press Service

The heavily Negro Congressional districts of the United States are split between the rural South and the urban North, according to census data.

A Congressional Quarterly analysis, based on the Congressional District Data Book published by the Census Bureau, grouped the 90 districts of the country with the highest percentage of Negro inhabitants.

While Negroes constitute 10.5 per cent of the national population, they make up between 87.1 per cent and 20.2 per cent of the population in the 90 "most Negro" districts.

Of those 90 districts, 64 are in Southern states and 26 in the North. Fifty of those 64 Southern districts are in rural areas, while 24 off the 26 Northern districts are in center city areas.

Elect Liberals

Both in the rural South and the urban North, a high incidence of Negro population coincides with a "safe Democratic" district—but for apparently contradicting reasons and with quite different types of Democrats.

In the North, Negro districts are those in which Negroes appear to control the elections, sending liberal Democrats to Congress. In the South, Negroes are often excluded from voting in the very areas where their population is the heaviest, and conservative Democrats are elected.

A profile of the 10 districts at the very top of the Negro population percentage chart tells the story:

Five of the 10 most heavily Negro districts are in Northern urban centers. Their Negro population ranges from 87.1 per cent down to 49.7 per cent. These are the same five districts that currently send Negro representatives to Congress.

The representatives and their districts are: William L. Dawson (D., Ill., 1st District, Chicago South Side), Adam Clayton Powell (D., N.Y., 18th District, Harlem), Augustus F. Hawkins (D., Calif., 21st District, Central Los Angeles), Robert N. C. Nix (D., Pa., 2d District, South Philadelphia), Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D., Mich., 13th District, Central Detroit).

By contrast, the other five districts with the highest Negro population, ranging from 59.1 per cent to 46.4 per cent, are in Southern rural areas and are represented by white Congressmen of known conservative leanings who have consistently opposed civil rights legislation. They are: Jamie L. Whitten (D., Miss., 1d District, Northeast), L. H. Fountain (D., N. C., 2d District, Northeast), Watkins M. Abbitt (D., Va., 4th District, Southeast), John L. McMillan (D., S. C., 6th District, East), and John Bell Williams (D., Miss., 3d District, Southwest).

Registration Low

The percentage of voting-age Negroes registered to vote in these Southern districts has been reported as low as 1.2 per cent and at no time higher than 20 per cent in recent years. On the other hand, between 50 and 90 per cent of white voters are registered in these districts.

In the over-all group of 90 top Negro districts, the Democratic Party was in undisputed control in the last elections. In 35 of the 90 districts, there were no Republican candidates.

The only "marginal" districts of the 90 "most Negro" in 1962 were the two won by Republicans—the North Carolina 8th (South Central Piedmont) and Maryland 1st (Eastern Shore); two urban Southern Districts — the Georgia 5th (Atlanta) and Virginia 3d (Richmond); one Northern urban district—the California 7th (Okland); and one Southern rural district—the Texas 3d (East Tyler).

In 1960 the top 90 Negro districts divided 69 for John F. Kennedy, 18 for Richard M. Nixon, and 3 for unpledged electors.

Now—Southern Suffrage

119,740 register to vote

Suffrage - Nov. Sou.

BALTIMORE

Total number of colored voters registered is 119,740, according to John D. David, NAACP coordinator for voter registration.

This is within 1,000 of the all-time high registration mark of 120,733 established May 3, 1963 just before the Municipal elections.

Mr. David's figures show 4.509 new names added in supplemental registration March 14 to April 18 and 4,768 who registered at the Office of the Supervisors of Elections since Jan. 1, 1964.

The NAACP supplemental registration list showed 1,157 registered in two days at Mondawmin, 846 at the War Memorial (2 days), 785 at WEBB and 311 at Cherry Hill, a disappointment to the canvassers.

* * *

OTHER NAACP figures for supplemental registration are as follow:

March		
14	Faith Baptist	133
19	Murphy Homes	10
19	Hutzlers	
21	Mondawmin	
21	School 13	752
24	School 43	19
26	Hecht's	2
April		25
2	Hochschild's	
4	School 120	23
4	1105 Cathedral	585
4	Cherry Hill	4
8	Keswick Homes	311
9	Stewart's	17
10	Mondawmin	45
10	Mem. Stadium	405
11	School 13	63
11	WEBB	33
11	5th Reg. Armory	785
15	School 222	55
15	Edmondson Hi	34
17	War Memorial	115
18	War Memorial	92
Total		754
After duplications eliminated		4,706
		4,509

* * *

"FOR THE register and vote committee the campaign yielded approximately 2,000 new voters each week of the drive, "Mrs. Juanita Mitchell said.

"The goal is 129,000 and we shall seek to reach it as soon as the polls are reopened on May 29.

"Meantime," Mrs. Mitchell declared, "we are urging all our people to vote in the May 18 Primary Election.

"Leaders of organizations have been asked to meet at the AFRO building Friday at 4:30 to confer with Sen. Daniel Brewster and others. There will be a discussion of the chances of Gov. Wallace of Alabama in the Maryland Presidential Primary campaign."

Afro American 5/2/64 Nov. Southern Reg. + Voting

Nov. Southern Reg + Voting

U.S. KNOCKS OUT JIMCROW VOTER LISTS

Thousands of new voters aim giant registration drives

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — In an historic decision which reaches far beyond the question at issue, a three-judge Federal Court, last Thursday, outlawed the separation of voters lists on a basis of race and color.

"No form of state discrimination, no matter how subtle, is permissible under the guarantees of the 14th Amendment," the court ruled.

During the past week, significant vote-related and political activities occurred in at least 10 states in both the South and North.

Those activities included the launching massive voter registration campaigns, other court actions, filings and campaigns by colored candidates and the formal launching of a third party movement in Michigan.

* * *

THE COURT decision which resulted in the outlawing of segregated voter registration records in Virginia is seen as on eventually of all the Southern states and many outside the South.

The case was filed, last November, by 14 Northern Virginia Civil rights leaders who charged that the setting up of segregated voting lists on a basis of race and color simply promotes a distinction in the treatment of voters.

The case was argued, last February by Allison W. Brown and Otto L. Tucker, attorneys for the plaintiffs.

* * *

THE UNANIMOUS opinion was written by Circuit Judge Albert V. Bryan. The other two jurists are District Judges Oren R. Lewis and John D. Butzner Jr.

Opinion, written by Judge Bryan, stated that the court decisions over the past decade have "made it axiomatic that no state can directily or casually promote a distinction in the treatment solely on the basis of their color."

The court ruled that as of next Dec. 31 Virginia State officials are to discontinue the practice of keeping two sets of registration records, one for colored persons and one for white persons.

State officials also must discontinue the practices of keeping registration lists in

she did so on doctor's advice.

In Tuskegee, the board of election ruled that a colored candidate for circuit clerk filed improperly and will not be listed on the ballot in the May 5 primary.

The candidate is Amos Rogers, owner of a shoe store. The other candidates for the post are Mrs. Grace Youngblood, incumbent, and Hunter Slaton, both white.

C. G. Gomillion, leader of the Tuskegee civil rights movement, and three other colored candidates remain on the ballot.

* * *

IN MOBILE, a group of about 25 colored persons attended a rally where Gov. George C. Wallace was the speaker. Before Wallace was introduced, Leonard Wilson, head of the Alabama Citizens Councils, asked all those in favor of Wallace to stand.

All of the approximately 5,000 persons, excepting the 25 colored persons, stood; there were no incidents.

The rally was one of the so-called presidential fund raising rallies as Wallace stumped the state.

It was reported that the White Citizens Councils, the Alabama State Sovereignty Commission and the Alabama Household Goods Movers, Inc., raised $11,000 for the Wallace campaign.

Florida

IN MIAMI, Weldon Rogeau, field secretary for CORE reported that 42,000 colored voters are now registered in Dade County.

He said this is 42 percent of the potential colored vote. Five organizations, including the Florida Council and the State AFL-CIO, are supporting the registration campaign.

Total colored registration throughout the state is reported to have increased considerably since 1962. This vote is expected to figure in Tuesday's primary.

Florida's Republicans and Democrats will cast their ballots for Governor and a U. S. Senator, capping campaigns geared to the civil rights issue.

Six candidates are running

called the finding "unexpected."

* * *

HE SAID it was found that on one Mississippi county where not a single colored person is registered, 30 percent of the colored residents had made political contributions despite the fact that average income is not $1,000 a year.

On a southwide basis the ratio to colored and white contributions is 20 percent to 10 percent, Dr. Matthews said.

The findings are a sample made among 618 colored and 650 whites in 27 counties in 11 states, Dr. Matthews stated.

Illinois

IN CHICAGO, information from political sources raise the possibility that the City Democratic organization may nominate a colored candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the death, April 14, of Rep. Thomas J. O'Brien.

This prediction is based on two hard political facts now faced by the Democratic organization headed by Mayor Richard J. Daley, whose main support comes from the faction headed by Rep. William L. Dawson.

* * *

FIRST, THE West Side District, the sixth, once predominantly Irish and Polish, is now largely colored.

Second, the Democrats need just such a political move as this to stem the political unrest caused by the militant civil rights forces in the city which has a colored population of 1 million, 700,000 of which are packed into the Southside.

Maryland

SEN. DANIEL BREWSTER, Democrat, an Administration stalking horse who will test the voter strength of Gov. Wallace in Maryland's primary May 19, conceded last week he no longer views the Alabama contender as just "a big joke."

"This guy is out to win and I have to beat him to help the President," he stated.

The 41 - year - old senator from Towson, Md., will be

LOOKING WEST — Ro
physical education majo
College, Columbia, S. C.
Seasonal Park Ranger in
in Wyoming. Bradley, an
the past several summers

the Michigan colored ticket. In future a move might be made to also gain white candidates.

Cleage, who announced the party's formation earlier this year, said he had dropped out of the Democratic Party because "I don't think the Democratic Party has given colored people a fair share or representation or heeded our council in the party. We are largely ignored and used in the Democratic Party in Michigan."

* * *

CLEAGE PASTOR of the Central Congregational Church in Detroit, said the party probably would not nominate candidates to oppose incumbent colored such as Detroit Democratic Congressman Charles C. Diggs Jr. or State Sen. Basil Brown, D.-Detroit.

New Hampshire

In Portsmouth, an intensive drive to register 100,000 new colored voters in the six New England states was launched last Tuesday.

Plans for the voter registration campaign conference were announced here during a three-day weekend regional conference of the NAACP.

Boston attorney Keesler

simply promotes a distinction in the treatment of voters.

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* * *

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The court ruled that as of next Dec. 31 Virginia State officials are to discontinue the practice of keeping two sets of registration records, one for colored persons and one for white persons.

State officials also must discontinue the practices of keeping registration lists in binders with white sheets for the names of white voters and buff-colored sheets for colored voters.

Officials must consolidate the two lists by the Dec. 31 deadline.

Alabama

Alabamans vote Tuesday in the State's Democratic Party primary.

Mrs. Amelia Platts Boyton, a colored person, opposes Rep. Kenneth A. Roberts in the Fourth District.

Alabamians also will pick nine men for eight congressional seats under an election formula declared unconstitutional by a Federal court, but permitted once more to avoid legal choas.

The nominees will run against Republican oppostion in November with the top eight vote-gatherers going to Washington. Two years ago the Republicans came within an ace of electing a U.S. Senator.

* * *

OFFICIALS estimate the number of registered Albama voters has risen above 900,000, many of them newly qualified colored voters admitted to the polls under a barrage of Federal court orders.

Other races in the primary Tuesday will see former Gov. James Folsom and one-time Birmingham police commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor running against public service commission president C. C. (Jack) Owen.

* * *

IN SELMA, U. S. District Judge gave lawyers in a contempt hearing against the Perry County board of registrars 30 days to file briefs, after which he will decide whether they are in contempt of court.

The judge's action following charges by Assistant U.S. Attorney General Arvid Sather and 31 witnesses that John Blackburn, chairman, and other members of the board violated a previous court order against racial discrimination in registering voters.

The witnesses said that they had trouble finding the board when it was in session, that when they did locate it they were taken in to register one at a time.

Mrs. Mary Hurd, a school teacher, testified that she had attempted to register on a number of occasions, but had "failed" the tests.

* * *

ONE OF the members of the board, Mrs. F. W. Barnett, resigned on the second day of the hearing. She said

Inc., raised $11,000 for the Wallace campaign.

Florida

IN MIAMI, Weldon Rogeau, field secretary for CORE reported that 42,000 colored voters are now registered in Dade County.

He said this is 42 percent of the potential colored vote. Five organizations, including the Florida Council and the State AFL-CIO, are supporting the registration campaign.

Total colored registration throughout the state is reported to have increased considerably since 1962. This vote is expected to figure in Tuesday's primary.

Florida's Republicans and Democrats will cast their ballots for Governor and a U. S. Senator, capping campaigns geared to the civil rights issue.

Six candidates are running for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, making a runoff May 24 a virtual certainty. Three Republicans are on the ballot.

Sen. Spessard L. Holland, Democrat, faces a serious challenge in Orlando builder J. Brailey Odham.

Democratic contenders include two large city mayors, three legislators and a former senator.

The candidates are Miami Mayor Robert King High, Jacksonville Mayor Hayden Burns, Sen. John Mathews Jr., Sen. Scott Kelly, Rep. Fred Karl and former Sen. Fred O. Dickinson.

* * *

ALL BUT High are opposed to the accommodations section of the civil rights bill. Kelly has tagged himself the "symbol" of opposition to the measure.

The 71-year-old Holland has left much of his campaigning to friends while he remained in Washington to battle the civil rights bill. Odham has the backing of the NAACP and the Florida AFL-CIO. The winner will take on Republican unknown Claude R. Kirk in November.

* * *

CONGRESSMEN Claude Pepper of Miami and Sam Gibbons of Tampa, both Democrats, are being challenged by political newcomers. GOP Congressman Ed J. Gurney of Winter Park, hub of Florida's missile area, has no Republican oppostion, but two Democrats are fighting for the chance to oppose him in the fall.

The only other Republican Party contest is for the congressional seat now held by Rep. Dante Fascell of Miami, a Democrat who has no opposition.

Other statewide races are for attorney general and for the state public utilities commission. There are Democratic contests for 16 of the 43 state senate seats and 61 of the 112 house seats; Republican primary contests for 8 house seats and a few races for court positions and numerous local offices.

Georgia

TWICE AS many colored persons as white persons contribute to political campaigns in the 11 Southern state which formed "the old confederacy according to a North Carolina university professor.

Dr. Donald Matthews, political scientist of the University of North Carolina, who is making a survey that is financed by a $25,000 Rockefeller Foundation grant,

FIRST, THE West Side District, the sixth, once predominantly Irish and Polish, is now largely colored.

Second, the Democrats need just such a political move as this to stem the political unrest caused by the militant civil rights forces in the city which has a colored population of 1 million, 700,000 of which are packed into the Southside.

Maryland

SEN. DANIEL BREWSTER, Democrat, an Administration stalking horse who will test the voter strength of Gov. Wallace in Maryland's primary May 19, conceded last week he no longer views the Alabama contender as just "a big joke."

"This guy is out to win and I have to beat him to help the President," he stated.

The 41 - year - old senator from Towson, Md., will be given a newer line.

Brewster, who entered the Maryland presidential primary when Wallace filed, predicted he would win. He compared the Southern governor to a skyrocket who comes on bright and then fizzles out.

* * *

ATTORNEY GENERAL Robert Kennedy was quoted, last week, as saying Wallace will get "a considerable vote in Maryland. I don't expect him to win, but I'm not an expert on Maryland."

"Wallace is not going to win," Brewster, a first-term senator, said confidently. However, he feels that Wallace will cut into his.

Sen. Daniel K. Inouy of Hawaii has asked voters in his state to send donations to Brewster in the interests of civil rights. Other senate colleagues have offered to appear in Maryland on Brewster's behalf.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., will represent the Administration along with Senate Leader Hubert H. Humphrey.

If Congress passes the civil rights bill, Wallace said, he will "do all I can to see that it is repealed two or four years hence."

Michigan

In Lansing, petitions bearing nearly 20,000 signatures were filed Friday with the secretary of state to gain the "freedom now party," a colored political action group, a column on the State's 1964 General Election ballot.

The Rev. Albert B. Cleage Jr. of Detroit, chairman of the party, said "Freedom Now" intended to nominate candidates for U. S. Senator, governor, leiutenant governor, attorney general and secretary of state.

He said the party would also nominate some candidates for Congress, the Michigan Legislature and county offices around the state.

Robert Montgomery, state elections director, said a superficial examination of 1,557 petitions presented, indicated they were in good order and would probably qualify the colored party for ballot placement.

* * *

THE SIGNATURES came from 15 counties throughout the state, but nearly a third were gathered in Wayne (Detroit) County.

Cleage said a state convention would be held in Detroit in July to nominate an all - colored ticket for Congress,

colored people a fair share of representation or heeded our council in the party. We are largely ignored and used in the Democratic Party in Michigan."

* * *

CLEAGE PASTOR of the Central Congregational Church in Detroit, said the party probably would not nominate candidates to oppose incumbent colored such as Detroit Democratic Congressman Charles C. Diggs Jr. or State Sen. Basil Brown, D.-Detroit.

New Hampshire

In Portsmouth, an intensive drive to register 100,000 new colored voters in the six New England states was launched last Tuesday.

Plans for the voter registration campaign conference were announced here during a three-day weekend regional conference of the NAACP.

Boston attorney Keesler Montgomery was elected president of the group which concluded its gathering by accepting four other civil rights proposals.

THEY WERE:

That the mayor and other officials of New Bedford, Mass. be urged to take a census to determine whether there is racial imbalance in the city's public schools and take action where imbalance exists.

That May 17 be designated Freedom Sunday for the purpose of rallies.

That the Massachusetts Legislature reject a pending amendment to change the Fair Housing Law as passed last year.

That New England Governors establish a Regional Coordinating Committee on Civil Rights.

An NAACP spokesman said the voter registration drive would run until Sept. 1 and would be supplemented by establishment of voter clinics.

North Carolina

In Raleigh, a campaign was launched to register 20,000 colored voters during May. The drive is backed by five civil rights groups.

Names as chairman of the statewide campaign is the Rev. Charles W. Ward of Raleigh, who is pstor of First Baptist Church.

THE MINISTER said the greater part of this effort will be an attempt to register 13,000 voters in the second and fourth congressional districts.

The district are represented by Congressmen L. H. Fountain and Harold D. Cooley.

The ninister said the campaign is "an attempt by colored persons to become full citizens."

Virginia

IN RICHMOND, a hearing is scheduled May 8, in a multiple suit case challenging the State's poll tax and certificate of residence laws.

Complaints in the suits are Mrs. Evelyn Butts of Norfolk and the Republican State Committee.

* * *

THE LAWS are challenged on the grounds that they are unconstitutional and specificly directed at the colored clement of the population.

The Republican organization contends that in effect the laws deny thousands of persons the opportunity to vote.

WASHINGTON COLUMN— Selma Times-Jour., 5-18-64 Nat. Pol.

Mobile Voters Creating Campaign Problems To Political Candidates

By BRUCE BIOSSAT
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

SAN FRANCISCO (NEA)—Here in California, most particularly in the fast-growing southern counties, the professional politician is learning what marksmen long have known—it's hard to hit a moving target.

In this instance the shifting target is the mobile voter. One survey has shown that in the San Diego area, where the changing fortunes of aircraft and space industries seriously affect jobholding, some 80 per cent of the voting population has changed residence in a given five-year period.

For some California areas, a year-old registration list may be badly dated. As many as one-fourth of the voters may not be living at the listed addresses.

The massive metropolitan Los Angeles population cluster is, of course, a continuous mixing bowl of in-migrants, out-migrants and address-changers.

Though the California situation may be unmatched in the United States, population (voter) mobility is an increasing problem for politicians to cope with in all the sizable urban clusters today.

First off, the endless round of "moving days" temporarily robs millions of voters of their franchise, since they often cannot meet length-of-residence requirements for voting in zones new to them.

Second, it makes the matter of registering voters an increasing headache. The Democrats seem generally to be better at it than the Republicans, but even they tend to come down most heavily with hastily mounted election-year crash programs.

The Democratic organization of the late William Green in Philadelphia is perhaps the most efficient registration mechanism in the country. More than any other, it appears to make a serious effort at the costly continuous recheck of voter rolls needed to keep them updated.

Some politicians mutter that the once-touted machine of Mayor Richard Daley in Chicago has gone slack in this vital department and could do with major overhaul. But so probably could most party organizations across the land.

In zones of high mobility, the professional politician may not only be in the dark as to who is living in what house. Except for some educated guesses, based on neighborhood economic and general cultural levels, he also may know nothing of his constituents' past allegiances or what issues concern these people.

Political leaders, staring at the incredible sprawl of Los Angeles, shake their heads in puzzlement at how to make a dent. They have no faith that candidates' personal appearances on the street or in the rally hall make a lasting imprint. They put the big chips on television as the only hope.

One astute campaign manager sees still a further drawback in today's human mobility. The people who move, he says, are for the most part, persons who are out to better themselves. They have energy, ability, ambition. From their ranks come some of the nation's best volunteer political workers.

Too many of these people thus are in a kind of no man's land. Their considerable political talents—and interest—are wasted, just as their valuable votes may be wasted in the process of transferring residence.

Mobility, then, is costing high in the political world, whatever its benefits elsewhere. The old anchors of stability—and the political assurance that went with them—are gone in many places.

Not more than a handful of professional politicians seem today even to be thinking about how to keep in stride with a voting citzenry that flows mercurially across the face of the nation.

The ball game in the 1960s is nearly brand new. It demands new rules and a brisk new approach.

Non-Govt.
Reg. + Vot.

Sedalia Democrat - Jour. 5-20-64

Md. Voters Said Fearful, Insecure

NEW YORK (AP) — An integration leader says that many Maryland voters — "fearful and insecure" — have been led to believe the civil rights bill would destroy states rights and adversely affect property values.

Whitney M. Young Jr., director of the National Urban League, made the statement Tuesday night in commenting on the large vote for Alabama Gov. George Wallace in the Maryland primary.

He said the pro-Wallace turnout reflected a "gross misunderstanding by many people of the civil rights bill and the Negro revolution."

Young said that the civil rights groups themselves "have failed to make crystal clear the fact that the current social revolution will benefit white citizens as well as Negroes by providing Negroes with new opportunities to become self-suporting and thereby accelerating the country's rate of economic vote."

Now Sou.

Leg. of Vot.

Col. Eng.
5-22-64

Fulton Lewis Jr.

Irregularities Cited on Vote In Pennsylvania

WASHINGTON — Senate probers have sent an observer to Philadelphia to look into charges of voting irregularities in Pennsylvania's Democratic primary last month.

When votes were tallied April 28 it appeared that a major upset had taken place in the race for nomination to the U. S. Senate. Genevieve Blatt, the state's Secretary of Internal Affairs, held a 3,500-vote lead over the organization candidate, Judge Michael Musmanno.

A flood of "absentee ballots" had to be counted and recounts were scheduled. Slowly but steadily the Blatt lead was whittled down. Then the Blatt lead evaporated completely and Musmanno crept out in front, first by a handful of votes, then by a hundred. While the counting continued, an organization wheelhorse confidently predicted a 1,000-vote margin for his man.

LEWIS

Miss Blatt has charged there appears to be an "attempt to count me out of an honest victory." She claims that her supporters were denied the right to watch the count of absentee ballots. She charges, too, that her watchers were excluded from machine totaling and, in one case, forcibly removed by a deputy sheriff.

If Musmanno is declared the winner, Miss Blatt will appeal, to the Pennsylvania and U.S. Supreme Courts, if necessary.

THE PRIMARY CONTEST has badly split the Democratic Party, and Republican Senator Hugh Scott, up for reelection in November, stands to gain.

Scott, incidentally, has been a tireless crusader for honest elections. In late 1960 he turned over to the Justice Department evidence of serious election irregularities in heavily - Democratic Lackawanna County. The information has gathered dust and no action has been taken.

Scott's documentation showed that Lackawanna County has nearly 100 per cent of its population registered to vote. Voting officials call this impossible and insist that 80 per cent registration is extraordinary. Their opinions are borne out by census reports, which show some towns and cities in Lackawanna County with more registered voters than residents.

The city of Carbondale is an example. Although its population slipped from 16,196 to 13,569 in the decade ending 1960, registration increased. Students attending the city's grade and high schools totaled 3,160 in 1960. Elimination of those obvious ineligibles would give Carbondale a maximum voting population of 10,409, without even allowing for preschool children and others under 21.

The Democratic organization, however, registered 11,222 voters for the 1960 elections.

Neighboring Carbondale township is another example. The 1960 census gives the township 824 residents, but 855 persons were carried on the voting rolls in 1960.

The situation in Philadelphia is even more grotesque. Records of the Registration Commission disclosed in 1959 that a savings and loan association, in operation for a quarter century, was listed as the home of one voter.

The same records showed that a building kept deliberately cold for banana storage was the home of another.

OTHER FACTS OF Philadelphit life: A housewife, a registered Democrat, voted from an address that turned out to be an eight-story hospital.

Another Democrat was registered as living in the middle of a National Park site. Nine Democrats were registered in a house that had been condemned a year before by the Redevelopment Authority. Two of them voted.

One registered Democrat was in jail on Election Day, but a vote was cast in his name, anyway. Several registered were dead, some for as long as two years.

Now for: Reg. & Vot.

Markets Cooperate in Voter Registration

Non-Southern Reg. + Voting

Detroiters can become registered voters while they shop this month during a special spring registration drive backed by the Mayor's Register and Vote Committee.

Unregistered voters will be able to enroll as voters in major supermarkets and department stores throughout the city on two consecutive weekends.

"At the request of the Executive Board of the Mayor's Register and Vote Committee, the Detroit Election Commission has scheduled the special drive for May 8, 9, 15 and 16, consecutive Fridays and Saturdays," said Chairman Joseph Ross.

Mayor Cavanagh urged all Detroiters who are not already registered to sign up during the drive.

"The Election Commission is going to the people and giving us a convenient opportunity to become eligible as voters. I hope everyone possible takes advantage of this opportunity to keep their voice in government."

Registration desks will be manned from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. on each of the four days in virtually all of the City's 150 supermarkets, and two to three desks will be set up at the major neighborhood department stores.

In cooperation with the League of Women Voters and the Mayor's Committee, women volunteers will demonstrate the operation of voting machines and registrations will be taken at the J. L. Hudson Company from May 8 through May 16. A Woodward Avenue window will be removed at Hudson's and the demonstrations and registrations will take place in view of passers-by, who will be able to step in and register.

The Election Commission, in approving the May drive, agreed with the Register and Vote Committee that a special registration effort is advisable this year, particularly in the spring before vacation begins. It is estimated that at least a third of a million Detroiters are not registered in this Presidential Election year.

Department stores participating in the drive are Hudson's downtown; Demery's at Woodward and Milwaukee; Federal Stores — Harper at Baldwin, Grand River at Oakman, Gratiot at Seven Mile, Michigan at 33rd, 7731 W. Vernor, Grand River at Greenfield, Schaefer at McNichols, and Connor at E. Warren; Sears-Grand River at Oakman and Van Dyke at Gratiot; and Montgomery Ward — Grand River at Greenfield and Gratiot at Seven Mile.

Also Kroger, A and P, Food Fair, Wrigley (including Big Valu and Packer), Chatham and National supermarkets.

Chairman Ross named Walter Crow, Chairman of the Business Community Subcommittee, and John Pingel, Vice-Chairman of the overall committee, to be in charge of efforts to make full use of the May registration drive.

Vanguard, May, 1964

Northern Voting Apathy

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is rightly concerned over the apparent Negro voting apathy encountered in 300 communities, from Maine to Hawaii, by local branches conducting the nation-wide registration campaign.

Calvin D. Banks, NAACP coordinator of the campaign, attributes this apathy to allegedly inordinate mobility of the Negro population from one community to the other in the non-Southern area, and to Negro indifference in the face of lack of improvement in their economic status.

This may or may not be the explanation, for after all there is considerable white voter apathy also, as indicated by a total of 68,838,005 votes cast in the 1960 Presidential election out of 180 million population.

But the fact remains that in many precincts largely or almost exclusively populated by Negroes, the vote has not appreciatively risen with the influx from the South, although the party organizational machinery is usually in the hands of Negroes.

It may be that those responsible for the registration of Negroes are conducting the campaign on too narrow a sector (civil rights) which might well induce apathy, rather than on a wider front, and a higher level.

Pitts. Courier 7/4/64

Vot. Reg.
Non Southern

VOTER REGISTRATION IN THE SOUTH

SUMMER, 1966

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

The figures presented herein were accumulated during the summer and late summer of 1966. While they do not represent the final registration figures for the November elections, the difference is not expected to be large. The figures were compiled from a variety of sources---public and private, official and unofficial.

For four states---Arkansas, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia---complete or near-complete county-by-county figures showing white and Negro registration were not available. For these four states, statewide estimates have been made, based on the best information obtainable.

For two states---Florida and Mississippi---figures did not indicate the race of a sizeable number of registrants. These have been divided between the white and Negro columns on the basis of VEP estimates.

Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Director

Marvin Wall
Director of Research

NEGRO-WHITE VOTER REGISTRATION IN THE SOUTH

SUMMER, 1966

STATE	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent White reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Alabama*	1,353,058	481,320	1,192,075	246,396	88.1	51.2
Arkansas	850,643	192,626	598,000	115,000	70.3	59.7
Florida***	2,617,438	470,261	2,093,274	286,446	80.0	60.9
Georgia**	1,797,062	612,910	1,378,005	289,545	76.7	47.2
Louisiana	1,289,216	514,589	1,071,573	242,130	83.1	47.1
Mississippi***	748,266	422,256	470,920	139,099	62.9	32.9
North Carolina	2,005,955	550,929	1,653,796	281,134	82.4	51.0
South Carolina	895,147	371,104	718,061	190,609	80.2	51.4
Tennessee	1,779,018	313,873	1,375,000	225,000	77.3	71.7
Texas	4,884,765	649,512	2,600,000	400,000	53.3	61.6
Virginia	1,876,167	436,720	1,159,000	205,000	61.8	46.9
TOTALS	20,096,735	5,016,100	14,309,704	2,620,359	70.2	52.2

*Even division of 10,000 voters not registered by race.

**Two-thirds and one-third Negro-white division of 14,000 voters not registered by race.

***A later Mississippi figure put white registration at approximately 481,000 and Negro registration at 163,000. The October figure for Florida pushed white registration to 2,160,587 and Negro registration to 303,245.

A L A B A M A

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent White reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Autauga	6,353	3,651	6,932	2,308	100+	63.2
Baldwin	22,236	4,527	19,692	1,242	88.6	27.4
Barbour	7,338	5,787	9,825	3,666	100+	63.3
Bibb	5,807	1,190	8,087	933	100+	78.4
Blount	14,368	378	13,709	140	95.4	37.0
Bullock	2,387	4,450	3,323	3,197	100+	71.8
Butler	8,363	4,820	7,850	1,803	93.9	37.4
Calhoun	44,739	9,036	33,472	4,404	74.8	48.7
Chambers	15,369	6,497	11,889	1,439	77.4	22.1
Cherokee	8,537	752	9,651	482	100+	61.6
Chilton	12,861	1,947	16,006	747	100+	38.4
Choctaw	5,192	3,982	5,833	3,024	100+	75.9
Clarke	7,899	5,833	10,336	2,564	100+	44.0
Clay	6,470	926	8,534	399	100+	43.1
Cleburne	5,870	385	7,493	139	100+	36.1
Coffee	14,221	2,985	11,334	1,002	79.7	33.6
Colbert	21,680	4,575	20,569	2,818	94.9	61.6
Conecuh	5,907	3,635	5,559	2,084	94.1	57.3
Coosa	4,201	1,794	5,678	956	100+	53.3
Covington	18,446	2,876	16,486	1,010	89.4	35.1

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent White reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Crenshaw	6,310	2,207	6,469	1,213	100+	55.0
Cullman	25,848	285	24,622	122	95.3	42.8
Dale	14,861	2,743	11,658	1,414	78.4	51.5
Dallas	14,400	15,115	12,787	10,513	88.8	69.6
DeKalb	23,878	441	26,680	217	100+	49.2
Elmore	12,510	4,808	15,710	2,813	100+	58.5
Escambia	12,779	5,685	15,631	1,825	100+	32.1
Etowah	48,565	7,661	41,820	4,120	86.1	53.8
Fayette	8,277	1,291	9,141	664	100+	51.4
Franklin	12,412	645	13,616	725	100+	100+
Geneva	11,357	1,606	10,321	585	90.9	36.4
Greene	1,649	5,001	2,001	3,927	100+	78.5
Hale	3,594	5,999	4,515	4,096	100+	68.3
Henry	5,165	3,168	6,629	1,459	100+	46.1
Houston	22,095	6,899	15,604	1,813	70.6	26.3
Jackson	19,298	1,175	18,526	629	96.0	53.5
Jefferson	256,319	116,160	175,087	62,992	68.3	54.2
Lamar	7,503	1,027	9,927	367	100+	35.7
Lauderdale	31,089	3,726	18,434	1,339	59.3	35.9
Lawrence	10,509	2,471	14,731	1,315	100+	53.2
Lee	17,547	8,913	13,470	2,818	76.8	31.6

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent White reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Limestone	16,173	3,579	14,272	1,278	88.2	35.7
Lowndes	1,900	5,122	2,823	2,758	100+	53.8
Macon	2,818	11,886	4,997	7,130	100+	60.0
Madison	54,516	10,666	41,333*	3,183*	75.8	29.8
Marengo	6,104	7,791	7,288	5,799	100+	74.4
Marion	12,656	403	16,418	267	100+	66.3
Marshall	26,997	637	17,174	152	63.6	23.9
Mobile	121,589	50,793	107,455*	24,794*	88.4	48.8
Monroe	6,631	4,894	7,542	2,497	100+	51.0
Montgomery	62,911	33,056	43,514	19,268	69.2	58.3
Morgan	30,955	4,159	25,741	1,194	83.2	28.7
Perry	3,441	5,202	5,495	3,847	100+	74.0
Pickens	7,336	4,373	7,407	1,717	100+	39.3
Pike	9,126	5,259	11,788	3,180	100+	60.5
Randolph	9,196	2,366	10,230	1,182	100+	50.0
Russell	13,761	10,531	12,682	3,932	92.2	37.3
St. Clair	12,244	2,035	11,044	906	90.2	44.5
Shelby	14,771	2,889	13,208*	985*	89.4	34.1
Sumter	3,061	6,814	3,775	3,392	100+	49.8
Talladega	25,635	9,333	21,389	3,406	83.4	36.5
Tallapoosa	15,310	4,999	17,807	1,818	100+	36.4
Tuscaloosa	47,076	15,332	29,049	5,707	61.7	37.2

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent White reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Walker	28,148	2,890	26,885	1,277	95.5	44.2
Washington	5,293	2,297	7,690	1,469	100+	64.0
Wilcox	2,624	6,085	3,639	3,765	100+	61.9
Winston	8,559	47	11,179	40	100+	85.1
TOTALS	1,353,058	481,320	1,187,075	241,396	87.7	50.2

*Figures do not include a total of more than 10,000 voters for whom race is not designated in Madison, Mobile, and Shelby counties.

F L O R I D A

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent White reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Alachua	30,555	9,898	24,767	6,214	81.1	62.8
Baker	3,203	807	3,445	554	100+	68.6
Bay	31,940	4,964	23,223	3,330	72.7	67.1
Bradford	5,580	1,345	4,900	893	87.8	66.4
Brevard	58,433	6,494	63,271	4,147	100+	63.9
Broward	189,517	27,009	179,977	19,713	95.0	73.0
Calhoun	3,434	582	4,091	379	100+	65.1
Charlotte	8,659	427	11,588	346	100+	81.0
Citrus	5,174	829	6,626	589	100+	71.0
Clay	9,508	1,276	9,443	1,013	99.3	79.4
Collier	8,163	1,364	8,173	623	100+	45.7
Columbia	8,092	3,122	8,676	2,517	100+	80.6
Dade	537,448	75,573	373,413	50,621	69.5	67.0
De Soto	6,339	1,343	4,564	1,010	72.0	75.2
Dixie	2,138	363	2,775	371	100+	100+
Duval	203,804	58,430	134,175	36,691	65.8	62.8
Escambia	76,688	18,041	58,651	13,058	76.5	72.4
Flagler	1,789	846	1,944	391	100+	46.2
Franklin	3,186	779	3,428	537	100+	68.9

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent White reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Gadsden	11,711	12,261	6,338	4,237	54.1	34.6
Gilchrist	1,513	154	1,737	110	100+	71.4
Glades	1,061	741	1,130	269	100+	36.3
Gulf	4,196	1,138	3,652	710	87.0	62.4
Hamilton	2,486	1,621	2,683	1,087	100+	67.0
Hardee	6,734	552	5,475	354	81.3	64.1
Hendry	3,430	1,180	3,322	756	96.8	64.1
Hernando	5,689	1,151	5,597	719	98.4	62.5
Highlands	10,997	2,251	10,587	1,547	96.3	68.7
Hillsborough	213,950	31,114	152,995	19,803	71.5	63.6
Holmes	6,131	249	6,472	199	100+	79.9
Indian River	13,182	2,637	11,713	1,376	88.9	52.2
Jackson	14,087	5,390	11,370	3,515	80.7	65.2
Jefferson	2,383	2,600	2,470	1,540	100+	59.2
Lafayette	1,536	152	1,767	102	100+	67.1
Lake	30,535	6,438	25,241	2,665	82.7	41.4
Lee	30,636	4,677	31,301	1,668	100+	35.7
Leon	28,241	12,322	25,360	7,240	89.8	58.8
Levy	4,483	1,568	3,730	536	83.2	34.2
Liberty	1,525	240	2,073	155	100+	64.6

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent White reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Madison	4,380	3,067	4,250	2,023	97.0	66.0
Manatee	42,291	5,278	35,354	3,493	83.6	66.2
Marion	21,001	9,283	22,129	6,006	100+	64.7
Martin	9,291	1,753	9,106	1,225	98.0	69.9
Monroe	25,512	2,919	16,781	2,077	65.8	71.1
Nassau	7,054	2,076	5,680	1,476	80.5	71.1
Okaloosa	30,816	2,097	23,818	1,289	77.3	61.5
Okeechobee	2,870	533	3,140	419	100+	78.6
Orange	137,780	21,771	98,598	10,344	71.6	47.5
Osceola	11,697	1,122	10,049	609	85.9	54.3
Palm Beach	119,342	29,541	104,229	17,204	87.3	58.2
Pasco	22,329	2,391	23,461	1,160	100+	48.5
Pinellas	255,369	18,121	216,174	11,155	84.6	61.6
Polk	97,314	19,224	73,713	10,045	75.7	52.2
Putnam	13,095	5,089	9,056	2,049	69.2	40.3
St. Johns	13,771	4,331	10,225	2,241	74.2	51.7
St. Lucie	17,238	6,527	14,837	3,933	86.1	60.3
Santa Rosa	14,710	1,082	13,043	740	88.7	68.4
Sarasota	49,533	4,125	42,833	2,100	86.5	50.9
Seminole	24,372	7,050	17,125	2,989	70.3	42.4

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent White reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Sumter	5,396	1,523	5,308	911	98.4	59.8
Suwannee	6,409	2,149	5,388	1,083	84.1	50.4
Taylor	5,454	1,724	5,439	939	99.7	54.5
Union	2,880	1,082	2,049	171	71.1	15.8
Volusia	74,209	11,615	63,253	6,881	85.2	59.2
Wakulla	2,120	753	2,681	602	100+	79.9
Walton	7,958	1,086	7,816	857	98.2	78.9
Washington	5,364	1,021	5,596	840	100+	82.3
TOTALS	2,617,438	470,261	2,093,274	286,446	80.0	60.9

G E O R G I A

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent White reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Appling	5,862	1,401	7,286	1,187	100+	84.7
Atkinson	2,486	812	3,202	800	100+	99.2
Bacon	4,203	536	4,535	264	100+	49.3
Baker	1,139	1,285	1,517	722	100+	56.2
Baldwin	16,109	9,235	6,555	1,871	40.7	20.3
Banks	3,850	213	3,405	63	88.4	29.6
Barrow	7,865	1,332	6,230	403	79.2	30.3
Bartow	14,942	2,373	15,594	1,417	100+	59.2
Ben Hill	5,931	2,436	3,607	977	60.8	40.1
Berrien	6,179	964	5,133	575	83.1	59.6
Bibb	60,429	26,812	27,084*	5,251*	44.8	19.6
Bleckley	4,508	1,350	3,613	172	79.8	12.5
Brantley	2,854	384	3,005	300	100+	78.1
Brooks	5,059	3,711	3,320	591	65.6	15.9
Bryan	2,289	1,111	2,335	1,165	100+	100+
Bulloch	10,101	4,337	8,528	2,196	84.4	50.6
Burke	4,358	6,600	3,835	1,595	88.0	24.2
Butts	3,195	2,099	4,101	936	100+	44.6
Calhoun	1,654	2,393	1,895	509	100+	21.3

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent White reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Camden	3,447	2,059	3,140	1,431	91.1	69.5
Candler	2,714	1,200	2,996	965	100+	86.4
Carroll	19,234	3,595	13,201	1,965	68.6	54.7
Catoosa	12,370	172	11,231	75	90.8	43.6
Charlton	2,077	810	2,539	444	100+	54.8
Chatham	78,118	37,563	54,676	21,174	70.0	56.4
Chattahoochee	8,061	1,830	462	119	5.7	6.5
Chattooga	11,460	1,025	8,983	927	78.4	90.4
Cherokee	13,964	617	13,749*	608*	98.5	100+
Clarke	23,895	6,740	13,897	4,723	58.2	70.1
Clay	1,130	1,441	968	256	85.7	17.8
Clayton	23,996	2,456	17,725	723	73.9	29.4
Clinch	2,373	1,256	2,350	371	99.0	29.5
Cobb	63,291	4,568	29,680*	1,800*	47.0	39.6
Coffee	9,682	2,977	11,224	1,304	100.+	43.8
Colquitt	13,982	4,081	12,778*	1,673*	80.0	41.0
Columbia	5,096	2,364	4,278	801	83.9	33.9
Cook	5,213	1,755	5,513	652	100+	37.2
Coweta	11,891	5,579	11,919	2,352	100+	42.2
Crawford	1,596	1,611	1,468	354	92.0	22.0
Crisp	6,451	3,858	6,301	1,805	97.7	46.8

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent White reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Dade	4,803	70	4,242	60	88.3	85.7
Dawson	2,148	1	2,373	0	100+	.0
Decatur	9,070	5,515	8,144	1,218	89.8	22.1
DeKalb	148,167	12,407	120,129	7,862	81.1	63.4
Dodge	7,392	2,328	7,013	1,871	94.9	80.4
Dooly	3,581	2,866	4,392	890	100+	31.1
Dougherty	29,897	14,163	13,715*	4,800*	45.9	33.9
Douglas	8,595	1,268	8,653	955	100+	75.3
Early	4,013	3,277	4,048	502	100+	15.3
Echols	832	246	838	19	100+	7.7
Effingham	4,008	1,756	3,974	569	99.2	32.4
Elbert	7,752	3,127	9,335	1,315	100+	42.1
Emanuel	7,627	3,005	6,318	2,098	82.8	69.8
Evans	2,738	1,308	2,355	547	86.0	41.8
Fannin	8,111	31	8,494	18	100+	58.1
Fayette	3,585	1,190	300	6	83.7	5.1
Floyd	38,230	5,949	24,932	2,600	65.2	43.7
Forsyth	7,328	4	6,539	0	89.2	.0
Franklin	7,611	776	7,599	112	99.8	14.4
Fulton	247,892	117,049	172,112	69,885	69.4	59.7
Gilmer	5,431	7	7,997	3	100+	42.8

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent White reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Glascock	1,281	351	1,487	22	100+	6.3
Glynn	18,750	6,762	8,628	2,715	46.0	40.0
Gordon	11,441	669	8,643	358	75.5	53.5
Grady	7,205	3,364	4,461	809	61.9	24.0
Greene	3,565	2,998	3,395	2,570	95.2	85.7
Gwinnett	24,299	1,841	22,633	1,515	93.1	82.3
Habersham	10,676	518	7,276	507	68.2	97.9
Hall	27,726	2,789	16,750	1,149	60.4	41.2
Hancock	1,727	3,576	1,661	1,706	96.2	47.7
Haralson	8,571	642	7,375	412	86.0	64.2
Harris	3,310	3,102	3,749	757	100+	24.4
Hart	7,382	1,832	6,481	425	87.8	23.2
Heard	2,661	590	3,067	365	100+	61.9
Henry	6,429	3,539	8,161	3,015	100+	85.2
Houston	17,742	4,228	13,390	1,976	75.5	46.7
Irwin	3,759	1,602	4,527	688	100+	42.9
Jackson	10,225	1,309	7,850	693	76.8	52.9
Jasper	1,926	1,705	2,152	735	100+	43.1
Jeff Davis	4,116	909	6,293	108	100+	11.9
Jefferson	4,937	4,780	4,524	4,306	91.6	90.1
Jenkins	2,985	2,210	2,764	652	92.6	29.5

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent White reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Johnson	3,455	1,261	3,329	555	96.4	44.0
Jones	2,655	2,185	2,695	956	100+	43.8
Lamar	4,078	2,118	3,758	1,030	92.2	48.6
Lanier	2,158	756	1,807	364	83.7	48.1
Laurens	13,176	6,248	13,490	4,195	100+	67.1
Lee	1,427	1,795	1,373	177	96.2	9.9
Liberty	5,310	3,176	2,950	2,594	55.6	81.7
Lincoln	1,974	1,336	2,500	519	100+	38.8
Long	1,527	635	2,255	1,081	100+	100+
Lowndes	20,746	8,459	13,093	2,680	63.1	31.7
Lumpkin	4,500	79	4,413	105	98.1	100+
McDuffie	4,625	2,740	8,030	931	100+	34.0
McIntosh	1,643	1,823	1,612	1,935	98.1	100+
Macon	3,171	4,077	3,514	1,644	100+	40.3
Madison	5,962	989	4,823	106	80.9	10.7
Marion	1,353	1,609	1,563	236	100+	14.7
Meriwether	6,547	4,990	5,402	1,871	82.5	37.5
Miller	3,095	946	1,594	153	51.5	16.2
Mitchell	6,055	4,971	5,592	1,242	92.4	25.0
Monroe	3,607	2,652	4,077	809	100+	30.5
Montgomery	2,520	1,288	2,449	745	97.2	57.8

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent White reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Morgan	3,415	2,469	1,667	993	48.8	40.2
Murray	6,209	51	6,210	25	100+	49.0
Muscogee	74,662	22,549	30,485	7,366	40.8	32.7
Newton	9,045	3,767	6,110	984	67.6	26.1
Oconee	3,228	681	2,554	120	79.1	17.6
Oglethorpe	2,964	1,709	2,873	328	96.9	19.2
Paulding	7,353	603	8,170	529	100+	87.7
Peach	3,650	4,562	2,930	1,011	80.3	22.2
Pickens	5,264	251	6,034	195	100+	77.7
Pierce	4,432	1,135	4,518	610	100+	53.7
Pike	2,584	1,643	2,601	669	100+	40.7
Polk	15,065	2,443	12,381	1,709	82.2	70.0
Pulaski	3,018	1,843	3,128	336	100+	18.2
Putnam	2,297	2,204	2,446	725	100+	32.9
Quitman	581	707	670	160	100+	22.6
Rabun	4,392	43	4,237	33	96.5	76.7
Randolph	2,878	3,663	2,598	867	90.3	23.7
Richmond	61,315	24,785	37,498	12,313	61.2	49.7
Rockdale	4,708	1,512	4,829	877	100+	58.0
Schley	961	903	1,142	210	100+	23.3
Screven	4,557	3,729	3,698	1,144	81.1	30.7

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent White reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Seminole	2,648	1,255	3,017	418	100+	33.3
Spalding	16,657	5,252	11,178	2,872	67.1	54.7
Stephens	9,975	1,355	9,518	743	95.4	54.8
Stewart	1,465	2,681	1,793	619	100+	23.1
Sumter	7,730	6,710	8,321	3,040	100+	45.3
Talbot	1,437	2,507	1,406	661	97.8	26.4
Taliaferro	917	1,073	1,052	1,165	100+	100+
Tattnall	7,377	3,135	6,515	2,995	88.3	95.5
Taylor	2,767	2,004	3,071	495	100+	24.7
Telfair	4,938	2,087	4,459	1,622	90.3	77.7
Terrell	3,038	4,057	3,305	449	100+	11.1
Thomas	13,179	7,644	8,697*	1,652*	66.0	21.6
Tift	10,211	3,513	7,828	1,637	76.7	46.6
Toombs	7,513	2,444	7,571	920	100+	37.6
Towns	2,942	1	2,600	0	88.3	.0
Treutlen	2,473	968	2,050	564	82.9	58.3
Troup	20,579	8,577	12,817	2,856	62.3	33.3
Turner	3,422	1,535	2,853	477	83.4	31.1
Twiggs	1,969	2,255	1,749	317	88.8	14.1
Union	3,457	1	3,500	0	88.4	.0
Upson	1,159	3,615	6,675	888	59.8	24.6
Walker	26,511	1,388	31,415	1,131	100+	81.5

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent White reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Walton	9,392	3,076	6,565	963	69.9	31.3
Ware	15,671	4,763	12,994	2,720	82.9	57.1
Warren	1,911	2,224	1,938	1,380	100+	62.1
Washington	5,373	5,451	5,367	1,672	99.9	30.7
Wayne	8,204	1,878	7,878	1,171	96.0	62.4
Webster	775	975	826	231	100+	23.7
Wheeler	2,236	824	2,172	682	97.1	82.8
White	4,047	169	4,631	230	100+	100+
Whitfield	24,437	1,085	19,767	991	80.9	91.3
Wilcox	3,309	1,282	3,840	541	100+	42.2
Wilkes	3,621	3,101	4,052	1,039	100+	33.5
Wilkinson	3,135	2,279	3,302	715	100+	31.4
Worth	6,324	3,776	6,246	823	100+	21.8
TOTALS	1,797,063	612,910	1,373,388	280,212	76.4	45.7

*Totals do not include more than 14,000 registered voters for whom race is not indicated. Most of these are in Bibb, Cobb, Dougherty and Thomas counties. A smaller number is found in Cherokee, Colquitt and several other counties.

L O U I S I A N A

Parish	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent white reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Acadia	22,399	4,557	21,651	4,118	97	90
Allen	8,357	2,310	8,303	1,981	99	86
Ascension	10,110	4,171	9,116	2,688	90	64
Assumption	5,877	3,237	5,356	1,997	91	62
Avoyelles	15,845	4,717	13,657	2,396	86	51
Beauregard	8,682	2,145	9,123	1,182	100+	55
Bienville	5,617	4,077	5,130	1,693	91	42
Bossier	23,696	6,847	15,460	1,117	65	16
Caddo	87,774	41,749	60,494	10,141	69	24
Calcasieu	62,987	14,924	49,151	9,396	78	63
Caldwell	3,843	1,161	3,944	377	100+	32
Cameron	3,642	239	3,485	195	96	82
Catahoula	4,110	1,919	4,287	798	100+	42
Claiborne	6,415	5,032	5,300	1,345	83	27
Concordia	5,963	4,582	5,928	1,350	99	30
DeSoto	6,543	6,753	5,866	2,317	90	34
E. Baton Rouge	87,985	36,908	78,497	15,715	89	43
E. Carroll	2,990	4,183	2,577	2,735	86	65
E. Feliciana	7,043	6,081	5,378	2,195	76	36
Evangeline	13,652	3,342	14,869	3,731	100+	100+
Franklin	8,954	4,433	4,584	409	51	9

Parish	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent White reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Grant	6,080	1,553	6,042	685	99	44
Iberia	20,200	7,165	18,143	4,854	90	68
Iberville	8,733	7,060	7,831	5,252	90	74
Jackson	6,607	2,535	6,274	1,486	95	59
Jefferson	98,103	14,970	92,549	9,404	94	63
Jefferson Davis	12,892	2,881	10,716	1,753	83	61
Lafayette	35,513	9,473	32,872	5,814	93	61
Lafourche	25,737	3,078	25,140	2,215	98	72
LaSalle	6,799	849	7,237	661	100+	78
Lincoln	9,611	5,723	7,480	1,835	78	32
Livingston	12,306	1,818	13,687	1,445	100+	80
Madison	3,334	5,181	2,971*	2,734*	89	53
Morehouse	10,311	7,208	8,154	1,158	79	16
Natchitoches	11,328	7,444	10,357	4,264	91	57
Orleans	257,495	125,752	162,452	52,336	63	42
Ouachita	40,185	16,377	31,044	7,596	77	46
Plaquemines	8,633	2,897	9,746	1,300	100+	45
Pointe Coupee	6,085	5,273	4,834	2,976	79	56
Rapides	44,823	18,141	33,982	6,870	76	38
Red River	3,294	2,181	3,627	969	100+	44

*Race is not indicated for 280 persons registered in Madison Parish.

Parish	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent White reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Richland	7,601	4,608	6,140	764	81	17
Sabine	8,251	2,143	9,047	1,445	100+	67
St. Bernard	15,836	1,105	18,843	705	100+	64
St. Charles	8,117	2,621	7,840	2,411	97	92
St. Helena	2,363	2,082	2,327	1,520	99	73
St. James	4,892	3,964	4,736	2,834	97	72
St. John	4,982	4,279	4,593	3,047	92	71
St. Landry	25,550	14,982	23,129	11,650	91	78
St. Martin	9,781	4,664	9,824	3,449	100+	74
St. Mary	17,991	7,176	15,986	5,179	89	72
St. Tammany	16,032	5,038	18,727	2,920	100+	58
Tangipahoa	22,311	9,401	20,654	4,323	93	46
Tensas	2,287	3,533	2,237	719	98	20
Terrebonne	24,393	5,464	19,646	1,711	81	31
Union	7,021	3,006	6,585	1,079	94	36
Vermilion	19,710	2,429	19,977	2,424	100+	100-
Vernon	9,279	1,268	10,311	751	100+	59
Washington	16,804	6,821	16,157	3,330	96	49
Webster	15,713	7,045	11,008	3,163	70	45
W. Baton Rouge	3,974	3,502	3,791	1,749	95	50

Parish	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent White reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
W. Carroll	6,171	1,389	4,516	186	73	13
W. Feliciana	2,814	4,553	1,113	1,817	39	40
Winn	6,790	2,590	7,092	1,362	100+	53
TOTALS	1,289,216	514,589	1,071,573	242,130	83.1	47.1

M I S S I S S I P P I

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent White reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Adams	10,888	9,340	6,306	6,005	57.9	64.3
Alcorn	13,347	1,756	8,603	398	64.4	22.7
Amite	4,449	3,560	3,831	949	86.1	26.7
Attala	7,522	4,262	NV	NV		
Benton	2,514	1,419	2,419	956	96.2	67.4
Bolivar	10,031	15,939	6,209	5,732	61.9	36.0
Calhoun	7,188	1,767	NV	NV		
Carroll	2,969	2,704	3,077	1,248	100+	46.1
Chickasaw	6,388	3,054	6,620	535	100+	17.5
Choctaw	3,728	1,105	NV	NV		
Claiborne	1,688	3,969	1,679	2,906	99.4	73.2
Clarke	6,072	2,988	5,211	1,026	85.8	34.3
Clay	5,547	4,444	3,535	1,695	63.7	38.1
Coahoma	8,708	14,604	7,215	7,761	82.8	53.1
Copiah	8,153	6,407	8,382	1,455	100+	22.7
Covington	5,329	2,032	4,339	937	81.4	46.1
De Soto	5,338	6,246	5,592	2,129	100+	34.1
Forrest	22,431	7,495	14,827	2,064	66.1	27.5
Franklin	3,403	1,842	3,919	358	100+	19.4

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent White reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
George	5,276	580	4,625	123	87.7	21.2
Greene	3,518	859	3,147	264	89.4	30.7
Grenada	5,792	4,323	5,962	1,752	100+	40.5
Hancock	6,813	1,129	5,574	510	81.8	45.2
Harrison	55,094	9,670	17,450	3,833	31.7	39.6
Hinds	67,836	36,138	63,952	15,663	94.3	43.3
Holmes	4,773	8,757	5,080	4,655	100+	53.1
Humphreys	3,344	5,561	2,861	1,283	85.5	23.1
Issaquena	640	1,081	768	446	100+	41.3
Itawamba	8,523	463	6,258	66	73.4	14.2
Jackson	24,447	5,113	NV	NV		
Jasper	5,327	3,675	4,643	976	87.2	26.6
Jefferson	1,666	3,540	1,913	2,049	100+	57.8
Jefferson Davis	3,629	3,222	3,443	1,833	94.8	56.8
Jones	25,943	7,427	NV	2,077(est.)		28.0
Kemper	3,113	3,221	3,342	369	100+	11.4
Lafayette	8,074	3,239	4,784	778	59.2	24.0
Lamar	6,489	1,071	6,062	174	93.4	16.2
Lauderdale	27,806	11,924	19,895	5,343	71.5	44.8
Lawrence	3,878	1,720	NV	1,074(est.)		62.4
Leake	6,754	3,397	6,358	849	94.1	24.9

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent White reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Lee	18,709	5,130	11,403	736	60.9	14.3
Leflore	10,274	13,567	NV	7,161(est.)		52.8
Lincoln	11,072	3,913	NV	NV		
Lowndes	16,460	8,362	9,813	1,267	59.6	15.1
Madison	5,622	10,366	6,334	5,991	100+	57.8
Marion	8,997	3,630	10,810	1,227	100+	33.8
Marshall	4,342	7,168	4,741	2,562	100+	35.7
Monroe	13,426	5,610	NV	NV		
Montgomery	4,700	2,627	4,250	591	90.4	22.5
Neshoba	9,143	2,565	6,783	953	74.2	37.1
Newton	8,014	3,018	6,198	1,127	77.3	37.3
Noxubee	2,997	5,172	NV	NV		
Oktibbeha	8,423	4,952	8,443	889	100+	17.9
Panola	7,639	7,250	6,555	2,411	85.8	33.2
Pearl River	9,765	2,473	NV	NV		
Perry	3,515	1,140	NV	NV		
Pike	12,163	6,936	8,760	2,162	72.0	31.2
Pontotoc	8,772	1,519	6,398	261	72.9	17.2
Prentiss	9,535	1,070	6,810	112	71.4	10.5
Quitman	4,176	5,673	3,391	1,382	81.2	24.3

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent White reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Rankin	13,246	6,944	12,321	1,504	93.0	21.7
Scott	7,742	3,752	5,677	705	73.3	18.7
Sharkey	1,882	3,152	1,768	433	93.9	13.7
Simpson	8,055	3,186	NV	NV		
Smith	6,597	1,293	NV	NV		
Stone	2,965	868	2,473	114	83.4	13.1
Sunflower	8,785	13,524	8,287	2,325	94.3	17.1
Tallahatchie	5,099	6,483	4,913	1,174	96.3	18.1
Tate	4,506	4,326	3,980	1,429	88.3	33.0
Tippah	7,513	1,281	5,957	374	79.2	29.2
Tishomingo	8,068	359	5,248	54	65.0	15.0
Tunica	2,011	5,822	1,558	505	77.4	8.7
Union	9,512	1,626	7,033	298	73.9	18.3
Walthall	4,536	2,490	4,261	1,293	93.9	51.9
Warren	13,530	10,726	12,169	5,229	89.9	48.7
Washington	19,837	20,619	12,683	5,094	63.9	24.7
Wayne	5,881	2,556	4,838	370	82.2	14.4
Webster	4,993	1,174	NV	NV		
Wilkinson	2,340	4,120	2,777	1,127	100+	27.3
Winston	6,808	3,611	NV	NV		

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent White reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Yalobusha	4,572	2,441	3,511	235	76.8	9.6
Yazoo	7,598	8,719	7,580	1,050	99.7	11.9
TOTALS	748,266	422,256	470,920	139,099	62.9	32.9

Note: Race is not indicated for many recent registrants in a number of Mississippi counties. Where these figures occurred, they have been divided between the races in the totals above. Most are counted as Negro registration, since it is thought that most of these recent registrants are Negroes. NV indicates statistics not available when these figures were assembled.

NORTH CAROLINA

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent White reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Alamance	42,755	7,429	47,604	4,801	100+	64.6
Alexander	8,370	506	10,478	460	100+	90.9
Alleghany	4,588	119	6,899	83	100+	69.7
Anson	7,847	5,218	6,800	1,700	86.7	32.6
Ashe	11,276	115	13,038	110	100+	95.6
Avery	6,507	124	6,081	41	93.4	33.1
Beaufort	13,737	6,196	10,144	1,114	73.8	18.0
Bertie	6,156	6,261	5,925	3,879	96.2	61.9
Bladen	9,173	5,147	10,109	2,721	100+	52.9
Brunswick	7,602	3,170	10,298	2,588	100+	81.6
Buncombe	72,249	8,510	67,653	6,565	93.6	77.1
Burke	29,506	1,921	34,657	2,247	100+	100+
Cabarrus	35,165	5,380	31,463	2,899	89.5	53.9
Caldwell	25,520	1,723	22,486	1,938	88.1	100+
Camden	1,988	1,054	1,923	417	96.7	39.6
Carteret	16,030	1,932	12,087	1,065	75.4	55.1
Caswell	6,026	4,129	5,200	1,600	86.3	38.7
Catawba	38,542	3,296	22,068	1,557	57.3	47.2
Chatham	11,227	4,026	13,722	900	100+	22.3
Cherokee	9,102	226	9,055	152	99.5	67.3

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent White reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Chowan	3,825	2,507	3,424	822	89.5	32.8
Clay	3,112	37	2,454	25	78.9	67.6
Cleveland	30,356	6,474	19,883	2,490	65.5	38.5
Columbus	17,830	7,382	16,458	5,459	92.3	73.9
Craven	22,994	8,242	12,001	3,473	52.2	42.1
Cumberland	58,279	18,789	25,794	7,461	44.3	39.7
Currituck	2,845	1,076	2,574	378	90.5	35.1
Dare	3,467	237	NV	NV		
Davidson	41,462	4,491	31,839	2,404	76.8	53.5
Davie	8,898	1,080	9,967	966	100+	89.4
Duplin	14,477	6,955	15,812	3,185	100+	45.8
Durham	47,098	19,475	37,022	16,389	78.6	84.1
Edgecombe	15,515	12,330	12,247	3,624	78.9	29.4
Forsyth	87,219	24,952	68,221	17,028	78.2	68.2
Franklin	9,842	5,554	10,642	1,853	100+	33.4
Gaston	64,154	8,365	43,288	4,185	67.5	50.0
Gates	2,714	2,344	3,061	1,289	100+	55.0
Graham	3,324	125	NV	NV		
Granville	11,584	6,996	10,022	2,475	86.5	35.4
Greene	4,793	3,268	4,257	777	88.8	23.8
Guilford	116,748	27,292	84,838	16,711	72.7	61.2

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent White reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Halifax	16,496	13,766	17,529	4,821	100+	35.0
Harnett	20,061	6,150	15,326	3,799	76.4	61.8
Haywood	23,055	500	22,182	393	96.2	78.6
Henderson	21,062	1,170	17,419	651	82.7	55.6
Hertford	5,606	6,102	4,605	3,025	82.1	49.6
Hoke	3,998	3,747	2,984	1,375	74.6	36.7
Hyde	2,201	1,100	1,970	399	89.5	36.3
Iredell	31,094	5,517	23,338	2,958	75.1	53.6
Jackson	9,227	841	7,234	148	78.4	17.6
Johnston	28,259	6,395	22,188	2,550	78.5	39.9
Jones	3,248	2,251	4,508	1,571	100+	69.8
Lee	12,041	2,803	11,537	1,882	95.8	67.1
Lenoir	19,260	10,293	15,448	3,670	80.2	35.6
Lincoln	14,893	1,546	16,591	1,491	100+	96.4
McDowell	14,693	755	14,232	626	96.9	82.9
Macon	8,573	180	8,168	67	95.3	37.2
Madison	9,574	75	8,098	42	84.6	56.0
Martin	8,052	5,683	7,706	2,027	95.7	35.7
Mecklenburg	123,787	34,150	98,779	18,087	79.8	53.0
Mitchell	7,977	29	7,083	8	88.8	27.6
Montgomery	8,119	2,075	7,855	1,387	96.7	66.8

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent White reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Moore	15,733	4,803	12,821	2,136	81.5	44.5
Nash	21,761	10,573	14,837	2,655	68.2	25.1
New Hanover	31,641	10,569	22,241	6,788	70.3	64.2
Northampton	6,178	7,304	6,062	4,016	98.1	55.0
Onslow	33,988	5,015	14,995	2,694	44.1	53.7
Orange	19,385	4,978	16,619	3,265	85.8	65.6
Pamlico	3,708	1,593	3,207	807	86.5	50.7
Pasquotank	9,409	4,936	6,079	2,127	64.6	43.1
Pender	5,631	4,085	5,486	1,672	97.4	40.9
Perquimans	3,083	2,027	2,291	985	74.3	48.6
Person	9,994	4,227	9,664	2,070	96.7	49.0
Pitt	22,621	13,575	27,039	4,449	100+	32.8
Polk	6,104	766	8,408	683	100+	89.2
Randolph	33,477	2,591	23,421	1,245	70.0	48.0
Richmond	16,019	5,514	13,985	3,515	87.3	63.7
Robeson	20,851	21,424	12,904	9,401	61.9	43.9
Rockingham	33,438	7,398	26,419	4,289	79.0	58.0
Rowan	42,866	7,209	32,219	4,332	75.2	60.0
Rutherford	24,020	2,572	23,986	1,515	99.9	58.9
Sampson	17,378	8,203	22,491	7,510	100+	91.5
Scotland	7,812	4,686	4,913	1,644	62.9	35.1

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent White reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Stanly	22,056	2,164	19,136	1,322	86.8	61.1
Stokes	11,786	1,025	7,500	1,500	63.6	100+
Surry	26,796	1,423	37,075	955	100+	67.1
Swain	3,878	756	6,547	81	100+	10.7
Transylvania	8,687	405	8,509	398	97.9	98.3
Tyrrell	1,597	849	1,089	422	68.2	49.7
Union	20,044	4,423	13,209	1,428	65.9	32.3
Vance	11,005	6,520	8,145	2,507	74.0	38.4
Wake	76,799	22,856	62,912	12,022	81.9	52.6
Warren	4,439	5,490	5,207	2,562	100+	46.7
Washington	4,365	2,643	3,855	1,308	88.3	49.5
Watauga	9,639	126	10,927	94	100+	74.6
Wayne	29,349	15,754	17,527	4,939	59.7	31.3
Wilkes	23,779	1,444	24,440	1,826	100+	100+
Wilson	20,566	10,770	12,503	3,096	60.8	28.7
Yadkin	13,039	576	NV	NV		
Yancey	7,856	76	8,917	68	100+	89.5
TOTALS	2,005,955	550,929	1,653,796	281,134	82.4	51.0

NOTE: Non-white figures include Indians, but these are not a major portion of the statewide total. NV indicates statistics not available at the time the figures were assembled.

S O U T H C A R O L I N A

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent White reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Abbeville	8,733	3,215	7,113	1,099	81.4	34.2
Aiken	33,646	10,040	32,958	8,585	97.9	85.5
Allendale	2,531	3,205	3,018	1,626	100+	50.8
Anderson	47,542	9,598	31,718	2,924	66.7	30.5
Bamberg	4,371	3,807	4,485	1,407	100+	37.0
Barnwell	5,652	3,242	7,029	1,759	100+	54.3
Beaufort	12,098	7,247	6,378	3,999	52.7	55.2
Berkeley	10,122	7,619	10,649	4,717	100+	61.9
Calhoun	2,623	3,318	2,663	1,621	100+	48.9
Charleston	77,909	35,499	52,815	17,422	67.7	49.1
Cherokee	16,037	3,360	14,824	1,757	92.4	52.3
Chester	11,172	5,664	11,123	2,558	99.6	45.2
Chesterfield	12,099	5,219	10,597	3,965	87.6	76.0
Clarendon	5,223	7,735	5,436	5,339	100+	69.0
Colleton	8,203	6,180	8,527	2,705	100+	43.8
Darlington	16,706	9,900	14,940	4,364	89.4	44.1
Dillon	8,725	5,529	7,593	2,840	87.0	51.4
Dorchester	7,121	5,370	8,624	3,941	100+	73.3

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent White reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Edgefield	4,103	3,764	4,128	1,022	100+	27.2
Fairfield	4,975	5,536	4,894	2,227	98.4	40.2
Florence	27,047	15,951	24,770	7,759	91.6	48.6
Georgetown	8,855	7,173	8,418	4,189	95.1	58.4
Greenville	102,365	18,605	67,538	8,700	66.0	46.8
Greenwood	19,218	6,764	15,977	2,914	83.1	43.1
Hampton	4,711	4,052	4,889	2,355	100+	58.1
Horry	27,518	7,429	20,132	2,889	73.2	38.9
Jasper	2,689	3,333	2,879	2,079	100+	62.4
Kershaw	11,258	5,903	11,434	3,034	100+	51.4
Lancaster	16,213	4,762	17,465	1,944	100+	40.8
Laurens	19,775	6,818	11,149	6,222	56.4	91.3
Lee	4,394	5,446	4,616	2,564	100+	47.1
Lexington	28,774	4,782	25,002	2,519	86.9	52.7
McCormick	1,915	2,248	2,153	972	100+	43.2
Marion	8,103	7,684	7,204	3,047	88.9	39.7
Marlboro	8,230	5,932	8,462	1,514	100+	25.5
Newberry	12,204	4,954	10,833	1,884	88.8	38.0
Oconee	19,762	2,230	13,761	1,226	69.6	54.9
Orangeburg	16,381	17,355	16,039	8,397	97.9	48.4

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent White reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Pickens	24,015	2,356	17,339	1,077	72.2	46.1
Richland	79,050	32,670	55,509	19,265	70.2	59.0
Saluda	5,573	2,327	5,583	1,104	100+	47.4
Spartanburg	73,317	17,047	58,200	7,782	79.4	45.7
Sumter	22,004	15,380	13,849	9,238	63.0	60.1
Union	12,826	4,125	12,969	1,715	100+	41.6
Williamsburg	7,560	10,535	9,285	5,810	100+	55.1
York	31,799	10,196	23,094	4,516	72.6	44.3
TOTALS	895,147	371,104	718,061	190,609	80.2	51.4

Vote Fraud

Irregularities Grew In Absentee Vote, ERC Report Shows

A preliminary report by the nonpartisan Election Research Council Saturday listed example after example of what it said were irregularities in the use of absentee ballots in the November general election, despite more purging of absentee ballots than at any previous election.

John H. Haley, Council director, emphasized the incompleteness of the report and said the ERC had 75,000 separate documents and lists yet to examine.

He also stressed that the ERC was not an action organization and would not press for charges or convictions but that all findings were being made available to law enforcement officials in the respective counties.

Despite the widespread disqualification of absentee ballots, Haley said, preliminary studies by the ERC indicated that more than half of the 30,930 absentee ballots actually counted were fraudulent or invalid, an estimate based on the ratio established by preliminary findings.

"This estimate does not take into consideration those voters who were not qualified voters either because of residency or other reasons," Haley's report said. "Neither does it take into consideration those applications with doubtful reasons for voting absentee listed."

The studies have been limited to absentee voting because, until the elimination of absentee registration by Amendment 51, "the absentee ballot boxes were subject to manipulation almost at will," Haley said.

A superficial look at applications and voter statements lends support to the belief that residency and reason-for-absence requirements were not enforced Haley said. "If these factors were considered," he added, "it is doubtful that there were 10,000 valid absentee votes cast in the general election."

He said many of the abusus resulted from ignorance of voting laws on the part of many county clerks. And the ERC had trouble in some counties trying to see records. "Many fraudulent votes were no doubt cast and counted in the absentee boxes because some county clerks refused to allow public inspection of the absentee applications in advance of election day," the report said.

But in many counties the ERC staff said it found clerks who welcomed records inspection and whose knowledge of election laws was broad. In those counties, Haley said, in almost all instances absentee voting laws were followed to the letter, resulting in illegal votes being kept to a level of 10 per cent or less. He cited Mississippi, Lonoke, Izard, Calhoun, Drew and Lawrence Counties as among these.

The Council said it found many irregularities involving the voting of residents of nursing homes.

In one county, for example, the ERC said that at one nursing home three patients voted who had been committed to the State Hospital as mentally ill and another patient could not say whether he had voted nor who he had voted for. The Council said that applications for poll tax receipts and for absentee ballots and voters' statements were submitted to a handwriting expert for analysis and he detected a number of forged signatures and even forged "X" marks by persons who presumably could not write.

In the box where the absentee nursing home patients voted, the voting averages deviated "markedly" from the county averages—being overwhelmingly in favor of Governor Faubus and the legalized gambling amendment and against the voter registration amendment, the report said.

The Council said that the votes of patients of nursing homes in another county were counted, although the patients had been transferred to the homes from the Benton Unit of the State Hospital and "strenuous objections" to the ballots were raised.

The owners of another nursing home delivered all absentee ballot applications to the county clerk themselves, and these were disqualified. But as a result of an objection raised by one woman aginst the voting of her grandmother by the nursing home the grandmother's family were requested to remove her from the home, the report said.

An analysis of 49 absentee applications from a nursing home in North Arkansas showed that in the analyst's opinion 47 signatures were forged by the same person and the other two by another; 34 of the signatures on the voter statements were found to be forged by the same person who had forged the 47 applications.

"Interestingly enough," the report said, "the forger made no effort to conceal the similarities in handwriting on the applications but did attempt to cover up the forgeries on the voters' statements by simulating the shaky, erratic handwriting of the very old and the infirm.

The report cited examples of other alleged forgeries and improprieties in other nursing homes in various other counties.

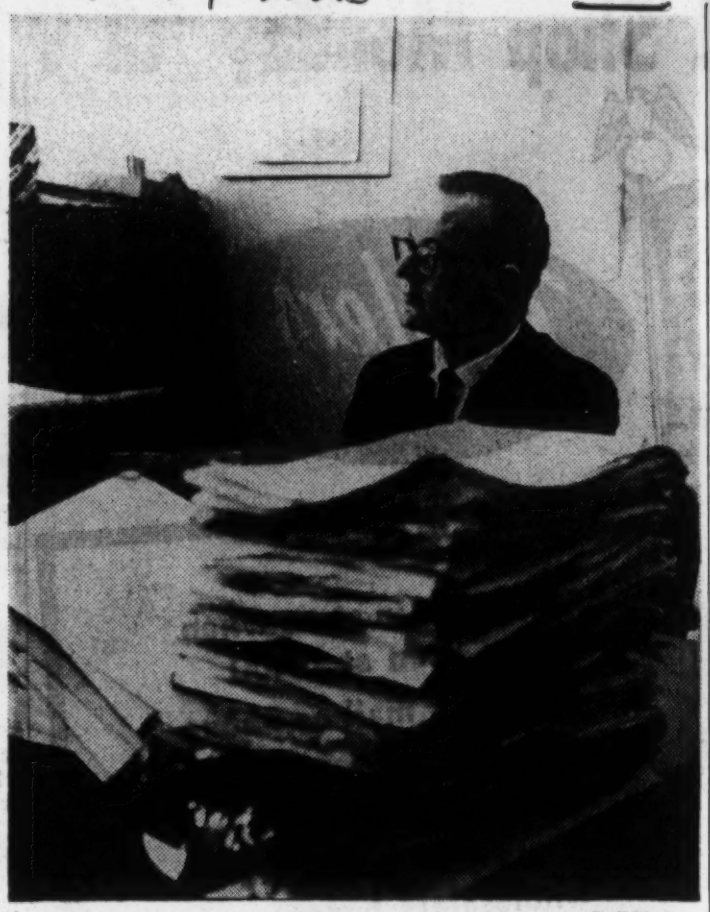
There were "hundreds of other examples" of forgeries, the Council said, that were not related to nursing homes.

It said that in one county 209 of the 835 names on the absentee voters' list either were illegible or not in the poll books. Of the remainder, 223 were white and 403 Negro. The county clerk had only 301 applications on file and he told the Council that the remaining 534 persons were permitted to vote absentee without applications. And 91 voter statements were missing.

From the first 500 names on the absentee voter list, 326 were Negro, of whom 195 live in one ward of one town in that county. —20 percent of the total number of Negro voters listed in the poll book for that precinct, the Council said. This high proportion led the ERC investigators to seek reasons and interviews disclosed that the Negro proprietors of a beauty shop had been "extremely active in the solicitation of absentee votes in this ward."

The ERC found some areas deserving of commendation.

In Desha County, for example, it said there were no forgeries detected in the general election, in which only 4.3 per cent voted absentee, the ballot results being substantially similar to that of the total vote. "The county clerk did an excellent job of attending to the absentee applications," the report declared.



—Staff Photo.

Haley at Council office with stack of reports.

Council Tab $40,000, Haley Says

John H. Haley, director of the Election Research Council, said Saturday that it had spent "better than $40,000" to date in investigating alleged election irregularities.

He said more than 100 firms and individuals had contributed, including a "substantial" contribution from Winthrop Rockefeller, the Republican national committeeman for Arkansas.

Haley said Rockefeller's gift, however, was "not substantial enough to be considered the principal support."

He said the Council would conduct a fund drive this spring to continue its work and would introduce its paperboard voting booth into other states for sale at a profit, with the proceeds to help underwrite the Council's work. He said inquiries had been received from a half-dozen states and from a manufacturer in New Zealand.

The Council sold 4,000 booths in Arkansas, about 1,000 more than it thought were needed, but many of them were not used and some in Conway County were deliberately burned, the Council said. These were all sold at below the Council's cost. The booths are made by Hoerner Boxes, Inc., of Little Rock to the Council's specifications.

GOP Asks Writ In Vote Case At Huntsville

Gazette State News Service

HUNTSVILLE — Republican field workers, who have tried unsuccessfully to photograph voting records in Madison County, have filed another action in Chancery Court here against County Clerk Charles Whorton Jr. and his deputy, Mrs. Rema Stewart.

The voting records were reported stolen from the courthouse on January 13. The petition asked the Court to determine which records, if any, Whorton still had and to issue a writ of mandamus directing Whorton and Mrs. Stewart to make the records available for photocopying.

A hearing has been set for 3 p. m. Tuesday.

The petitioners were Joe Gaspard, Otto Smith and Harrell Hughes, field workers for the Arkansas Republican Party; Carl White, field worker for the GOP national committeeman, and Mrs. Leona Troxell, Mrs. Marta Matthews, Mrs. Verna Cobb and Mrs. Mildred Norman —the four women who tried unsuccessfully to copy the records after the men had failed.

The petition said there has been a "concerted effort" on the part of several public officials in the county, "including though not limited to Mr. C. N. Watson, the county judge of Madison County, and Mr. Wayne McChristian, circuit and chancery clerk of Madison County, along with various other unidentified individuals, to prevent the petitioners from exercising their constitutional and statutory right of photocopying the election records pertaining to the General Election held November 3, 1964 * * * the petitioners have collectively and individually been subjected to repeated threats, abuses and ridicule in such attempts to exercise their right to photocopy these public records, even to the extent of being physically assaulted in the office of the respondent Charles Whorton Jr." (Carl White of Springdale, a field worker, said he was hit over the head by an unidentified man.)

In case all of the records that the Republicans want to copy were taken in the theft, the petition asked the Court to issue orders to Whorton to open the ballot boxes, remove copies of the voters lists and make the lists available for photocopying.

It asked the Court to restrain Whorton and Mrs. Stewart from destroying any public records relating to the November 3 general election until the state Supreme Court had ruled on the right of the workers to photocopy the records. The time for keeping records of that election is running out.

10-29-63

October 15, 1963

Mr. John Walker
309 Mansfield Street
New Haven, Connecticut

Rec'd
10-29-63

Dear John:

Will your busy schedule permit you to send us anything on the Pine Bluff, Memphis and Nashville reports soon?

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

10-15-63
→ Walker

September 18, 1963

Mr. John Walker
309 Mansfield Street
New Haven, Connecticut

Dear John:

Many thanks for your very informative report on the Houston situation. We look forward to receiving the other reports regarding Pine Bluff, Memphis and Nashville.

I am enclosing a check in the amount of $200 in compensation for the special services rendered to VEP and which should give some allowance for your extra travel expenses.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc. 1

October 31, 1963

Mr. John Walker
309 Mansfield Street
Apartment 2-D
New Haven, Connecticut

Dear John:

You apparently confused Bill Hansen with Robert Zellner as Hansen was the person working in Pine Bluff and, therefore, we have changed the name "Robert Zellner" to read"William Hansen" wherever it appeared in the report.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

WJB
JAL
R.T.E.
LWE
VJ
file VEP

OCT 29 1963

FROM JOHN WALKER

October 29, 1963

Dear Wiley:

Below are belated reports on my interviews, etc., in Nashville, Pine Bluff, and Memphis. I hope they are what you want. My schedule has been quite busy and will be for another three or four weeks. But if he's willing, I'll make it.

Nashville

In Nashville I talked with Kay Jones of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations; Lester McKinney of S. N. C. C.; Mary Sue Gallatly, a member of the Nashville Project; and Jim Sellers, a professor at Vanderbilt Divinity School. An appointment with Attorney Avon Williams did not materialize. City Councilman John Driver was out of the city.

Miss Jones and Dr. Sellers were involved with the project only in its initial stages and then only slightly. Both of them spoke briefly to the group members at an early meeting. Dr. Sellers had the group to dinner once. Miss Jones was somewhat disappointed with Nashville being the site of the project and with the students disregard for local customs (The arrest incident). Dr. Sellers thought that the projects' value was not the actual number of persons registered though this was important but was the inter-racial experience gained by each of the members. He felt that these students would be of some use in registration efforts in their local communities. Both felt that the money spent on this project could have been used better elsewhere if increased numbers was the sole purpose, which, of course it was not.

Lester McKinney did not play a major role in the project although he was a 'nominal' social member of the group. He was one of the principals in the arrest.

Mary Sue Gallatly was a project member. She remained in Nashville several days after the completion of the project to assist Lester and others in preparation for the "March on Washington." She was critical about the orientation period. "Some things discussed like 'existentialism' had no real meaning to our project; the interview instrument-"woefully inadequate"; and the 'Consultants'-didn't help very much." (Dr. V. Henderson; Dr. H. Long excepted) She, too, questioned the wisdom of locating this project with its particular purposes in Nashville rather than in a northern city with registration problems.

She said that some 200 persons were registered as a direct result of their efforts. They (The students) talked with several thousand persons including

including some whites at which time they tried to explain the advantages of the vote. Their reception in all but a few cases was cordial. Mary Sue felt that many of the Negroes she talked with were happy to talk with her, a white woman, about some of their problems revoting.

Pine Bluff Arkansas

(I was in Pine Bluff on September 4, 1963)

Wiley asked that I talk with Robert Whitfield and Rev. A. M. Roberts of the Pine Bluff Movement to learn what the present role of ~~Robert Zellner~~ BILL HANSEN of S. N. C. C. was. When I talked with them, I learned that shortly before the "Movement" Executive Committee had asked ~~Zellner~~ HANSEN to resign from it which he did. He was not asked, however, to resign from the 'movement's' membership. The reason given for requesting his resignation was that he was too hard to work with and was unreasonable in some of his activities.

~~Zellner~~ HANSEN retained a role of influence within the organization primarily through his relationship to S. N. C. C. The "Movement" leadership was of the opinion that a grant from VEP through S. N. C. C. was in the works and that it was necessary for ~~Zellner~~ HANSEN to administer it. If this had been true, he would have been back in the policy position from which he had only recently been removed. After checking with VEP Director Branton, I relayed the opinion to Whitfield and Rev. Roberts that a grant could be made directly to the "Movement". Thereupon we went into a session with other members of the Movement's Executive Committee and ~~Zellner~~ HANSEN himself. I explained to ~~Zellner~~ HANSEN and the others the way in which grants were made and laid out plainly the problem facing VEP, namely what role would ~~Zellner~~ HANSEN play in the management of a VEP grant for registration in view of his forced resignation from the executive committee.

After several hours of deliberation the other S. N. C. C. staffers, Whitfield and Rev. Roberts decided that a voter project was too important to be sidetracked be a personality feud. ~~Zellner~~ HANSEN agreed to follow the directives of the Executive Committee in the event a voter grant comes through. More than that, he further agreed to stay in the background during the duration of the grant and to concern himself with certain administrative functions. During this time he was not to engage in Direct Action.

When I was there, Whitfield was considering leaving Pine Bluff and enrolling in the University of Arkansas while Rev. Benn GRINAGE (Idon't recall his last name; I think you have it) was thinking about making Pine Bluff his permanent residence.

That afternoon I talked with VEP Director Branton and submitted the "Movements" revised budget of approximately $1200 for one month's work in two counties. Mr. Branton approved the request and suggested that the grant could be channeled through S. N. C. C. to the "Movement" with the understanding that ~~Zellner's~~ HANSEN'S

position in the movement was to be determined by the Movement's leadership.

Memphis

(I was in Memphis on September 5, 1963)

In Memphis I talked with Mr. Roscoe McWilliams, Attorney Russell Sugarman and A. W. Willis, and Mrs. Linnie Garrett.

Mr. Roscoe McWilliams is in charge of the local effort and has a room in the NAACP office. He explained the scope of the Memphis effort, showed me maps of the city which included places where the block and ward workers lived and worked. Their figures on Negro registration were incomplete at that point, but he extimated that approximately 70,000 negroes would be registered by November 6 or 7. Approximately 63,000 negroes were on the books when I was there. This figure is low because the names of persons who had not voted in the last election had been struck from the registration rolls.

Mr. Sugarman and Mr. Willis talked more about their organization than about the results of the V R effort ot that date. Sugarman showed me card files, lists of voters, etc., similiar to those used by the Houston group only these records were less organized. Moreover, their organization which cooperates with the registration drive, is politically oriented. Candidates are presented for office by the organization in practically every election. It is this interest in politics that spurs their organizations cooperation with registration campaigns. Significantly, neither Sugarman or Willis believe that Negro registration will increase materially in the future in Memphis. They expressed the view that the point has been reached where their time could be more profitably spent getting those persons who are registered to actually vote.

Mrs. Linnie Garret (2192 Clayton Ave. N.) is one of the registration volunteers. She also actively participates in Willis' and Sugarmans' Organization; the Shelby County Democratic Club. She told me about the "Court-house" program where persons are stationed outside the County Court-house to encourage Negroes to go inside and register while those persons are attending to other business. She also told me about the 'block buddy' system where each worker has responsibility for another in his block, that is the worker gets at least one person to register and vote and that person then becomes responsible for someone else and so on.

Mrs. Garrett estimated that the workers in the 40-odd Precincts worked "pretty hard" and that they received the cooperation of the people.

Conclusions:

1. Nashville: I prefer not to draw any conclusions about Nashville's pro-

ject due to fact that I only got fragmented data about it and that the arrest of the inter-racial couples seemed to occupy several of the persons with whom I talked. Personally, I think projects like this should be more evenly balanced racially (only 2 negroes were members of this group of 13) and should have at least one or two local students involved.

2. Pine Bluff: The question mark here is ~~Robert Zellner~~ WILLIAM HANSEN. He is far more militant than any of his peers in the Pine Bluff Movement, and he is apparently far more difficult to work with. But if his energy and militance could be channelled into helping plan and plot strategy in certain areas or in recruiting others to work in civils rights causes, he might be far more effective than he is now. He has the educational preparation for this sort of role. But at present he can be dangerous to a VEP type operation for you really can't tell when he is going to use VEP resources in a political way like circulating petitions to, say, remove a candidate from office, or to have one put in. He has said, however, that he will operate in any way the "Movement" wants him to. I think he is honest.

3. Memphis: The Memphis registration drive is expected to be more successful as the tempo of the campaigns for public office increases. The results of the Memphis drive should not, therefore, be assessed until the middle of November, after elections. I think it would be good for the Houston registration leaders to confer with the Memphis leaders about their techniques for increasing voter participation. While I have no "specifics" in mind at this time, I think that both groups have a lot in common: (1) the leadership figures are young and rather progressive; (2) both groups have large Negro populations to try and reach; (3) both groups have to make yearly registration efforts; (4) both groups need money to conduct on going programs; and (5) the "leaders" in both cities appear to have political aspirations.

I am leading up to the suggestion that one or two persons from each city might arrange a meeting to discuss their particular problems.

In this regard, several other Southern cities with large Negro prtential could also be represented, i.e., Atlanta, Nashville and Richmond. It may also be that VEP has knowledge which persons in each of these cities can benefit from which could not be conveyed by mail or telephone.

Finally, Wiley (and Jack), if you have any specific questions about anything I may have ovitted or inadequately discussed, please notify me and I promise that you will receive a prompt reply.

Very truly yours,

John Walker

lg

Memphis

N.A.A.C.P. REGISTER AND VOTE CAMPAIGN

Data Sheet For Block Canvassers

Street _____ Block Number _____

Ward Number _____ Precinct Number _____

Ward Leader _____ Precinct Leader _____

Name of Block Canvasser _____

Address of Block Canvasser _____

WRITE ONLY NAMES OF PERSONS NOT REGISTERED

Name and Address	Phone Number	Will register at once	Date of registration	Wish transportation	Out

CITIZENS NON-PARTISAN REGISTRATION COMMITTEE
234 Hernando Street
Memphis, Tennessee

JA 5-6057

INSTRUCTIONS FOR BLOCKWORKERS

Block leaders are the foundation of progressive neighborhood organizations. They are the life lines of communication between the organization and the people of the neighborhood. Their duties are:

1. Contact and make friends.
   (a) Visit each neighbor's home and get them to introduce themselves.
   (b) Tell them about the neighborhood's organization and its purpose.
   (c) Be sure to explain the importance of every adult in the community becoming a qualified voter and voting.

2. Ask them to help the organization program by:
   (a) Coming to and taking part in its regular meetings.
   (b) Helping whenever and whereever possible.
   (c) Letting you make a voting survey of every adult in the house, (20 years or over)

3. Leave with a friendly expression and again remind your host that:
   (a) You are the block's representative for the organization.
   (b) To call you concerning any of their community problems.
   (c) That you will keep constant contact with them about community and organization developments.

FOR BLOCK LEADERS

1. Do be friendly.
2. Do explain the how and why of your organization's program.
3. Do let the host talk.
4. Do begin your survey today.
5. Do keep in constant touch with your neighbors.
6. Do get them to become qualified voters.

1. Don't get angry. (Maybe the host's corns hurt.)
2. Don't ask to make a voting survey standing in the door.
3. Don't do all of the talking.
4. Don't put off until next week.
5. Don't just visit when you want a favor, stop by and get their ideas sometime.
6. Don't forget a follow-up visit when they make a promise.

DO GO BEYOND THE CALL OF DUTY TO INCREASE THE NEGRO VOTING STRENGTH

Please make a report weekly on the form provided for that purpose so we can know the progress you are making.....

SUGGESTED APPROACH

Pardon me please--I am _____. We are conducting a registration campaign to get every Negro in this county to be first class citizens and I am one of the workers. We are urging you as well as other Negroes to go to the registration office, located at _____ any day, Monday through Friday from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. and register. The ballot is the Negro's major weapon to first class citizenship but you can't vote unless you are registered. To you first class citizenship cost only the time it takes to go register.

No Negroes living here can afford not to register.

REGISTER AND VOTE CAMPAIGN

Report Sheet

Precinct No._____ _____
Name of blockworker

Ward No. _____
Address Phone

_____
Date

NUMBER OF PERSONS REGISTERED LAST WEEK _____

NUMBER OF PERSONS REGISTERED TO DATE _____

PERSONS REGISTERED THIS WEEK	ADDRESS
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	
15.	
16.	
17.	
18.	
19.	
20.	
21.	
22.	
23.	
24.	

VOTER REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN

Report of Excuses

NAME OF WORKER_____ PHONE _____

ADDRESS_____ COUNTY_____

CITY & State_____ _____

DATE OF REPORT_____

Excuses and Number

1. Fear of economic pressure _____
2. Feel votes of Negroes are not counted _____
3. Thinks politics are unchristian_____
4. Just not interested_____
5. Don't have the time to discuss voting_____
6. Feel the politicians are going to do whatever they want regardless of the votes cast_____
7. Too busy engaged in personal affairs_____
8. Feel Negroes should not become involved_____
9. Must consult with someone else_____
10. Fear of being embarrassed at the registrar's office or polls_____
11. Want time to think it over_____
12. Feel poll tax should be abolished_____
13. Don't like the way things are carried on_____
14. Been advised not to register_____
15. Satisfied with conditions as they are_____

OTHERS

1._____ 6._____

2._____ 7._____

3._____ 8._____

4._____ 9._____

5._____ 10._____

VOTER REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN REQUEST FOR GAS EXPENSE

I made_____ trips to the Board of Registrar's office carrying the following persons to register on _____196___

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	REG. NO.
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			
21.			
22.			

SIGNED_____ ADDRESS_____ PHONE_____

CITY_____ COUNTY_____

Georgian Is in First 20 Antipoverty Fighters

12-13-69

Atlanta J. & C.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP). President Johnson told the first 20 Vista Volunteers Saturday that they are "the first front-line volunteers in the war against poverty."

Vista—from Volunteers in Service to America—is more familiarly known as the Domestic Peace Corps, a part of the President's antipoverty program.

The volunteers welcomed by Johnson included an 81-year-old psychologist and a 71-year-old retired U.S. Army colonel. They will undergo special training before being enrolled for active duty.

"NO ASPECT of the war against poverty will be more important than your work," Johnson told the volunteers.

"New programs and new ideas, institutions and administrations will be fruitless unless we can reach—directly and personally—those we are trying to help. This is your job—to guide the young, to comfort the sick, to encourage the downtrodden and to teach the skills which may lead to a more satisfying and rewarding life. On your idealism and your success rests much of our hope for the final elimination of poverty in America."

The volunteers welcomed by Johnson included:

Clarence Willingham, 24, of Camilla, Ga., who was educated in trade and vocational schools. From 1957 to 1960 he was president of New Farmers of America. He lost a leg in an automoble accident at the age of 10, but is highly mobile and has a certificate in electronics.

Elizabeth M. Brown, 81, of Kinston, N.C., who for 18 years was director of psychological services at Caswell Center, Kinston. She was the first president of the North Carolina Association for Retarded Children. Her application had this note: "For need to point the way to a better life is only neighborly."

Marc J. Logie, 71, the retired Army colonel, fought in France in the First World War and in the Pacific in World War II. He first read about Vista while on retreat in a Trappist monastery in Spain. He volunteered immediately. Logie makes his home in the District of Columbia.

The volunteers will begin special training next week and upon qualification will work and live among America's proverty stricken. They are the first of 3,500 expected to be in service by next October.

LBJ Urged To ~~Give~~ Negroes Voice In Anti-Poverty Effort

Poverty

12-20-64

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., winner of the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize, Friday urged President Johnson to give Negroes a voice in the leadership of Johnson's anti-poverty campaign.

Atl. World

The Negro leader - who was given a tumultuous welcome home in New York City Thursday on his return from Norway - met with Johnson Friday for what he called a "very fruitful and friendly" discussion.

He said one of the major topics discussed was the role of the Negro in the new anti-poverty program passed by Congress. King said he told Johnson that Negroes want to be part of the anti-poverty campaign, and he hoped they would be given roles of leadership.

King said he told the President that Negroes were very much concerned about the problem of Judges who "use and misabuse" their power in dealing with the civil rights cases.

King said he believed the civil rights act must be implemented

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 5)

(Continued from Page One)

in its "totality" - largely by the Justice Department. King made the statement when asked to comment on a remark by Assistant Atty. Gen. Burke Marshall, who said in his resignation letter Friday that the civil rights movement would now be a matter of litigation in the courts.

12-20-64

"It must be the Justice Department's over-all responsibility," King said.

Atl. World

Asked if he had discussed his feud with FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover, King said he did not. He said that was a "dead issue" and any disagreement he had with Hoover was "a matter of the past."

Poverty

McCrory Named to La. Anti-Poverty Position

State Times 7-14-65

Director Sidney McCrory of the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Commission will resign Jan. 31 to accept a position with the Louisiana anti-poverty program office.

Champ Baker, director of the Louisiana program, said McCrory, a former state agriculture commissioner, will be his assistant in charge of agriculture matters.

Meanwhile, the federal anti-poverty program office confirmed yesterday confirmation of the appointment of Shelby Jackson as deputy director for Louisiana is still being withheld, pending completion of an investigation into complaints against his appointment.

The federal government is also holding up some $131,000 in administrative funds for the Louisiana office until the Jackson matter is cleared up.

The Congress of Racial Equality and the Civil Liberties Union have complained Jackson's militant stand on segregation makes him unfit to supervise a program dedicated to non-discrimination.

ALABAMA CIVIC LEAGUES BACK WAR ON POVERTY

Poverty

Bir. World 1-16-65

Daniel S. Oliver, president of the Alabama State Federation of Colored Civic Leagues, Inc., indicated that substantial support has been given to the "War-On-Poverty Workshop" scheduled for 10 a. m., Saturday, Jan. 16 at the Sardis Baptist Church, 1240 No. 4th St.

DANIEL S. OLIVER

This will be the first major workshop sponsored by the Federation which is designed to assist community leaders in becoming an effective, meaningful and representative part of the city-sponsored anti-poverty program.

Atty. C. H. Erskine Smith, chairman of the Birmingham Area Committee for Development of Economic Opportunity will be guest speaker. The Birmingham City Council voted 9 to 1 on January 12 to charter the organization as a non-profit corporation. The application of incorporation will carry the names of Atty. Smith, Atty. Orzell Billingsley, Jr., president of the Alabama Democratic Conference and Atty. Jerome Cooper.

Mr. Oliver said that he has invited five other members of the 20-person anti-poverty committee to attend the workshop. They include Atty. Billingsley, Mrs. Mamie Pearson Battle, probation officer for the Juvenile Court; Robert F. Coar, executive secretary of the Birmingham Health and Tuberculosis Association; Atty. J. Mason Davis, chairman of the Titusville Democratic Club and Elias Hendricks, president of the Northside Civic League.

Harold Gooch of the local office of the Department of Labor is scheduled to participate in the eliminate poverty conference, according to Mr. Oliver.

Mr. Oliver asserted: "The Alabama State Federation of Colored Civic Leagues, Inc., has declared war on poverty. We are not out to improve poverty, but to abolish it. We feel that we have had enough lobbying on this program. It is now time for action and we are determined to begin a program of action now."

A group met Monday night, Jan. 11 at the John Carroll High School and discussed features of the Economic Opportunity (anti-poverty) Act.

The Enon Ridge Civic League mother league of the Federation, is serving as host to the workshop. E. H. Fort is president of the host league and the Rev. R. L. Alford is pastor of the host church.

Bir. World 1-16-65

Poverty

"War-On-Poverty" Workshop

The needy and disadvantaged among us should be thankful that the Alabama State Federation of Colored Civic Leagues is undertaking to provide the footing and the close-to-the-problem leadership to assist with challenge of poverty . . . . economic, spiritual, social and cultural. This Saturday the Federation under the leadership of Mr. Daniel S. Oliver is sponsoring a workshop in the Educational Building of Sardis Baptist Church at which there will be a study and discussion of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

There are other city-wide and area-wide organizations. However, many of the leaders of such other organizations seem to be satisfied to see those in the other group take the lead in trying to do something about economic problems, job poverty, social depriviation which should be the challenge of all organizations, it seems to us.

The Federation needs to become the watchdog of the operation of the governmental-sponsored anti-poverty programs. Those who are to establish policy, approve projects, and adminster the anti-poverty program should be representative of the population.

Thus far only Birmingham, it seems, in this area has begun to do something about the Economic Opportunity Act. There are approximately forty incorporated towns and cities in Jefferson County. Jefferson County, unlike Madison County, has not moved forward on the anti-poverty program. Here is where the Jefferson County Progressive Democratic Council might show its usefulness.

One thing is clear in the anti-poverty program. It will test whether our group has civic leadership with initiative, imagination and industry, or whether it is sterile, listless and helpless. The anti-poverty idea is to provide the struggling, the needy, and the disadvantaged with ways and means of helping themselves. Our civic leaders should help such persons to become inspired, motivated, and activated to do no less.

It appears that the Alabama State Federation of Colored Civic Leagues is trying to do this. Others who are trying to help should bear in mind that they tend to hurt when they come in to do for our civic leaders what these leaders should do for those they claim to lead. It is in this observation that this newspaper believes a new problem is arising. The challenge to poverty is a challenge to civic leadership. It should attack poverty rather than establish a new type of paternalistic leadership in our group.

The Alabama State Federation of Colored Civic League might also declare war on any parasitical leadership that might try to emerge and worm its way up and establish its position with the aid of those who do not understand. Keep the parasitical leaders out of the anti-poverty program.

Note file

Congressman Charles Longstreet Weltner

Reports from Washington

5th DISTRICT -- GEORGIA (NOT PRINTED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE)

VOL. I, NO. 4 November 1, 1963

HOPE FOR RAPID TRANSIT NOW

As previously reported, there is little chance that the rapid transit bill will be considered this year. However, there is hope that we might begin some form of rapid transit in the near future.

The Housing and Home Finance Agency, responsible for the development of urban transportation, would like to learn more about this possibility. Officials from a number of railroads have expressed interest in discussing such track usage.

The system I envision would utilize self-propelled cars along rail tracks. This would be but a preliminary step towards the comprehensive regional system of new tracks, special equipment, and new rights-of-way.

The establishment of this project demands careful attention and candid evaluation by all concerned.

OCTOBER'S LEGISLATIVE LOG

10/1/63 - Conference Report on H.R. 5555, the pay raise for members of the Armed Services.

I voted for this legislation (Roll Call 160). It will help retain important middle-ranking officers and enlisted personnel. It passed the House 333 to 5, and has been signed into law. (P.L. 88-132).

10/7/63 - H. Res. 541, providing for House agreement to Senate Amendment to H.R. 3369, which would extend the Civil Rights Commission for one year, to September 30, 1964.

I voted for the extension (Roll Call 165). Though I disagree with some of the recommendations of this Commission, I feel its fact-finding function is important.

We spend millions of dollars every year to study almost everything imaginable -- swamp fever in mules, communication between dolphins, even water hyacinths! It seems to me that we can well afford the cost of obtaining facts about one of the most important issues of our history -- how Americans might live together. The extension became P.L. 88-152.

10/8/63 - Conference Report on H.R. 7179, appropriating $47,220,010,000 for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1964.

I voted "aye". (Roll Call 167). It is now P.L. 88-149, and the biggest appropriations bill in history.

10/10/63 - H.R. 8747, the appropriations bill for various independent agencies and bureaus for fiscal year 1964.

Included in this bill are appropriations for NASA and the demonstration grant monies for rapid transit. I voted against cutting space funds. (Roll Call 170). This motion was defeated 192 nays to 145 yeas. I voted for final passage (Roll Call 171).

10/21/63 - Conference Report on S-1576, the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963.

I voted for the passage of this bill (Roll Call 176).

OUTLOOK FOR NOVEMBER

After a slow October, it looks as if the log jam may break up during November. Two important bills, the Vocational Education Act of 1963 and the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, have passed both Senate and House, though in different forms. Now in Conference, they should receive final approval during the month.

The Cotton Bill, H.R. 6196, is expected to come to the House around November 8th. Foreign Aid appropriations and the Civil Rights bill may be voted on very late in the month. Extension of the debt limit, remaining appropriations, and the Manpower Retraining Act will probably be completed before December.

BUSINESS INCREASES AT DISTRICT OFFICE

Sara Craig, who is in charge of the District Office, reports a booming business. Information and assistance on governmental matters is no farther away than your telephone. Call 523-5041, or visit 327 Old Post Office Building. The purpose of the office is to serve you. Please call on us.

COTTON

My first speech before the House was directed to the present cotton support program. For weeks, I worked with a mass of statistical data, hoping a proper presentation might tell the real story of cotton supports -- great subsidies to large Western growers, and only a pittance to the small farmer in the South.

A few days afterward, I was discussing the subject with a Rockdale County constituent, one of 358,965 small Southeastern farmers. He said, "I didn't know about all those subsidies, but I know I can't make it growing cotton."

His remark is worth a hundred pages of charts and figures.

There is little hope now that Congress will adjourn before the Christmas holidays. Your comments, opinions, and suggestions will have to serve as a substitute for being home. I will welcome hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Charles Longstreet Weltner

DEC 13 1963

Congressman Charles Longstreet Weltner

Reports from Washington

5th DISTRICT -- GEORGIA

(NOT PRINTED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE)

VOL. I, NO. 5 December 10, 1963

"CONTINUITY WITHOUT CONFUSION" -- PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON

In the tragedy of President Kennedy's death the greatness of our system of government perhaps has been overlooked. Yet, in viewing the unrest and violence that attends changes of power throughout most of the world, I have a feeling of deep pride in the manner in which the affairs of this Nation achieved "continuity without confusion". Democracy and orderly process are instilled in the fiber of our Nation. And, notwithstanding the assassination and the deplorable incidents that followed in its wake, there was never one instant when the world had occasion to doubt the continuity of America's programs at home and abroad.

Orderly succession of power is a hallmark of greatness for any nation. That it exists so firmly and surely today is cause for comfort to every American during this period of national mourning.

MORE ABOUT COTTON

The Cooley Cotton Bill passed the House last week, December 4th. At one time, I had considered supporting this bill as the best means that might be presented for ending two price cotton. However, as more facts were disclosed concerning the actual operation of this quarter billion dollar package, I became convinced that it is simply unsound. True, it might furnish the basis for a substitution in the Senate of the Talmadge Bill -- which I wholeheartedly support. Yet, that decision must rest with the Senate, not with the House. Accordingly, I voted against the bill.

Two price cotton is an evil which threatens an important industry employing hundreds of thousands of people. It must be ended. But its demise must come from a sound program. Let us hope that the lengthy and heated debate in the House prior to passage of the Cooley Bill will disclose the necessity of adopting the Talmadge Bill. Its sound principles can redeem the agricultural programs from the quagmires of existing legislation.

THE JANUARY NEWSLETTER

This is the last Newsletter of 1963 and of this Session of Congress. The first Newsletter of next year, which will be published shortly after the first of January, will review the activity (and lack of activity!) of the first Session of the 88th Congress.

If you know of anyone who would be interested in receiving this review and the monthly Newsletters for next year, please send names and addresses.

A BID FOR A $56 MILLION NASA CENTER

Congressman John W. Davis and I have invited a team of Georgia businessmen, scientists, educators, and industrial developers to appear before a select NASA Committee in a bid to locate a $56 million electronic research center in Georgia.

Representatives of Georgia Tech, the Forward Atlanta Program, and the electronics industry will present Metropolitan Atlanta's case before a NASA fact-finding committee on December 16.

The Fifth District has the potential of becoming an important center of aerospace and electronics industry. Economic development of this kind means more jobs and better paychecks.

LEGISLATION DURING NOVEMBER

11/14/63 A Bill to implement the International Coffee Agreement of 1962, H.R. 8864. This bill would provide, in effect, for a coffee cartel to stabilize South American production. This means, I believe, higher coffee prices for American consumers. The measure passed the House 182 - 144. I voted "nay".

11/18/63 Appropriation for military construction for 1964, H.R. 9139. Provides $1,562,964,000, which is $403,436,000 less than the budget request. The bill passed 332-5. I voted "aye".

11/19/63 Public Works Appropriation, H.R. 9140. The bill passed without amendment, 358 to 27. I voted "aye". This bill did not include the Chattahoochee River planning funds or the Peachtree Creek Flood Control planning funds.

I was, of course, disappointed that neither of these important projects were included in the House bill.

However, Senator Russell was able to include both projects in the Senate version. If they are retained in Conference, both projects can be under way in 1964. Senator Russell deserves great credit for his effective work.

11/20/63 S-777, to extend the life of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. I voted "nay". It passed the House 252 to 133. It is necessary and advisable to carry on study and research in the field of arms control. However, I have not been impressed with the work of this agency since its creation in 1961. Further, I see no need for a separate agency to handle a subject which is properly the responsibility of the Defense and State Departments.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY

On December 2, Dr. Ernest Ogram of Georgia State College and Dale Henson of the Atlanta World Trade Council attended a presentation in Hartford, Connecticut, and Worcester, Massachusetts, of a new international trade expansion program. The program will bring together business, labor, and university people in a continuing effort of work shops and research to assist the small businessman in international trade matters. We hope a seminar similar to the program in New England can be held in Atlanta early in 1964.

Also, in the international field, we have sent to the Ambassadors of Mexico, Switzerland, Japan, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Canada, and Venezuela, invitations to examine potentials for professional consulates and commercial attaches in the Fifth District. Accompanying our letter was a presentation prepared by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce pointing out Atlanta's advantages as a location for professional foreign representation. Letters from Mayor Ivan Allen, the Atlanta World Trade Council, The Foreign Trade Association, and other interested groups were included.

HOME AT LAST!

December 20th is still our scheduled adjournment date. I expect to be home until New Year's Day. Call me if I can be of service.

Sincerely,

Charles Longstreet Weltner
Member of Congress

CONGRESSMAN CHARLES LONGSTREET WELTNER

Report from Washington

FIFTH DISTRICT · GEORGIA

NOT PRINTED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE

JUL 27 1964

Vol. II, No. 5
July 24, 1964

TWO WEEKS AT HOME - BACK IN WASHINGTON

On July 2, the House adjourned for two weeks. I arrived in Atlanta on that evening, and returned to Washington on July 20 - my longest period away from the Capital since coming to Congress.

It was a busy time, affording the opportunity to meet with several groups who are interested in local projects involving Federal Programs.

The first of these meetings was with representatives from Washington and community leaders to discuss a community program upon the passage of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

Other important events were meetings of the Committee of 100 and the Senate Committee on Rapid Transit, evidencing revived interest in rapid transit after passage of Federal legislation. An all-out effort to ratify necessary Constitutional amendments in November will be undertaken by interested groups.

Navigation along the Chattahoochee is a continuing challenge. The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce River Development Committee met, resulting in establishment of an association to support efforts for navigation and total development north to Atlanta.

Extension of the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act just before the recess provided another opportunity to use new resources to meet local problems. Judge Elmo Holt, Fulton County Juvenile Court, and representatives of State and private groups concerned with delinquency met with representatives from Washington to discuss potential projects under the extended program.

Many who were interested in the water pollution conference held in Atlanta this spring attended a meeting called by Mr. Hill Healen, Association of County Commissioners of Georgia. A status report on the Southeast Water Pollution Control Project was presented. A citizens' group, hopefully representative of the entire Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint Rivers Basin, was begun to support adequate water resources for this and future generations.

It was a busy time, reflecting the intense interest of local leaders in building a better community and state.

MORE SPACE-AGE ACTIVITIY AT GEORGIA TECH

Another major National Aeronautics and Space Administration grant to Georgia Tech was announced last month. This $600,000 research grant will support a three-year program of research in space science and technology.

Together with the $1 million grant for space research facilities announced in April, this new award will develop and strengthen space-related research in key areas.

EMORY CONSIDERS APPLICATION FOR MENTAL RETARDATION CENTER

Officials of Emory University and Emory Medical School met on June 25 and 26 in Washington with officials of the Government to discuss a $6 million mental retardation center for Emory. Dean Arthur Richardson of Emory Medical School led the nine member Emory delegation. The proposed center would include evaluation and treatment facilities, and training for teachers of the mentally retarded and other handicapped children.

The conference resulted from earlier discussions between Dean Richardson, Dr. Stafford Warren, the President's Special Assistant for Mental Retardation, and my office.

The proposed center would be constructed under provisions of Title I, Part B of Public Law 88-164, and the training program would come under provisions of Title III of the same Act. I supported this legislation last year, and hope our community may profit by it.

LEGISLATIVE LOG

5/13/64 — S. 2214. Amendments to the International Development Act authorizing the United States to continue participation in the International Development Association. I voted against a motion to recommit this bill to Committee. The motion failed, 247-132, (Roll Call 126), and the bill passed by a voice vote. Loans to the participating countries are a sound means of financing assistance to underdeveloped nations.

6/10/64 — H. R. 11380. Authorization of funds for Foreign Assistance, Fiscal Year 1965. I voted to cut the authorization by $222.2 million. This motion failed, 193-211 (Roll Call 152), and I voted for final passage, which carried by a vote of 230-175 (Roll Call 153). Foreign assistance, according to General Lucius Clay, is one of the most important weapons in our Cold War arsenal. This year's authorization, reduced from last year, promises better management and more effective use of this weapon.

6/11/64 — H.R. 11049. To adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers, and employees in the Federal Government. Passed, 243-157 (Roll Call 155). I voted "aye".

I voted against this bill when it came before the House for consideration earlier because it included a Congressional pay raise effective during the term to which I was elected. As the new bill delayed the Congressional raise until the 89th Congress, to be elected in November, I was able to support it. Government employees must receive compensation comparable to private industry if we are to retain qualifed people in government. Only in this way can we assure the taxpayer his money's worth.

6/17/64 — H. R. 11376. Provides for a one-year extension of certain excise taxes. I voted against a motion to eliminate excises, which failed by a vote of 207-185 (Roll Call 160). Excises, which should be "phased out", cannot be eliminated without careful study of the total effect on the federal budget. The Ways and Means Committee is now conducting such a study. Final passage came by voice vote.

6/25/64 S. 6. Urban Mass Transit Act. Authorizes $375 million in matching funds for construction of rapid and mass transit systems. Passed, 212-189 (Roll Call 170). I voted for its passage. All Georgia members voting supported this bill. We in the Metropolitan area owe them a debt of gratitude.

7/1/64 H. R. 11812, appropriations for foreign assistance and related agencies for fiscal year 1965. Appropriations total $3.7 billion, $219 million less than budget request. I voted "aye". (Roll Call 177).

This was the last of 1965 appropriations bills.

7/2/64 H. Res. 789, providing for concurrence of the House of Representatives to the Senate Amendments to H. R. 7152, the Civil Rights Bill. Passed, 289-126. (Roll Call 179). My remarks on the Floor of the House are set out in full.

7/2/64 Conference report on S. 2, to establish water resources research centers and to promote a more adequate national program of water research. Passed 347-0. (Roll Call 182).

Georgia Tech already has a water resources center and is in a good position to be designated as the regional center. A pure and adequate water supply is of vital concern to our growing area.

Mr. WELTNER. Mr. Speaker, over 4 months ago, the civil rights bill came to this floor. Its stated purpose, equality of opportunity for all Americans, is a proper goal. But I questioned its means, and voted against passage. Now, after the most thorough and sifting examination in legislative history this measure returns for final consideration. It returns with the overwhelming approval of both Houses of Congress.

Manifestly, the issue is already decided, and approval is assured. By the time my name is called, votes sufficient for passage will have been recorded.

What, then, is the proper course? Is it to vote "no," with tradition, safety—and futility?

I believe a greater cause can be served. Change, swift and certain, is upon us, and we in the South face some difficult decisions.

We can offer resistance and defiance, with their harvest of strife and tumult. We can suffer continued demonstrations, with their wake of violence and disorder.

Or, we can acknowledge this measure as the law of the land. We can accept the verdict of the Nation.

Already, the responsible elements of my community are counseling this latter course. And, most assuredly, moderation, tranquillity, and orderly processes combine as a cause greater than conformity.

Mr. Speaker, I shall cast my lot with the leadership of my community. I shall cast my vote with that greater cause they serve. I will add my voice to those who seek reasoned and conciliatory adjustment to a new reality.

And finally, I would urge that we at home now move on to the unfinished task of building a new South. We must not remain forever bound to another lost cause.

OUTLOOK

We hope to conclude all legislative business before the week of August 24. Prospects are reasonably bright. After adjournment, I will submit a full report of the Second Session of the 88th Congress.

Call on me if I can help you!

Sincerely,

Charles Longstreet Weltner
Member of Congress

SEP 21 1964

Sm

CONGRESSMAN CHARLES LONGSTREET WELTNER

Report from Washington

FIFTH DISTRICT · GEORGIA

NOT PRINTED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE

SPECIAL REPORT: AWARDS, GRANTS, AND PROGRAMS IN THE FIFTH DISTRICT ASSISTED BY FEDERAL RESOURCES DURING THE 88th CONGRESS

During the 88th Congress, the Fifth District has benefited from a number of federal programs through awards, grants, and matching funds assistance. These programs, originated and planned at the local level, would not have been possible without federal resources.

This report reviews substantial projects and programs originated or extended during my service as your Congressman. These accomplishments are outstanding examples of how local, state, and federal government, working with private interests and local initiative, can together meet the needs of a growing and dynamic Metropolitan Atlanta.

EDUCATION

Student Loan Program

The Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare in Washington has approved several programs in the Fifth District. One is the Student Loan Program under the National Defense Education Act. Students at Atlanta University, Clark College, Emory, Georgia Tech, Georgia State College, Morehouse College, Morris Brown College, Oglethorpe, and Spelman College have received loans amounting to $551,023 in the 18-month period ending June 30, 1964. Graduate fellowships amounting to $531,950 have been awarded to students at Emory University, Georgia Tech, and Georgia State College. Also, under the National Defense Education Act, Atlanta University and Emory have developed modern foreign language institutes with grants of $155,346 and $138,633 respectively.

New Programs at Emory and Atlanta University

Two special programs are under way at Atlanta University and Emory with grants from the Office of Education. Atlanta University has inaugurated an institute for counseling and guidance training with a grant of $403,123. Emory was awarded $53,039 for a program of educational improvement of the handicapped.

Economic Development Studies at Fifth District Schools

Atlanta University has undertaken the establishment and operation of a regional economic development and business service center under a $80,000 contract with the Area Redevelopment Administration. This center will serve a seven-state Southeastern area.

Georgia Tech has received two grants from ARA, totalling $81,000. These awards are to develop new industries in economically depressed areas, and to provide research and technical assistance to the granite industry.

An Aerospace Center for Georgia Tech

Georgia Tech, through two National Aeronautics and Space Administration grants, will construct a facility for space sciences and technology and carry on a three-year research program in aerospace studies. The grants, totalling $1.6 million, are important steps for Atlanta and Georgia in the field of space sciences.

Vocational Rehabilitation

Emory and Atlanta University have received a total of $119,498 from the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration during the 88th Congress. Atlanta University, with the only school of social work in

Georgia, received $51,400 for teaching grants and traineeships in social work. Emory received $25,000 for teaching grants in rehabilitation medicine, $28,287 for teaching grants and traineeships in rehabilitation nursing, $9,811 for medical consultation in vocational rehabilitation, and $4,050 for vocational rehabilitation of the public offender.

Special Rehabilitation Program at Emory

In addition, Emory University was the recipient this year of a three-year grant in the field of medical rehabilitation for $625,000. The funds are to be used during the first year for development of therapeutic medicine, and during the remaining years for research in orthopedic surgery, speech therapy, and other advanced fields.

Emory is one of six regional centers in the country selected for this program and at the end of the three-year period will be a major center for research in medical rehabilitation.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE GRANTS

From the Public Health Service, Emory, Georgia Tech, Atlanta University, Agnes Scott, the Ferst Research Center, the Georgia Department of Public Health, the Southern Regional Education Board, Piedmont Hospital, Grady Hospital, and St. Joseph's Infirmary received grants for research, training, and fellowships for a total of $12.1 million.

Of these, the Emory medical complex received the largest share, $7.6 million, for nursing training, general medical sciences, and cancer, mental, heart, dental, arthritis, neurological disease and blindness research.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES CONSTRUCTION

During the 88th Congress, the Public Health Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare awarded a total of $1.7 million to the Fifth District of Georgia in community health construction grants. Wesley Woods Nursing Home, a health facility in conjunction with a residential community center for the elderly, received $825,000. Happy Haven Nursing Home received $585,000 for construction purposes. The nursing home facilities of the Georgia Mental Health Center received $130,231.

A greatly needed public health center in Roswell received $36,000. The new South Fulton Hospital was awarded $100,000 for construction of new facilities.

Communicable Disease Center Expansion

The Communicable Disease Center in DeKalb County is undergoing significant expansion through the addition of 195,158 square feet. The additions include research laboratories, an experimental animal building, program offices, a warehousing-shop addition, expanded cafeteria, auditorium, and training rooms. The total estimated cost of $10,870,500 is financed through direct appropriations by the Department of HEW, approved by the Congress in September, 1961. Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson broke the ground for the new construction in June. Completion is expected by January 1, 1966.

New VA Hospital

On July 1, 1964, construction was 42% complete on the new Veterans Administration 580-bed hospital in DeKalb County. This unit will provide 480 beds for general medicine and surgery patients, 60 beds for psychiatric patients, 40 beds for tuberculosis patients, as well as a clinic. The total is $12,299,000. The hospital should be in operation by September, 1965.

URBAN PROGRAMS

Urban Renewal

Eight new urban renewal projects for the Fifth District were approved by the Housing and Home Finance Agency during the 88th Congress. These projects will provide for the expansion of a high school, growing room for Georgia Tech, a site for the new auditorium, redevelopment of parts of West End, and for the downtown areas of Lithonia and Decatur. The total federal participation in these projects will amount to more than $18,835,000.

Parks and Open Spaces

A number of grants were also made during this period to obtain vitally needed open land and park

space in DeKalb County. Under this program the Urban Renewal Administration provided $178,906 for four projects.

Planning for the Future

Two major grants were made to the Atlanta Region Metropolitan Planning Commission for important long-range planning for the future growth and needs of the metropolitan area. The first is an intensive study of building codes and administration throughout the five-county area. The other study relates to future airport facilities for commercial and private traffic. The total grant for these two studies was $99,995.

Public Housing

A number of important public housing projects were approved during the 88th Congress throughout the district. The total loan amount from the Public Housing Administration was $13,149,474. These funds make it possible to construct 650 new units in Atlanta (154 for the elderly), 50 new units in Conyers, 88 units in Decatur (20 for the elderly), and 200 units in DeKalb County.

Other Programs and Projects

In addition to these new projects, parks, and programs, other significant developments have been aided by grants and loans by the Housing and Home Finance Agency since January, 1963.

A new dormitory for 110 students at Spelman College has been constructed with a loan of $556,000 through the Community Facilities Administration.

Funds have also been provided by the Community Facilities Administration to Decatur for planning a hospital addition and improvements to the city sanitation system. These two studies were awarded a combined grant of $22,000.

FHA Programs

The FHA mortgage insurance and loan approval program has provided an orderly means of assuring new housing for a growing population. From January, 1963 through March of this year, the FHA has insured mortgages and improvement loans for 10,150 housing units in Fulton, DeKalb and Rockdale counties. The sum total of these mortgages and loans is more than $75.8 million.

The FHA has also insured 280 units of low and moderate income multi-family housing at a mortgage amount of $2.9 million and a mortgage of $651,000 for the recently completed Mary B. Moody Nursing Home in Atlanta.

EXPANSION OF ATLANTA AIRPORT

Work is now in progress at the Atlanta Airport extending runways, improving and relocating navigational aids, and, most importantly, building a new runway.

This vital and necessary improvement to the Airport was made possible through resources provided by the Federal Aviation Agency. The FAA participation in the project will amount to more than $4.7 million.

PUBLIC WORKS STUDIES

Metropolitan Creek Flood Control Project

The flooding this spring re-emphasized the importance of the Metropolitan Atlanta Flood Control Study which was begin last year by the Corps of Engineers. In 1964, $75,000 has been earmarked for the study which should be completed by next summer.

Chattahoochee River Navigability

River travel from Atlanta to the sea is a long-cherished hope of many Atlantans. After many years of inactivity, the project was revitalized last year by a $60,000 appropriation for a study of navigation feasibility from Columbus to Atlanta. The appropriation of $125,000 this year will provide for a complete engineering study on an accelerated basis, to be completed next year.

IMPROVEMENTS IN POSTAL QUARTERS

Chamblee

On July 26, I participated in the dedication of the new Chamblee Post Office. This new 18,906 square foot facility is almost twice the size of the old building. The new Post Office cost approximately $274,000.

Doraville

The new Doraville Post Office opened in August. The new facility cost $107,000 and is 7,220 square feet in size, as compared with only 3,188 square feet in the old building.

Tucker

Tucker's new $92,000 Post Office was completed this month. This 6,356 square foot facility replaces an old 2,037 square foot Post Office. The ground breaking, in which I participated, was held in February.

Decatur

Though a new facility has been authorized for Decatur, there has been some difficulty in obtaining an adequate site. I hope these problems will soon be resolved and the site selection completed.In the interim, a 10,000 square foot temporary parcel post annex has been leased to relieve the congestion of the present post office.

Briarcliff Branch

A new building was approved for this office in March, 1964.An award for the project will be made early this fall to provide 6,594 square feet of much-needed postal space to allow the establishment of a new postal unit in another growing area of Atlanta.

Lakewood Station

The Post Office Department has awarded a contract for this station which will provide a new building of 9,446 square feet, more than three times the current space. The construction of a new building will permit the removal of this station from the urban renewal area where it is presently located.

Sandy Springs Branch

A new facility has been approved for this Branch and an advertisement posted for bids to construct a building of approximately 5,000 square feet to replace the present building of 2,000 square feet. The new air-conditioned facility will provide a 500 square foot platform and 20,880 square feet of parking and maneuvering area.

Dunwoody

Plans have been made to move into a new square foot building on September 1, 1964. This structure replaces inadequate quarters of 300 square feet.

Fairburn

The Post Office Department plans to award a contract for a new building for this office sometime this fall. The new building will be approximately 3,250 square feet, replacing the present building of 1,400 square feet.

Union City

On May 24, I participated in the dedication of the new modern leased Union City Post Office. This facility of 2,000 square feet replaces a former inadequate building of 1,200 square feet.

FINALLY . . . .

If you have any specific inquiries about any of the programs outlined in this report, I shall be happy to furnish you with the information.

In addition to this report, I have prepared other special reports entitled "Education Legislation and Programs During the 88th Congress," "Atlanta and World Trade," and "Developments in Medical Sciences and Health Services During the 88th Congress." If you would like to have any or all of these reports, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Charles Longstreet Weltner
Member of Congress

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

December 21, 1964

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Project Director
Voter Education Project
Room 206, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

Thank you for your letter of December 16th. I shall be delighted to retain your name on my subscription list for the Congressional Record during the 89th Congress.

If I may be of service to you in any way, please give me the opportunity.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Charles Longstreet Weltner
Member of Congress

CLW:jdr

WB

THE AMERICAN TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

FOUNDED IN 1904

TO PROMOTE AND TO IMPLEMENT THE FUNCTIONING—ACHIEVEMENT OF AMERICA'S OBJECTIVES:

"Equality of educational opportunity for every child; equality of professional status for every teacher."

April 16,1964

APR 17 1964

Mrs. Barbara Whitaker
Research Assistant
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Whitaker:

Mr. Wiley A. Branton has indicated to us in a letter dated April 15 that you have been kind enough to officially represent the Voter Education Project at the initial meeting of a proposed ATA Citizenship Commission scheduled for Saturday, May 9, 1964 at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Hilton Inn, opposite Moisant International Airport at New Orleans.

This conference is being proposed by our president, Dr. Picott, as an effort to stimulate an awareness on the part of teachers and educators of the opportunities and responsibilities which they have for teaching citizenship both to pupils and to adults. In addition, there is concern also for the role of the teacher as a citizen himself. It is our anticipation that attention shall be given to this matter as a nation-wide ATA project.

In view of your effective service with the Voter Education Project and your general awareness of the whole situation we are extremely proud that your agency can be represented by you and we are indebted to the project for making you available to us.

With every good wish, I am

Very truly yours,

J. T. Brooks
Executive Secretary

B/R
cc: Dr. Picott
Mr. Branton

BW
Prentis
Bryant

May 19, 1964

Miss Bernita Darby
WSOK
P. O. Box 2118
Savannah, Georgia

Dear Bernita:

Since I know I was competing with President Johnson, I am not too disappointed that you didn't call or come by.

I have sent under separate cover, the 200 copies of the leaflet which you requested. I hope you can get this information to more people. It's encouraging to know that Hosea could discuss Titles II and III with you on your Saturday program.

Do let us know when you will be coming back to Atlanta.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Barbara I. Whitaker
Research Assistant

BIW:js

Bill
Personal

WSOK
OF SAVANNAH, GA.

1000 WATTS CLEAR CHANNEL 1230

P.O. BOX 2118 SAVANNAH 2, GA. PHONE ADams 3-1179

May 15, 1964

MAY 18 1964

Mrs. Barbara I. Whitaker
Research Assistant
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, Northwest
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Whitaker:

I thought I would at least have a chance to say, "Hello", to you last week, but my trip was very, very hurried, and I was very, very, tired.

Rev. Bennettee gave me a leaflet on Titles II and III of the civil rights bill. Hosea and I discussed the titles on my Saturday program and urged the listeners to write the senators regarding the bill's passage. We also told them copies of the leaflet could be picked up or mailed to them, and I am now asking you to send me 200 of them. I know it will be good for people to read the leaflet and we want to make it available to them.

I shall look forward to hearing from you soon, and I shall also look forward to seeing you when I return to Atlanta.

Sincerely,

Bernita

W. Bernita Darby

NUMBER OF REGISTERED QUALIFIED VOTERS IN CITY OF ATLANTA AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1961

THOSE QUALIFIED ONLY FOR THE DECEMBER 6, 1961, CITY GENERAL ELECTION

WARD	WHITE	COLORED	TOTAL
1	181	211	392
2	908	690	1598
3	274	1914	2188
4	1635	6	1641
5	645	389	1034
6	332	485	817
7	1469	0	1469
8	864	915	1779
TOTAL	6308	4610	10918
9	36	559	595
10	7	2758	2765
11	2447	624	3071
12	675	3	678
13	44	[illegible]	3472
14	767	133	900
15	401	60	461
16	14	2517	2531
17	632	1	633
18	1153	222	1375
19	4	1459	1463
20	1513	222	1735
21	1073	146	1219
22	3	1118	1121
TOTAL	8769	14343	23112
23	1815	27	1842
24	969	1022	1991
25	3241	324	3565
26	1845	0	1845
27	1720	143	1863
28	741	80	821
29	1727	38	1765
30	1216	307	1523
31	9	2470	2479
32	1082	288	1370
TOTAL	14395	4699	19094
33	1556	6	1562
34	1360	4	1364
35	2328	9	2337
36	3965	9	3974
37	1252	115	1367
38	2585	0	2585
39	1322	7	1329
40	2164	3	2167
41	966	0	966
TOTAL	17498	153	17651

VOTERS QUALIFIED AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1961, FOR THE NOVEMBER 6, 1961, CITY GENERAL ELECTION

WARD	WHITE	COLORED	TOTAL
1	2906	2	2908
2	2159	4	2163
3	834	0	834
4	641	9	650
5	2179	3	2182
6	2643	12	2655
7	31	2258	2289
8	93	2256	2349
TOTAL	11486	4544	16030
9	12	3119	3131
10	1078	1360	2438
11	3628	5	3633
12	5	2666	2671
13	1697	1443	3140
14	2844	0	2844
15	1685	219	1904
16	2871	80	2951
17	1790	93	1883
TOTAL	15630	8785	24415
18	2972	25	2997
19	4061	26	4087
20	3132	113	3245
21	3956	3	3959
TOTAL	14121	167	14288
GRAND TOTAL	81187	37381	125468

August 14, 1962

Fulton County registrar's office states that Negroes registered as of May 5, 1962 numbered 44, 945 in Atlanta's Fulton County.

Minnis

Atlanta Negro Voter Registration

Increased 53% In Two Years

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Fulton County registrar

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JESSE HILL, GENERAL CHAIRMAN

MAY 9 1962

ALL-CITIZENS REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

236 AUBURN AVENUE, NORTHEAST
ROOM 211 ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA JACKSON 2-2516

May 9, 1962

Mr. Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

This letter is in pursuance of my telephone "SOS" for additional funds a few days ago. I was too busy last week to pause long enough to submit properly the information you requested. We operated on the theory that we would have received additional funds over a week ago.

We have a bank balance of a minus $12.00. We are holding two checks totaling $22.00 to avoid overdrawing our account.

We consider our registration period as having run from January 2, 1962 through the May 5 cut-off date. Our unofficial records indicate that we have increased Atlanta registration among Negroes at least 5,000.

Expenditures from $2,000.00

Past Due Bills Before Receipt of $2,000.00	$490.00
Student Movement (Transportation and Field Work)	760.00
Church Work	280.00
Transportation: Gas, Drivers, Sound Trucks, Bus and Car Rentals	302.00
Printing	180.00
	*$2,012.00

*$1,990.00 actually paid, we are holding two checks totaling $22.00.

We think that we have achieved the following during the period:

(1). Trained many people in this area of citizenship work.

(2). Given citizenship education to many.

(3). We feel that 5,000 more Negroes will vote as a result of our efforts.

JESSE HILL, GENERAL CHAIRMAN

1600
2000
$3,600

ALL-CITIZENS REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

236 AUBURN AVENUE, NORTHEAST
ROOM 211 ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA JACKSON 2-2516

Estimate Expenses Incurred And Unpaid

Atlanta Transit Company (Chartered Buses)	ok $378.00	409.73
Hertz Rent-A-Car	190.00	50.00
Olin Rent-A-Car	24.00	87.50
Reimbursement For Postage	100.00	100.00
Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company (Red Books)	192.00	192.00
Printing Supplies	250.00	250.00
Publicity	300.00	? 300.00
Payments Due Drivers of Cars From Civic Leagues for Gas, other Expenses - Estimate only	160.00	160.00
Additional Expenses Incurred by Students	150.00	79.00
	$1,744.00	1628.23

We request an additional appropriation A or B. Proposal A was suggested to us by the organization committee of the Atlanta Voters League. However, we must have B as a minimum in order to preserve our gains.

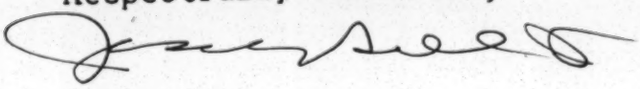
Post Campaign Proposal B

1.	General "Get Out The Vote Campaign" with no special office Educational Materials, Publicity and Transportation	$750.00
2.	Education Work in Fulton County Outside Atlanta. There are only 1,494 Negroes registered among the some 25,000 of voting age in East Point, College Park, Fairburn, Alpharetta, Roswell and Palmetto	750.00
3.	Tape Recorder For Training For Radio Programs	150.00

4. Postage, Office Supplies, Clerical Help for calling necessary periodic community meetings 500.00

$2,150.00

Respectfully submitted,



Jesse Hill, Jr.
Chairman
All-Citizens Registration Committee

JHJr

ATLANTA ALL - CITIZENS REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTINUING PROGRAM - 1962

I Georgia law provides for year-round voter registration.

A. Each General Election year the books are closed for one month while registration lists are being prepared.
B. The Registrar will receive applications only, one day a week that month.

II The committee proposes the following activities:

A. Get out the vote campaign - Block and Precinct Organization.
B. County - Wide Church Contest.
C. Continuous County - Wide Honor Roll.

III Get out the vote campaign - Non-Partisan, Non-Political:

A. Set up three-phase program for precinct block workers.
(See Georgia Citizenship Manual - Pages 29-30)

1. Secure voter list from Registrar.
   a. Divide into blocks or community sections.
   b. Select one worker for each block or community section.
   c. Ask the worker to contact each voter once or twice before the election and once the day before the election - Give him interview outline.

2. Set up a county - wide telephone committee.
   a. Look up telephone numbers from voters list.
   b. Divide list into 25-50 persons to call as many times as possible before election - Write out telephone message.

IV County - Wide Church Contest:

A. Set target dates as agreed by ministerial organizations.
B. Enlist as many churches as possible thru pastors.
C. Arrange a luncheon for all participating pastors.
D. Adjust and follow printed rules.
E. Distribute handbills to all churches.

V Continuous County - Wide Honor Roll:

A. Follow up Honor Roll established in the campaign.
B. Add names as organizations become 100% registered.
C. Include names of churches in the contest.
D. Post copies of Honor Roll in prominent locations throughout the county.

VI Proposed Budget:

A. Permanent Office - Get out the vote program:

1. Rent - 8 Months	$ 800.00	
2. Clerical Work - 8 Months	600.00	
3. Supplies	150.00	
4. Voters List and Preparation	1000.00	
5. Telephone	200.00	
6. Miscellaneous	1000.00	$3,750.00

B. County - Wide Church Contest:

1. Administrative and Clerical Work	$1,000.00	
2. Prizes - 100 Churches	5,000.00	$6,000.00

C. County - Wide Honor Roll

1. Canvassers	$1,000.00	
2. Car Pool, etc.	500.00	
3. Printing and Publicity	500.00	2,000.00
		11,750.00

RETURN THE COPY TO VEP

Receipt acknowledged this 16th day of May, 1962

Jessie Hill Jr.

May 15, 1962

Mr. Jessie Hill, Chairman
All Citizens Registration Committee
Atlanta Life Insurance Company
148 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Re: VEP 2-1

Dear Mr. Hill:

Following receipt of your letter of May 9, 1962, and our subsequent conversation in the VEP office, we have decided to make a supplemental grant to All Citizens Registration Committee in the amount of $1,600. This represents a total grant of $3,600 which we have now made to All Citizens Registration Committee, and this is the largest grant which we have made to any one city.

We assume that the funds from the first grant were deposited in a separate bank account, and we therefore request that you deposit the enclosed check for $1,600 in the same account in which the first grant was deposited so that it will be easier to audit. Even though we understand that this money is going to be used to pay bills which were made during your crash program in the registration efforts which ended on May 5, we must still insist that all of your payments be supported by vouchers of some kind.

In view of the fact that we have put this much into the Atlanta effort toward your crash program, we do not see where we can assist in your post campaign efforts as requested in your letter. In view of the fact that we have relieved All Citizens Registration Committee of this financial burden during the major part of the campaign, it would seem to us that you should be in a position to raise funds locally to carry on your post campaign efforts.

It is very necessary that we have records and statistics regarding the success of your registration campaign which just ended, together with pertinent information regarding any special problems which you encountered and a description of how your campaign was conducted. We need to have this at a very early date, and I would appreciate it if you would get some responsible person who is proficient in writing up reports to get the story written up in the manner I have suggested.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

Enclosure

WAB/mr

REVEREND WOMBOND

VEP 2-1

JUN 1 1962

JESSE HILL, GENERAL CHAIRMAN

ALL-CITIZENS REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

236 AUBURN AVENUE, NORTHEAST
ROOM 211 ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA JACKSON 2-2516

May 31, 1962

Mr. Wiley Branton, Director
Southern Regional Council
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

We have enclosed herewith the report of the All-Citizens Registration Committee's 1962 voter registration campaign. We were able to increase voter registration in Atlanta by approximately 5,000.

It would have been impossible for us to conduct our campaign this year without the $3,600.00 grant we received from the Voter Education Project.

We feel that the future prospects for increasing voter registration in Atlanta exceedingly great. According to the 1960 census, Atlanta leads the nation in percentage of Negro vote age population. Negroes in Atlanta have 34.9% of Atlanta's vote age population.

Very truly yours,

Jesse Hill

Jesse Hill, Jr.

JHJr:b
Enclosure

A VOTELESS PEOPLE IS A HELPLESS PEOPLE

LWD
PAL
JMB
MLV
~~MR~~
VEP

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me,p

August 13, 1962

Mr. Jesse Hill, Chairman
Atlanta All-Citizens Registration Committee
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Hill:

Re our discussion of August 10, 1962, please provide us with the data sought on the appended sheet by August 17, 1962. We would also like a short statement about your efforts in in DeKalb county along with your projected plan for work in rural or suburban Fulton county.

Very truly yours,

John W. Walker,
Assistant to Project Director

August 10, 1962

M E M O R A N D U M Report #2-62

TO: NAACP - Mr. Roy Wilkins, Mr. John Brooks
SCLC - Mr. Wyatt Walker, Mr.J. H. O'Dell
National Urban League - Mr. Whitney Young, Mr. Clarence Coleman
CORE - Mr. James Farmer, Mr. Marvin Rich
SNCC - Mr. James Forman, Mr. Robert Moses

FROM: John Walker, Assistant to the Project Director

By August 17, 1962, please provide us with data about the "crash" program which you conducted between May 1, 1962, and July 31, 1962, including a city-by-city, or county-by-county breakdown of those areas in which you worked.

The reports we seek from you should be comprehensive providing us with certain data covering the 90-day period which we previously sought in our memo, Report #1-62, of May 31, 1962. The appended specimen sheet is suggestive of the form we hope the various reports to take.

If you have any questions in regard to these reports please let us know.

(NOTE: It is necessary that we have the information sought in the appendage by August 17; requests 1,2,3, and 8 of our May 31 memo need not be emphasized or included in that report.)

JW:jl
attach.

Specimen Information Sheet

Date of Report _____

City _____ County _____ State _____

1. List the wards and precincts in which you worked during the ~~90-day~~ period of the grant _____

2. How much VEP money did you spend on the above area? _____

   a. Itemize the expenditures below, if possible.

   _____

3. Statistical Information:

a.	April ~~May~~ 1, 1962	August 1, 1962
Total VAP*	_____	_____
Negro VAP	_____	_____
Total Registration	_____	_____
Negro Registration	_____	_____

   b. 1. Total number of Negroes making application for registration, as a result of your program during period _____

   2. Total number of Negroes denied registration during period _____

   3. Total number of Negroes instructed re registration during period _____

   4. Total number of Negroes receiving instruction who were denied registration during period _____

   5. Total number of Negroes who refused to participate in the project _____

   6. Describe briefly the techniques you used to study and secure voter registration in the area listed above _____

   _____

*Voting Age Population of specific area worked

ALL CITIZENS REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

PROPOSED PLAN OF ORGANIZATION - ATLANTA VOTER REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN

PROPOSED BUDGET - 1962

PURPOSE		AMOUNT	FUNDS PROVIDED BY
Campaign Director - Salary		$6,500.00	Atlanta Urban League
1 Office Secretary - For Director		3,600.00	" " "
4 Office Secretary - Salary 8 weeks @ $60.00		1,900.00	Atl. Brancy, NAACP
Office Assistance - Salary - Extra Help		500.00	All Cit. Reg. Com.
Office Supplies		1,000.00	" " " "
Field Work	Salaries $2,400.00 Gas & Oil 600.00	3,000.00	Atl. Branch NAACP
Transportation - To Registration Office, etc.		1,000.00	Student Movement
Postage		1,000.00	Atl. Urban L. $380 All Cit. Reg. 620
Telephone - 2 Mo. @ 20 per Month	$ 160.00 (4) 820.00 (1)	980.00 400.00	" " " Atlanta Urban League
Publicity - Sound Trucks	$ 280.00 400.00 820.00	1,500.00	All Cit. Reg. $1080 Atl. Urban L. 420
Printing		1,000.00	" " " $500 All Cit. Reg. 500
Church Work - 100 or more Churches		2,500.00	Sou. Chris. L. Conf.
Canvass Materials - Workers Envelopes, Etc.		1,000.00	Atl. Urban L. $500 All Cit. Reg. 500
4 Field Headquarters - Office Rent 0 2 Mos @$50		400.00	" " "
Contingencies		1,000.00	" " "
Total		$27,800.00	

Summary

Atlanta Urban League - Directors Office	$ 11,640.00
Atlanta Branch, NAACP - Field Staff	4,900.00
All Citizens Registration Committee - Supplies, etc	7,760.00
Atlanta [illegible]tee on Appeal for Human Rights (Students) Transportation	1,000.00
[illegible] Conference - Church Work	2,500.00
	$27,800.00

R. Bob Thompson
Urban League

1. Wards and Precincts in city where working;

2. Voting age population; negro VAP; Registration at time of grant; negro registration;

3. Period covered by grant

4. Results of Efforts:

a. Negroes making reg. applications = Same as reg.
b. " " rejected for registration - less than 1%
no figures c. " " instructed by agency personnel — 4 or 5%
d. " " " " who made reg. applications
e. " " " " rejected for registration
f. " " refusing to participate in effort
g. " " approached/contacted who were already registered
h. Total no. Negroes registered during period of grant
i. " " " "

April 27, 1962

Mr. C. Elwood Boulware
Executive Secretary
Durham Committee on Negro Affairs
P. O. Box 321
Durham, North Carolina

Re: VEP 2-2

Dear Mr. Boulware:

As a follow-up to my telephone conversation with Mr. John Wheeler a few days ago, this will confirm the decision of the Voter Education Project to assist the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs in its current registration campaign. This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 20, 1962, together with a copy of your proposed budget in the amount of $2,500.

Considering the fact that it appears that just about all names have been removed from the registration roll in your county and everybody will have to re-register within a three week period, we can readily appreciate the necessity for a crash program in your registration efforts. We regard your budget as reasonable, and we are approving it in the amount of $2,500 as requested by you.

It is my understanding that the Durham Youth Chapter of NAACP is working very actively in your coordinated effort at registration, and we assume that some part of this grant will be spent to support the efforts of the NAACP Youth Chapter in helping with this current registration effort.

We will have to follow some very specific procedures in order to comply with the requirements of Internal Revenue Service, many of which have not yet been fully agreed upon. It will be absolutely necessary that the

funds received by your organization from the Voter Education Project be deposited in a separate bank account and proper vouchers be submitted or kept for each disbursement, together with proper records which may be reviewed by a member of our staff.

This grant is being made to support voter registration activities only, and no part of these funds may be used to support the nomination or election of any political candidate or to support a particular political party or to in any way support or oppose legislation.

We request that you keep detailed progress records so that we can evaluate the success of your registration efforts.

Enclosed herein is a check from the Voter Education Project in the amount of $2,500, representing payment in full of the grant which we have approved for your current efforts.

I hope that I will be able to come to Durham before your drive is completed, and I will be in communication with you at a very early date.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

Copy to Mr. John Wheeler

Enclosure

WAB/mr

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Amount: **$2,500.**

Please pay to: **Durham Committee on Negro Affairs**
(name)

c/o Mr. C. Elwood Boulware, Executive Secretary
(address)
P. O. Box 321
Durham, North Carolina
(city and state)

Please pay the sum of $2,500.

Reason for payment: **All names have been removed from the voter registration rolls in Durham County, and everyone must re-register between April 21 and May 6, 1962. This is a coordinated effort headed up by the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs. Mr. John Wheeler is President of DCNA. This program will be used as ~~a pilot project to assist the VEP staff in~~ developing future policy.**

If departmental or special budget, specify: **VEP**

Durham Committee on Negro Affairs

Payment is general operations, **Voter Registration** project, expense.

Date **April 27** 19**62**

Requested by: **Mr. C. Elwood Boulware, Executive Secretary, DCNA**

Approved Wiley A. Branton

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director, VEP

APR 23 1962

Durham Committee on Negro Affairs

POST OFFICE BOX 321
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

April 20, 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Project Director
Voter Education Project
A Program of the Southern Regional Council
Room 206 - 5 Forsyth Street, Northwest
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

Upon receipt of your letter of April 4, we held a meeting of the Chairmen of our several sub-committees and other interested persons. At this meeting, we adopted a $2,500.00 budget for our local voter registration campaign. A copy of the budget is attached.

Inasmuch as tomorrow is the first day on which the books will be open, we are proceeding with our plans as outlined, with the hope that your office will approve our request.

It is our wish and sincere hope that you will consider spending some time with us during the latter part of our effort. To this end, please let us have a date or dates which will be convenient for you.

Cordially,

C. Elwood Boulware

C. Elwood Boulware
Executive Secretary

CEB/p
enclosure

Durham Committee on Negro Affairs

POST OFFICE BOX 321
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

BUDGET FOR VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

Durham, North Carolina

Sponsored by the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs in Cooperation with the Local Branch of NAACP

Project Director-Salary for one month	200.00
Secretarial Help	200.00
Office rent - one month	50.00
Handbills, stickers, posters, etc.	1,000.00
Gasoline, auto hire and other expenses of approximately 200 workers and house to house canvasers	800.00
Miscellaneous items and contingency	250.00
TOTAL	$ 2,500.00

Approved - J. H. Wheeler, Chairman
April 20, 1962

Durham Committee on Negro Affairs

POST OFFICE BOX 321

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

BUDGET FOR VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

Durham, North Carolina

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Miscellaneous items and contingency	250.00
TOTAL	$ 2,500.00

April 4, 1962

Mr. C. Elwood Boulware
Executive Secretary
Durham Committee on Negro Affairs
Post Office Box 321
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Boulware:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 31st in which you inquire about the possibility of financial help from our project in your registration campaign. No particular application form is required in seeking assistance from VEP and we will consider your letter of March 31st as a formal application.

Mr. Wheeler has talked with Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director of Southern Regional Council, about your Durham situation and the latter has discussed the matter with me. Mr. Dunbar and I share the view that we would like to use some short-term project as a study project for our staff to assist us in obtaining information and answers to questions about which we will be concerned in working with other agencies during the next two years. The experience gained would help us to formulate final plans for participation in larger projects which would run for a much longer period of time. We know of no reason why your Durham situation could not serve the purpose just mentioned and at the same time render the assistance you are seeking.

I would like some statement in writing from you as to how you propose to expend an approximate grant of $ 2,000.00 and would like some indication as to how soon you would need the money. Upon receipt of this information we will be pleased to give your request final consideration. If we approve the grant, I should like to spend some time in Durham myself to get a first-hand observation of your efforts in the field. I think that this would be of value to me in attempting to direct the voter project.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

cc: Mr. John H. Wheeler

Durham Committee on Negro Affairs

POST OFFICE BOX 321
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

APR 3 1962

March 31, 1962

Mr. Wylie Branton, Director
Southern Voter Registration Project
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

On behalf of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs of the City and County of Durham, and Mr. John H. Wheeler, our chairman, I am writing you this letter seeking your advice and assistance.

The Durham Committee on Negro Affairs, copy of the constitution of which is herewith enclosed, is an organization which seeks to promote and encourage the economic, educational and political well-being of all Negroes within the City and County of Durham.

At the present time our organization is undertaking an intensive program of registeration of our people, looking forward to the Spring primary elections. All books in Durham County have been recently cleared, making it necessary for every citizen to register before further exercise of his right to vote.

Durham County is one of the few major population areas of our State wherein a year-round registration program does not exist. Out of a total registration of approximately 40,000 in our County, Negro registration has reached a total of something more than 10,000. Our goal for this registration campaign is 12,000.

In all matters requiring a major community-wide effort, the Durham Committee and the local chapter of the NAACP work hand-in-hand in a most harmoniously cooperative manner.

Our total effort of registration this Spring must be accomplished within a period of three weeks, April 21 - May 6. Our efforts have already begun along the line of organization for this effort. Leaders of two or three predominantly Negro precincts have held organizational meetings to make plans for the registration drive. The political action committee of the Durham Committee has held two meetings to map a county-wide plan.

In addition to all of the above, there is still a great need for persons who could serve by working full-time further organizing various groups and every population area to the end that no eligible person shall be missed. Additional meetings need to be held within the various precincts whereby more effective organization of the total area under a block-by-block campaign can be carried out.

Durham Committee on Negro Affairs

POST OFFICE BOX 321

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

We are writing to seek assistance from you and your organization. We are greatly in the need of persons - two or three- who could serve full-time for a period of three weeks to help us do the job which we have outlined. In order that this may be done, and that our whole program may be effectively promoted, we are requesting a grant from your Organization in the amount of $2,000 to $2,500.

Durham, under the leadership of the 60 to 75 loyal members of our organization, could serve as a showcase for some of the larger cities of the South where the Negro population is much larger. It could demonstrate just what can be done under the leadership of effective organization and planning.

Please give our request your favorable consideration and inform us of the possibilities of receiving such aid, and, if necessary, forward us application forms.

Thanking you for your consideration, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

C. Elwood Boulware

C. Elwood Boulware
Executive Secretary

405 LAWSON St
Durham

Scenes From Annual Meeting of Durham Committee on Negro Affairs

Left panel shows L. E. Austin, publisher of the CAROLINA TIMES, receiving a plaque for outstanding service to the community from L. B. Frasier, co-chairman of CONA's Civic Committee. Second panel shows John H. Wheeler, chairman of CONA, delivering his annual report. Panel to right shows Mrs. Cora Russell, president of the Volkamenia Club, being awarded a plaque by Frasier for the club's community betterment project. Lower center shows platform guests and speakers and the North Carolina College Choir being directed by Samuel Hill. The action took place Sunday at the St. Mark AME Zion Church.

1200 persons present

The Carolina Times

"THE TRUTH UNBRIDLED"

VOLUME 38 — No. 4 | DURHAM, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1962 | PRICE: 15 Cents

RETURN REQUESTED

COPY

A PROPOSED CONSTITUTION FOR THE DURHAM COMMITTEE ON NEGRO AFFAIRS

PREAMBLE

Having faith in the God-given potential for human well-being which lies within the Negro citizenry of Durham and in the unlimited contribution which its members may make toward growth of our community through full development and unrestricted use of their abilities and talents, and recognizing that a fundamental right of American citizenship is to organize for the common good and to share in the government of the land through the exercise of those privileges and responsibilities set forth in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States; and recognizing further the power of unity in seeking to exercise the rights and duties of our citizenship:

We, therefore, bind ourselves together in a body designed to serve as a public forum and a community action group. We pledge allegiance to the cause of progress as follows:

1. We will do everything in our power for the general improvement of the entire community in matters of education, economics, social and civic welfare, and political activity; we will avoid as far as possible all acts which may retard the general progress of our community.

2. We believe firmly in the ideals of democracy and pledge to work diligently at the task of strengthening our society by insuring equal opportunity for advancement to all citizens regardless of race, color or religion. Our belief is equally firm that social or community action inspired by selfish motives is harmful to the welfare of the community and should be avoided.

3. We pledge to exercise our right of franchise by registering and voting in all city, county, state, and national elections, and to urge all members of our families and our friends to do likewise. We will study the merits of the issues which arise and/or the character and platform of each candidate for public office, seeking thereby to give effective support to those public issues and candidates who are found by us to be in the best interests of the entire community.

4. We will acquaint ourselves with current events and specific needs in the various sections of our community and will seek faithfully to advance the program of the Committee on a county-wide basis. Accordingly, we hereby establish the name, purposes, and framework of our organization in A CONSTITUTION, as follows;

COPY

COPY

Article I: Name

The name of this organization shall be The Durham Committee on Negro Affairs.

Article II: Purpose

This organization, established in 1935, is continued in order to serve as a representative of and as a leadership body for the Negro citizenry of the City of Durham and Durham County as follows:

1. In promoting the welfare of that citizenry in political, educational, economic, civic, and cultural affairs. These shall be considered as "Negro Affairs" whenever they affect the Negro population of our community or any of its individuals in any special manner by reason of race. The principal function of this organization shall be to work toward the elimination of racial discrimination or distinction in public and general private affairs.

2. In cooperating with other public and private groups in improving political, educational, economic, civic, cultural, and religious conditions in this community.

This organization shall serve as a public forum for discussion of community affairs, and especially Negro affairs, and after arriving at the consensus of its constituency it shall execute and support programs of action for community betterment in general, and particularly in the area of Negro affairs.

Article III: Membership

Membership in this organization shall be of two types, and shall be open to persons as follows:

1. Personal Memberships: Open to those citizens of the City and County of Durham who affirm their interest in and subscribe to the purposes of this organization.

2. Organizational Representatives: Open to a person from each organization in this City or County which upon application to and approval by the Executive Committee of this organization shall designate such person as its representative. Organizations of the following types are invited to select such representatives annually: churches, Parent-Teacher Associations, civic clubs, fraternal and political organizations, labor unions, faculties of educational institutions, business and professional associations, and all other organizations of like purposes.

COPY

Article IV: Officers

The general officers of this organization and their special powers and duties shall be as follows:

1. The Chairman, who shall be the presiding officer and the executive head of the organization and of its Executive Committee. He shall be an ex-officio member of all committees, of the organization.

2. Two vice-chairmen

3. The Executive Secretary, who shall work as a coordinating agent and as a stimulator of the work of the various committees. He shall serve as an ex-officio member of each committee. He shall work with the Chairman in the interest of promoting the objectives of the Committee. He shall affix his signature, attesting to all official documents of the organization. It shall be his duty to have kept an accurate record of the proceedings of each meeting of the Committee and of its Executive Committee; such proceedings shall contain an accurate record of attendance at all such meetings.

4. The Assistant Secretary, who shall be appointed by the Chairman, with the approval of the Executive Committee, and who shall assist the Executive Secretary in the performance of his duties, and in his absence shall sign those documents ~~required and~~ requiring his signature.

5. The treasurer, who shall receive, safeguard, and account for all funds of the Committee, and who shall disburse them on order of the organization, signed by the Chairman. He shall make an annual report of all receipts and disbursements.

These general officers, except the Assistant Secretary, shall be elected annually by the Executive Committee at its second regular meeting following the Annual Public Meeting of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs.

Article V: Executive Committee

Section 1: Membership

There shall be an Executive Committee of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs, to consist of the following members:

1. The general officers of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs, who shall hold membership on the Executive Committee during their respective terms of office.

2. The chairman of standing committees, who shall hold membership on the Executive Committee during their respective terms of office.

Article V. (continued)

3. The organizational representatives indicated in Article III, who shall serve for annual terms.

4. Twelve members-at-large, to be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs in three classes of four members each. Members of a class shall be elected at each Annual Meeting to serve a three-year term, the terms of classes shall be staggered. In case of vacancy in an at-large membership the Executive Committee is empowered to elect a substitute to hold membership until the next Annual Meeting.

Section 2: Meetings

Regular meetings of the Executive Committee shall be held the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month from September through June at the place and hour designated by the Executive Committee. Special meetings in the Summer months or at other times shall be held on call of the Chairman. These meetings shall continue to be open to all interested members of the Durhgam Committee on Negro Affairs, and notices of such meetings shall be sent to all such members.

Article VI: Standing Committees

The following shall be the Standing Committees of the organization:

1. The Civic Committee
2. The Economic Committee
3. The Educational Committee
4. The Legal Redress Committee
5. The Political Committee

The chairman of each Standing Committee shall be elected for an annual term by the Executive Committee at the meeting in which the general officers are elected. In case of vacancy, a standing committee chairman shall be elected at any meeting of the Executive Committee when notice of such election has been sent at least three days prior to such meeting.

The members of each Standing Committee shall be appointed for annual terms by the Chairman of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs after consultation with the chairman of that committee, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

Article VII: Annual Meeting

The Annual Public Meeting of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs shall be held on the third Sunday in November, or on such other Sunday in that month as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Such meeting shall be held in a public place, and shall be well advertised to the citizens of the City and County. The purposes of this meeting shall be to report the outstanding achievements of the organization, to stimulate interest in and support of the Committee's program, to announce its planned program for the next fiscal year, and to elect members-at-large to the Executive Committee.

COPY

Article VIII: Finances

Financial contributions to the work of the Committee may be made by individuals and organizations who wish to further its activities. Solicitation of such contributions shall be authorized by the Executive Committee as needs arise.

Article IX: Rules of Order

Rules for the conduct of this organization which are not specified in this Constitution or in the adopted parliamentary authority may be adopted by the Executive Committee at any regular or special meeting, provided notice of any proposal to adopt or amend a rule is given in the announcement of the meeting, or has been given at the last meeting.

Article X: Parliamentary Authority

In so far as its provisions do not conflict with this Constitution and the Rules of Order of this organization, Robert's Rules of Order, latest revision, is adopted as the parliamentary authority of this Committee.

Article XI: Amendment

This Constitution may be amended by vote of two-thirds of those present and voting at an Annual Meeting, or at a special meeting of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs when notice of a proposal to amend the Constitution at such special meeting has been given to all members of the organization.

COPY

Important Notice!!!

ARE YOU REGISTERED? NO!

Why? Under the new law nobody is registered.

BUT YOU CAN REGISTER AT YOUR PRECINCT FROM 9:00 A.M. TO 6:00 P.M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1962

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1962

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1962

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1962

★ ALL GOOD CITIZENS VOTE

Sponsors

DURHAM BRANCH NAACP AND
DURHAM COMMITTEE ON NEGRO AFFAIRS

STOP! THINK!

HAVE YOU REGISTERED YET!

You Have Only TWO MORE SATURDAYS

May 5, May 12

MEN HAVE DIED FOR THE RIGHT TO VOTE

ALL FIRST-CLASS CITIZENS

REGISTER AND VOTE

HOW ABOUT YOU?

Attention, Citizen

THIS IS YOUR LAST CALL FOR REGISTRATION

Do You Want A Better Day For Yourself And Your Children?

Do You Want Better Jobs Based On Merit And Not On Race?

Do You Believe Employment In Our City Hall, The County Courthouse And All Other Public Offices Should Be Based On Merit And Not On Race?

Do You Believe We Should Be Represented In Our City And County Governments Where All These Decisions Are Made?

WE CAN HAVE THESE AND MORE IF -

THE BIG IF:

IF YOU AND ALL OTHER CITIZENS WILL REGISTER

REGISTER SATURDAY, MAY 12

IF All of Us Will VOTE Saturday, May 26 -

OUR CHILDREN DON'T WANT PITY

THEY WANT YOU TO REGISTER AND VOTE

ALL GOOD CITIZENS VOTE — HOW ABOUT YOU?

Sponsors

DURHAM BRANCH NAACP AND

DURHAM COMMITTEE ON NEGRO AFFAIRS

5-12-68

YOUR DUTY, MR. CITIZEN:

—to make sure that every adult in your home is REGISTERED and ready to vote Sat., May 12th

—to contact others you know and urge them to Register by Saturday, May 12th

—to EXERCISE your RIGHT and DUTY to Vote in every election

—to join with other citizens in making sure that our government shall truly represent the interests and aspirations of all

urge them to Register by
Saturday, May 12th
—to EXERCISE your RIGHT and DUTY to Vote in every election
—to join with other citizens in making sure that our government shall truly represent the interests and aspirations of all people
—to aid in giving our community a new BIRTH of FREEDOM!

This is your duty, Mr. Citizen!

HAVE YOU REGISTERED?

May 12th is your LAST CHANCE if you want to VOTE on May 26th

You are NOT FREE if you CAN'T or WON'T Vote

The Price of FREEDOM is ETERNAL VIGILANCE

SPONSORED BY

The Durham Committee on Negro Affairs

The Durham Branch NAACP

Carolina Times
5/17/67

Durham Gains Another Precinct Chairman

★ ★ ★

Check

Check your Durham Sun each day. Assure yourself that The Sun affords sound newspaper information service.

THE DURHAM SUN

Easy

Nothing to it! Yes, it's so easy to place a classified want ad that there's nothing to it. Dial 682-8181.

ESTABLISHED 1889 | SECTION B | DURHAM, N. C., MONDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 14, 1962 | WDNC RADIO CBS | PRICE: FIVE CENTS

Well Over 32,000 Voters Registered

And Three Precincts Unreported

Record Number Sign Up In Period Just Concluded

By WYATT T. DIXON

Well over 32,000 names were placed upon the registration books in Durham County during the new registration of voters which came to a close last Saturday.

Thirty-three of the 36 precincts reported a total vote of 31,975, according to unofficial reports received by Sigmund Meyer, chairman of the Durham County Board of Elections.

The reporting precincts registered 12,112 persons last Saturday alone.

The heavy registration was believed in political circles to be a new record high for the county for a new registration period and indicated wide interest in the primary election set for Saturday, May 26.

Meyer said today that the total vote was far beyond his expectation and he voiced the opinion that "we now have registered on the books 60 per cent or better of all the qualified residents of Durham County." Based on the registration, Meyer predicted that he anticipates a vote of some 18,000 persons in the primary election. The elections official previously predicted that around 25,000 names would be placed upon the books during the four Saturdays of registration.

Registrars were hard pressed in some of the precincts Saturday to serve the throng of people presenting themselves to register.

Durham High School, Northern High and Bacon Fellowship Hall

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Registrars were hard pressed in some of the precincts Saturday to serve the throng of people presenting themselves to register.

Durham High School, Northern High and Bacon Fellowship Hall precincts were the missing precincts. A registration of over 1,500 voters is expected there.

On the basis of the unofficial reports, the Hope Valley precinct topped the list of precincts in the total number registered. The figure was 1,775 and the Lakewood School Precinct, with 1,724 persons putting their names on the books, ranked second.

On the basis of the unofficial and incomplete report, Whitted School Precinct, with 1,856 persons, topped the list of precincts. Hope Valley Precinct held second place with 1,775 persons registered, and the Lakewood Precinct was third with 1,724 persons.

The registration report, which Meyer cautioned was unofficial since a number of the registrars haven't sent in their official report, is as follows:

Precinct No. 2, Watts Street School, Saturday, 516; grand total, 1,197. Precinct No. 3, E. K. Powe School, Saturday, 291; grand total, 700. Precinct No. 4, West Durham Community Center, Saturday, 437; grand total, 1,287; Precinct No. 5, West Durham Southside, Saturday, 315; grand total, 770. Precinct No. 6, Lakewood, grand total, 1,724. Precinct No. 7, Carr Junior High School, Saturday, 163; grand total, 405. Precinct No. 8, Morehead School, Saturday, 368; grand total, 1,206. Precinct No. 9, Forest Hills, Saturday, 285; grand total, 832. Precinct No. 10, Whitted School, Saturday, 693; grand total, 1,856. Precinct No. 11, Whitted School, grand total, 1,558. Precinct No. 12, Pearson School, Saturday, 388; grand total, 1,246. Precinct No. 13, Burton School, Saturday, 362; grand total, 1,242. Precinct No. 14, Y. E. Smith School, Saturday, 258; grand total, 671. Precinct No. 15. Holton Junior High School, Saturday, 303; grand total, 725.

Precinct No. 16, Edgemont School, Saturday, 258; grand total, 630. Precinct No. 17, Fuller School, Saturday, 362; grand total, 852. Precinct No. 18, Holloway Street School, Saturday, 516; grand total, 1,419. Precinct No. 19, Tuxedo Junction, Saturday, 195; grand total, 574. Precinct No. 20, North Durham School, Saturday, 460; grand total, 1,070. Precinct No. 21, Club Boulevard, Saturday, 578; grand total, 1,419. Precinct No. 22, Bragtown, Saturday, 294; grand total, 678. Precinct No. 23, Holt School, Saturday, 376; grand total, 843. Precinct No. 24, Hillandale School, Saturday, 605; grand total, 1,363. Precinct No. 26, Rougemont, Saturday, 88; grand total, 221.

Precinct No. 28, Mangum Township School, Saturday, 93; grand total, 296. Precinct No. 29, Glenn School, Saturday, 650; grand total, 1,400. Precinct No. 30, Oak Grove School, Saturday, 503; grand total, 1,030. Precinct No. 31, Bethesda, Saturday, 387; grand total, 833. Precinct No. 32, Coley's Store, Saturday, 132; grand total, 317. Precinct No. 33, Nelson Clubhouse, Saturday, 124; grand total 250. Precinct No. 34, Pearsontown School, Saturday, 332; grand total, 746. Precinct No. 35, South Patterson Community Center, Saturday, 425; grand total, 840. Precinct No. 36, Hope Valley School, Saturday, 688; grand total, 1,775.

THE DURHAM SUN

PUBLISHED IN THE FRIENDLY CITY OF EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY

"EVENING HOURS ARE READING HOURS"

Established 1889

JOHN R. BARRY, Editor

Published every afternoon except Sunday at The Herald-Sun Building, corner Market and Chapel Hill Streets, Durham, N. C.

THE DURHAM HERALD COMPANY, INC.

Second Class Postage Paid at Durham, N. C.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for republication of all the local news printed in this newspaper as well as all AP news dispatches.

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By carrier, 30 cents per week, plus State Sales Tax.

By mail:

1 Year	$15.60	3 Months	$3.90
State Sales Tax	.47	State Sales Tax	.12
Total	$16.07	Total	$4.02
6 Months	$7.80	1 Month	$1.30
State Sales Tax	.24	State Sales Tax	.04
Total	$8.04	Total	$1.34

MONDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 14, 1962

A Thought

And he did what was right in the eyes of the Lord, according to all that his father Uzziah had done.—II Kings 15:34.

True wisdom is to know what is best worth knowing, and to do what is best worth doing. — Laurence Humphery.

Fabian Politics

Clearly, President Kennedy's forces
Are fighting time as well as foes
In the national legislative struggle.
What cannot be checked by direct opposition
May be wrecked by delay, delay, delay.
The congressional workload is heavy at best.
Many a project seems certain
To go down the drain this session
For sheer lack of time—and attention.

Approaching Crisis

The news from Laos is discouraging. That from Vietnam is none too good. Alarm has arisen in Thailand.

The Seventh Fleet, in part at least, is moving into the Gulf of Siam. The United States is approaching another hour of decision.

It may not choose to try to save Laos. Vietnam may lack the will to resist communism; but where shall the United States draw the line? Most important, are we willing to go to war to save Southeast Asia, perhaps India?

Astonishing!

It may be difficult at times to "get out and vote" in Durham, as often is the case elsewhere, but the result of the first phase of the new registration in Durham County indicates no basic lack of interest. The Durham citizen may not care too much, on occasion, about whether or not he casts his ballot but he obviously wants to be in position to do so should he take the notion.

Most Durham folk want their names on the books. They want to place themselves at the water, whether or not they choose to drink. They then can vote if they desire.

There is another factor. Clearly, the Board of Elections did an excellent job.

With some 32,000 to 33,000 listed during the first opportunity to re-register, most of Durham's political observers are amazed! Many expected less than 20,000—thought anything above 15,000 would have been respectable. Few, indeed, expected more than 25,000.

How many there are in Durham County who are eligible for political registration is not an easy matter to determine; but probably the figure is in the neighborhood of 48,000. There were some 59,000 names on the old books, but some were dead, a good many were registered in more than one precinct and many had moved away.

Since the impending May primaries, which present fewer real conflicts than may be believed, probably have generated little political heat, the registration response is good. There will be another opportunity to register before the November election and additional names will go on the books before the fall balloting.

Second Class Postage Paid At Durham, N. C.

Durham Morning Herald

Published Every Morning by
THE DURHAM HERALD CO., Inc.
Durham, N. C.
Member of The Associated Press

The Associated Press and AP Features are exclusively entitled to the use of all news and features published herein.

VOL. LXVIII DURHAM, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1962 NO. 227

All carriers, dealers and distributors are independent contractors keeping their own accounts free from control. Therefore, the Durham Morning Herald is not responsible for advance payments made to them, their agents or representatives.

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By Mail	Daily & Sunday	Sales Tax	Total
1 month	1.95	.06	2.01
3 months	5.85	.18	6.03
6 months	11.70	.36	12.06
1 Year	23.40	.71	24.11

By Mail	Daily Only	Sales Tax	Total
1 month	1.30	.04	1.34
3 months	3.90	.12	4.02
6 months	7.80	.24	8.04
1 Year	15.60	.47	16.07

Sunday only 20c per copy, plus State sales tax .01—Total 21c.

Gratifying Registration Returns

Returns from Durham County's new general registration of voters are gratifying. The number of people who registered has far exceeded the most optimistic of estimates, to reveal a public interest which can be inestimable value to the county. The fairly slow start on the first Saturday of the registration period picked up momentum on the second, and on the third and fourth Saturdays brought out prospective voters in surprising, but gratifying, numbers.

The new voter lists will carry more than 32,000 names when reports from all the registrars are in. At this writing they carry 31,975 registered voters, with three precincts not yet reported. That is an impressive figure. Although it falls several thousand short of the total number of Durham County people eligible to vote, the county may properly take pride in the turnout for registration.

Any fears which may have been entertained that people might not respond to the call for a new registration have been dispelled by the reports from the registrars. If there are any in the county who want to vote and who failed to qualify, they must be comparatively few.

The more than 30,000 Durhamites who registered have only taken the first step along the road of citizenship by enrolling themselves on the voter list. For their registration to be significant, they must vote in the primaries and the elections.

The interest demonstrated by the registration figures is a good augury for Durham. The community needs a demonstration of public interest in public affairs beyond that usually shown in the past. Only rarely has a fair proportion of the electorate taken part in primaries and elections. That proportion needs to be increased in the May 26 primaries and in subsequent opportunities to vote.

In the registration the people of Durham County have given evidence of commendable interest in public affairs. It is highly pleasing that so many have made themselves eligible to vote May 26. We hope that the primary returns will reveal continued indication of public concern for public affairs.

Durham Project
VEP 2-2

Nominations Won By Candidates Backed By Negro Group

A ticket endorsed by the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs was nominated to office without exception here Saturday, even though there is a possibility that a runoff vote will be called to decide one seat on the County Board of Commissioners.

Dr. C. E. Boulware, a Negro professor at North Carolina College, defeated incumbent Dewey Scarboro by 892 votes for the county seat, but it is likely that Scarboro will ask for the second vote.

The committee-backed ticket endorsed Horace Kornegay for Congress; Eugene Brooks and Nick Galifianakis for the State Legislature; Jennis Mangum for sheriff; Boulware, Ed Clements, M. B. Fowler, George Kirkland and LeRoy Proctor for County Commissioners; and L. R. Chambers, Walter Dozier, Mrs. Willard Marley, Kenneth Royall Jr. and Paul Wright for the Board of Education.

Galifianakis, Fowler, Clements, Royall and Wright proved to be the most popular candidates running for office from Durham County.

Galifianakis, an incumbent, collected a total of 13,680 votes of the 19,380 cast. Fowler, retired banker and National Guard General, led the commissioners in his first campaign for office with 12,969 votes. Clements carried 12,581.

Royall and Wright had 12,842 and 12,138 votes, respectively, to lead the vote getting in the race for the County Board of Education.

John Wheeler, chairman of the Negro Affairs group, said after the election that the body endorsed five members to the Board of Commissioners because it felt that the commissioners should be representative of the community as a whole.

It had been rumored before the vote that the group would endorse only Boulware, but Wheeler said the committee never considered such action "for one minute."

The deciding votes between Boulware and Scarboro came in the predominantly Negro precincts of Whitted School, Hillside School, Pearson School, Burton School and Pearsontown School. In addition, Boulware won Fuller School and Holloway Street School precincts by a wide margin.

Whitted, Hillside, Pearson and Burton School precincts cast a total of 3,665 votes for Boulware and only 250 for Scarboro.

The vote for other candidates endorsed by the Negro Affairs group was also heavy in these precincts.

The Central Labor Union, another group whose endorsement is sought by political campaigners, did not prove completely successful in this election.

The group had endorsed Galifianakis and Rev. Ted Stone for the legislature, Clements, Fowler, Kirkland, Thomas Overcash and W. A. McFarland. Overcash and McFarland failed to carry enough votes to offer serious contention.

The body did not endorse a candidate for sheriff, but backed Chambers, Leo Downey, Mrs. Marley, O. C. Mitchell and Royall. Mitchell and Downey were defeated.

Whitted School had the largest number of people voting Saturday with 1,204 ballots, followed by Hillside with 1,069, Lakewood School, 967; South Patterson with 910 and Pearson School with 901.

The fewest votes were cast at Bahama where 90 persons went to the polls.

Of the 33,912 persons who registered during the recent new registration here, 14,532 did not vote.

Here Are The Results Of Yesterday's Primary Election

	Durham High School	Watts Street School	E. K. Powe School	West Durham Com. Center	West Durham S. Side School	Lakewood School	Carr Junior High School	Morehead School	Forest Hills Club House	Whitted School	Hillside School	Pearson School	Burton School	Y. E. Smith School	Holton Jr. High School	Edgemont School	Fuller School	Holloway St. School	Tuxedo Junction	N. Durham School	Club Blvd. School	Braggtown School	Holt School	Hillandale School	Northern High School	Rougemont	Bahama Mt. Tabor Ch.	Mangum School	Glenn School	Oak Grove School	Bethesda School	Coley Bros. Groc. Store	Nelson Club House	Pearsontown School No. 2	S. Patterson Com. Center	Hope Valley School	TOTALS
DEMOCRAT																																					
Congress, 6th District																																					
Kornegay	579	511	271	607	236	738	203	522	441	885	920	790	722	207	273	214	346	576	283	483	622	313	333	517	246	76	72	132	461	364	290	102	79	433	274	673	14,794
Whitener	60	101	58	62	47	107	25	37	34	44	35	18	28	40	61	49	61	69	44	64	84	48	51	101	68	4	11	20	91	66	51	49	18	17	75	103	1,909
State House of Representatives																																					
Brooks	386	375	172	391	175	487	138	360	350	925	870	762	668	67	118	90	264	367	179	330	342	182	221	344	142	46	49	80	320	221	139	62	44	387	148	460	10,660
Galifianakis	579	487	241	600	239	746	186	428	424	918	853	757	677	198	263	162	341	494	236	451	587	299	299	507	219	48	57	120	287	308	238	65	57	377	285	647	13,680
Stone	289	220	195	311	94	401	109	207	121	30	49	17	44	206	256	225	159	361	206	274	457	218	170	335	217	26	49	88	320	290	270	117	74	23	222	367	7,008
Sheriff																																					
Ingold	173	161	192	211	92	290	99	174	98	129	102	75	113	158	216	214	153	254	101	182	298	144	104	293	101	20	17	19	222	194	208	68	32	80	161	309	5,457
Mangum	484	419	180	476	196	562	143	431	382	950	871	754	635	119	154	108	301	441	230	376	440	234	309	351	246	76	70	159	396	298	183	82	76	403	227	488	12,250
County Commissioners																																					
Boulware	115	263	43	101	129	392	88	352	126	1095	991	843	736	28	30	30	221	330	38	86	84	38	117	78	44	13	11	26	184	60	35	19	7	473	97	148	7,472
Clements	434	474	268	530	203	546	164	334	321	697	761	719	612	180	253	178	273	523	245	394	589	311	319	486	268	62	57	126	435	320	239	70	65	356	241	528	12,581
Daniel	124	83	65	131	31	134	58	51	68	75	59	35	58	57	104	66	74	111	71	114	177	99	76	169	87	48	38	34	169	124	114	67	28	23	125	171	3,118
Fowler	564	481	209	598	221	723	187	382	407	638	735	736	625	186	224	188	289	523	269	465	561	284	254	452	186	29	39	106	388	305	266	93	81	356	260	639	12,969
Kirkland	451	409	202	447	206	536	167	331	366	691	750	722	624	161	209	153	296	466	216	371	450	248	253	391	172	29	43	99	321	245	61	55	55	358	231	494	11,379
McFarland	254	183	135	261	93	316	82	120	106	52	61	33	79	128	151	134	115	251	171	245	335	185	180	336	265	75	73	138	317	236	89	97	56	27	188	362	6,029
Moffett	74	56	21	76	24	93	19	41	26	21	34	13	47	42	57	53	51	58	43	73	86	66	38	100	35	5	11	16	99	88	80	42	26	17	68	101	2,071
Overcash	173	129	187	181	69	209	57	103	65	56	32	15	70	186	214	148	88	209	112	153	389	152	117	320	148	16	41	39	269	233	22	93	50	33	151	229	4,958
Proctor	385	368	170	408	170	415	149	290	326	564	689	699	539	114	184	113	250	342	184	325	370	204	225	342	142	31	42	88	239	226	10	56	43	326	173	429	9,730
Scarboro	423	284	246	479	163	453	119	240	316	103	54	38	55	76	156	94	148	178	172	354	393	180	145	301	125	17	23	70	149	179	109	46	37	17	121	517	6,580
Board of Education																																					
Chambers	321	361	184	375	173	445	140	257	245	774	828	714	642	143	185	141	271	455	185	289	428	220	259	387	176	44	58	98	367	260	198	72	47	387	187	389	10,705
Downey	413	298	210	467	136	467	125	230	263	249	82	44	104	201	274	195	198	315	240	391	505	267	227	474	217	40	37	122	365	326	270	78	95	40	292	563	8,784
Dozier	387	364	152	402	172	429	148	255	352	779	786	713	614	96	121	74	220	352	153	302	445	208	195	318	141	22	32	83	264	206	117	53	28	361	162	476	9,982
Marley	445	407	197	470	192	608	150	257	278	659	778	710	611	132	178	141	221	427	199	350	426	212	209	371	166	35	56	95	333	238	172	57	45	338	197	495	10,855
Mitchell	261	206	146	290	98	340	85	135	143	110	100	31	127	164	207	145	127	266	150	235	319	195	146	327	153	10	39	55	246	250	276	89	68	35	188	216	5,978
Royall	548	445	228	585	227	649	176	342	411	819	762	718	637	190	257	168	293	501	251	440	560	288	268	460	202	32	52	97	380	289	222	81	54	354	229	627	12,842
Wright	531	462	203	538	216	604	164	325	399	737	791	735	612	117	209	127	276	441	226	410	526	278	279	408	202	40	61	104	339	271	173	75	51	354	228	626	12,138
Constable, Triangle Township																																					
Crutchfield																																	50	82	225	460	817
McAdams																																	28	40	64	200	332
REPUBLICAN																																					
United States Senate																																					
Babcock	10	11	0	6	7	6	1	4	3	0	6	24	6	3	5	1	1	9	4	9	8	7	10	11	5	1	1	1	12	3	5	0	1	1	6	16	205
Greene	10	12	2	13	3	22	3	6	3	0	3	5	2	2	3	6	0	16	3	18	17	5	5	11	14	1	1	1	13	8	4	2	2	2	7	68	293
Congress, 6th District																																					
Greene	13	16	1	10	5	18	4	5	3	0	4	11	4	3	3	7	9	20	3	10	13	5	5	12	11	3	1	2	14	6	7	2	0	1	6	68	296
Robinson	7	3	1	9	4	9	0	4	1	0	5	16	1	4	0	0	1	4	4	14	11	3	7	10	7	2	1	2	10	1	2	0	3	2	7	18	173
Total Voting	695	663	388	715	336	967	254	735	523	1204	1069	901	827	290	386	341	513	784	353	603	788	396	446	687	380	106	90	184	687	517	418	157	116	527	424	910	19,380
Total Registered	1095	1197	743	1287	770	1729	405	1209	832	1856	1558	1246	1227	671	725	630	858	1419	574	1066	1410	681	843	1355	629	221	152	296	1438	1030	833	307	250	756	839	1775	33,912

Across The City Desk

RECORD — The 19,380 votes cast in Saturday's primaries—according to unofficial tallies—may be a record vote for a primary in the county, according to Sigmund Meyer, chairman of the County Board of Elections.

Meyer, emphasizing that he could not accept the unofficial figure for the total votes cast, said however that if the figure does actually approach 20,000 that it may be an all-time record for a primary vote here.

The official figure will be ascertained when the Board of Elections meets Thursday to canvass the vote.

★ ★ ★

SOLID — Durham's Committee on Negro Affairs may also have set some sort of record in the breadth of its political influence as it dictated the entire ticket nominated in Saturday's primary, including local, state and national offices.

After last May's municipal elections, there were many observers who declared that the committee was losing its influence over the great majority of Negro voters here. That was after the committee had departed from a decade of supporting Mayor E. J. Evans to endorse his opponent, Leslie Atkins. The result was that the Negro bloc vote was severed in apparently its biggest split since the committee had initiated the endorsements. Mayor Evans was accorded a healthy share of the Negro vote despite the advice from the committee that Negro voters should support Atkins.

But this more recent vote indicates that the 1961 split was a one-time accident. The adherence to DCNA endorsement seems as uniform among Negro voters now as could ever be expected.

★ ★ ★

RESULT — The result of the strong turnout of Negro voters at the polls and the strong adherence to a single line of endorsements shows up most vividly in the State House of Representatives Race and the County Board of Education race.

Eugene C. Brooks III won more than enough of a margin over Ted Stone from Negro voters to account for the final margin of his victory in the State House race. And the Negroes' refusal to vote for Leo Downey cost the incumbent his seat on the County School Board.

The committee's over-all strength, of course, is indisputable when the vote tallies are analyzed to show how margins won in predominantly Negro precincts were important to the victories of every candidate who won here on Saturday.

★ ★ ★

IRKED — Durham industrial hunters have become pertrubed over an incident which occurred during the past week in which a new textile industry located in nearby Hillsboro.

According to sources, the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development took credit for the move of a Holyoke, Mass., textile corporation to the city as a subsidiary, Hillsboro Mills Inc.

Actually, the sources contend, a representative of Duke Power Co. and local industrial committee members presented the industry to Hillsboro officials only after suitable arrangements could not be made for the location of the plant in Durham.

J. Lew Schepps, president of the company, personally lauded C&D for influencing the company in making the move, but local industrial personnel say they are being shunned after making the good-will gesture.

They felt that C&D should clear the air so that potential industries contemplating Durham will not assume that the city is not looking for their business.

★ ★ ★

PRANKSTERS — Class Day exercises at Durham High School Friday caused red faces and raised eyebrows.

Seems that several of the students altered the approved program without the knowledge and permission of school authorities Thursday night.

The show was only minutes old before principal Dan Cagle, faculty members and others realized that the theme had forsaken scholastic dignity and decency in favor of "beatnik vulgarity."

Principal Cagle was quick to lower the boom on the seniors guilty of engineering the plot, which bordered on lewdness.

Apologies were later made by the guilty parties.

But latest rumors insist that the distasteful episode still might bring about the elimination of future class day programs at the school.

Durham Herald 5/28/62

D OBSERVER, RALEIGH, N. C.
Morning, June 4, 1962

Negroes Disappointed In State Job Opportunities

By ROY PARKER JR.

Negro leaders have personally informed Gov. Sanford they do not think his administration has moved with enough vigor in helping Negroes find better employment in private business and State government.

J. S. Stewart, a Durham Negro businessman, and a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee, expressed the general view of Negro leadership Friday, saying: "We could not say we are satisfied, we are hoping it will be speeded up."

John H. Wheeler, the Durham Negro banker and Democratic Party leader, expressed the same view, and discussed the situation at length, with the Governor in a personal conference on May 4.

Wheeler, a member of President Kennedy's committee on equal job opportunities, presented Sanford with a detailed written report on the problem of Negro employment, and the suggestions of Negro leaders for State action.

Negro leaders cite the Governor's inaugural address statement that: "No group of our citizens can be denied the right to participate in the opportunities of first-class citizenship."

Sanford, they contend, has not moved to make this promise come true with any organized program, nor has the Sanford administration moved to provide a climate that could lead to more Negro employment in State government itself.

This, they feel, is especially disappointing because of the general optimism that prevailed soon after the 1960 elections, in which Negro precincts throughout North Carolina showed strong support for the Democratic Party ticket.

Thursday, Sanford told his press conference the State could do little to force private business to open up employment opportunities, although conceding that North Carolina's "economy cannot flourish" until all citizens have equal job opportunities.

The only thing the State can do, he said is to continue to suggest ways to lift the economy. It cannot take "leadership . . . in human understanding."

At the same time, the Governor said the State has a longtime policy of hiring State workers without regard to race, and claimed "the State is not without widespread employment" of Negroes.

Training Needed.

Negro leaders generally agree with Sanford and State educational leaders that more training is the first step to wider opportunities in private employment.

However, they are disputing the record in State government employment, and are becoming increasingly "disenchanted," as one leader put it, in their hopes that the situation will improve.

Speaking of private employment, Stewart said: "We realize it is a complex problem. We must excel in training for the skills that are necessary today."

Wheeler and the North Carolina Advisory Committee to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission have been active in urging the State to take a positive approach by encouraging Negroes to use the State's expanding industrial education program.

While industrial education centers are now getting a growing number of Negro students, the administration has not followed suggestions from the committee that the State initiate a program of actively seeking Negro applicants for the schools.

In State government employment, Negroes claim they have been frustrated at every turn in seeking high level appointments and in getting fulltime State jobs on the "bread and butter" level.

Few Applicants.

Part of this problem is the fact that few Negroes apply for such work. In recent lists of applicants for State clerical work, only 1 of 434 applicants were Negroes.

Negro employment in State government is still generally confined to the maintenance and operation level, and in the custodial level in State hospitals.

In the matter of higher level State posts, the hopes of Negro leaders, which burned brightly just after the 1960 elections, have been dashed almost completely.

Gov. Sanford has named several Negroes to State policy boards.

However, no Negroes have been named to fulltime posts, and the Sanford administration has informed Negro leaders it feels the time is not ripe for such a move.

Negro leaders had especially hoped the administration might appoint a Negro as a member of the State Paroles Commission.

William Brame, a former Wendell judge who is one of the three fulltime paroles commissioners, is scheduled to end a four-year term this summer.

A determined effort to have a Negro appointed to the post has not paid off.

Instead, Sanford supposedly has taken the position that Negroes should first be hired on lower level for paroles positions, and positions in the State Probation Department.

This "from the ground up" policy, he has told Negro leaders, will pave the way naturally for Negroes in the top positions.

State Probation Director Charles Cohoon has said he intends to hire more Negroes in his agency, if he gets a large increase in personnel which will be requested of the next General Assembly. He presently has three Negro field men.

On the federal government level, Negro hopes have also been frustrated, although this is not a result of lack of action by the Sanford administration.

Negro appointees to federal assistant district attorney jobs were suggested as early as January, 1961.

None has been appointed, and the posts are mostly filled now. The State's two U.S. Senators have the say-so about who will get such posts.

One that has not changed is in the Eastern District, where Harold Gavin, brother of the Republican candidate for Governor in 1960, is the lone Republican still in an assistant district attorney's post in the State.

R. O. Murphy, a Negro attorney from Wilson, was strongly backed for the job by Negro leadership. However, Murphy has now given up hope and is taking a government job in Pennsylvania.

June 4, 1962

Mr. John Wheeler, President
Mechanics & Farmers Bank
P. O. Box 1932
Durham, North Carolina

Re: VEP 2-2

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

We are returning to you the June 4 bank statement and cancelled checks for May, 1962, relating to your local voter project.

It may be that your committee sent these to us on purpose; however, I am sure that your committee would want to retain these in their files as long as the project is running. It will not be necessary that cancelled checks be mailed to us unless so requested.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

Enclosures

WAB/mr

June 22, 1962

Mr. C. Elwood Boulware
Executive Secretary
Durham Committee on Negro Affairs
P. O. Box 321
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Boulware:

We have learned from Mr. John Wheeler that the DCNA Voter Project was a huge success in several notable ways. First, the desired results were achieved; secondly, a considerable portion of your grant to the DCNA was not expended. Congratulations! We think this is fine.

We further understand that the unexpended amount will be used to finance another similar effort in Durham in the near future and that it will be used in accord with the terms and conditions of the grant for the pilot project. The Project Director has already given his verbal approval of this to Mr. Wheeler and is now anxious to receive a detailed outline of your plans as well as the uses to which you expect to put VEP funds.

We have a present need, however, for detailed information of VEP-2-2 (The Durham Project). Specifically, we need to know (or have):

1. The background of the project;

2. The nature of the project;

3. The design of the project;

4. The kinds and degrees of participation or involvement sought from individuals, religious groups, etc.;

5. The actual results of the project;

6. Your analysis of the actual results;

7. Special problems encountered both within the Negro community and extrinsic to that community and how they were met;

8. An itemized accounting of DCNA's VEP expenditures.

It would also be useful if we could have any newspaper clippings about the Durham re-registration efforts of the total community.

The success of your effort should offer encouragement and knowledge to other organizations presently and/or soon to be involved in Voter Education Projects. Thus, the more particulars we know about it, the more useful we will be able to be.

Congratulations again and best wishes for continued success.

Sincerely,

John Walker
Assistant to the Project Director

JW:gwc

cc: Mr. John Wheeler

July 23, 1962

Mr. C. Elwood Boulware
Executive Secretary
Durham Committee on Negro Affairs
P. O. Box 321
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Boulware:

We wrote you on June 22, 1962, and requested certain information about the DCNA voter project. We have had no word from you in regard to this matter. We would like for you to furnish us immediately with the data which we requested in that letter as we are now in the process of evaluating the results of the various programs underway.

Specifically, again, we need to know:

1. The background of the project;

2. The nature of the project;

3. The design of the project;

4. The kinds and degrees of participation or involvement sought from individuals, religious groups, etc.;

5. The actual results of the project;

6. Your analysis of the actual results;

7. Special problems encountered both within the Negro community and extrinsic to that community and how they were met; and

8. An itemized accounting of DCNA's VEP expenditures.

It would also be useful if we could have any newspaper clippings about the Durham re-registration efforts of the total community.

Prompt response to this letter will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

John Walker
Assistant to the Project Director

JW:gwc

cc: Mr. John Wheeler

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

631P EST JUL 27 62 AA689

RA551 R DUA208 PD DURHAM NCAR 27 555P EST

JOHN WALKER VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT ROOM 206 5 FORSYTHE ST

NORTHWEST ATLA 206-5-Forsyth NW

DURHAM VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT REPORT TO BE MAILED MONDAY

JULY 31 SORRYABOUT DELAY

CE BOULWARE.

7/31/62

Dear Wiley,

Please check the percentage of voting against registration shown on the newspaper clipping which I gave you on my last trip to Atlanta. The results will prove to be very interesting.

Thanks
John

Boulware Vote Drops In Run-Off

Scarboro Picks Up 3,440 More Votes

By PAT CARTER
Herald Staff Writer

Dewey Scarboro's victory over Dr. C. Elwood Boulware Saturday for the fifth seat on the Board of County Commissioners can be explained simply.

Scarboro, a local grocer, somehow rallied 3,440 more voters behind him for the runoff than backed him in the first primary May 26, and the white contingency apparently voted en bloc.

On the other hand, Boulware support—which many predicted would outshine the effort in the first primary was actually 168 less. In the first primary, he received 7,422 votes; in the runoff, only 7,254.

The total vote Saturday of 17,274 according to election board chairman Sigmund Meyer, was a record for a runoff. While records were not immediately available on previous votes, Meyer and J. D. Bobbit, member of the election board, said that in years past, to the best of their memory, no runoff vote had reached even 16,000.

Although the runoff vote fell below the first vote (19,380) by slightly more than 2,000, Scarboro managed to pile up nearly double the deficit in defeating Boulware for the Democratic nomination to the commissioner board.

The predominantly Negro precincts of Whitted, Hillside, Pearson, Burton, and Pearsontown gave Boulware 4,538 votes Saturday while giving Scarboro a scant 158. In the first primary, the same precincts gave Boulware 4,138 while giving Scarboro 267.

The difference came in the other 31 precincts where Scarboro, almost without fail, topped Boulware. Only in the three predominately white precincts of Morehead, Fuller and Holloway Street did Boulware come out on top, and in these only by a narrow margin.

The total precinct vote saw Scarboro capture 28 of the 36 precincts. Scarboro's biggest support came from Club Boulevard precinct where he received 661 votes to Boulware's 26.

Boulware's biggest vote came in Whitted School precinct where he got 1,162 votes, followed closely by Hillside with 1,142. In these two precincts, Scarboro received a total of only 37 votes.

The victory for Scarboro gives him the Democratic nomination for the commissioner seat and the opportunity to add two more years to 12 previous years on the board.

PRECINCTS	SCARBORO	BOULEWARE	TOTAL
Durham High	489	49	5[illegible]
Watts Street	348	242	5[illegible]
E. K. Powe	475	25	501
W. D. Com. Cen.	631	30	663
W. D. S. Side	209	137	346
Lakewood School	439	244	683
Carr Junior	152	56	208
Morehead School	291	403	694
Forest Hills	335	98	443
Whitted School	34	1,162	1,196
Hillside School	3	1,142	1,162
Pearson School	103	872	889
Burton School	13	870	891
Y. E. Smith	282	13	301
Holton Jr. High	295	9	306
Edgemont School	208	12	220
Fuller School	196	217	422
Holloway Street	247	394	657
Tuxedo Junction	289	25	314
North Durham	415	48	466
Club Blvd.	661	26	687
Bragtown High	258	8	271
Holt School	272	130	402
Hillandale	643	46	689
Northern High	232	24	256
Rougemont	80	22	103
Bacon Fellowship	49	24	73
Mangum School	148	17	165
Glenn School	434	173	614
Oak Grove	324	17	341
Bethesda	295	30	325
Coley Bros.	143	21	164
Nelson	83	8	91
Pearsontown	5	492	497
South Patterson	330	123	458
Hope Valley	608	45	657
Total Vote	10,020	7,254	17,274

November 1, 1962

OUTLINE FOR A REPORT ON VEP REGISTRATION PROGRAMS

This report should begin with a brief description of the community in which the registration program was conducted. The description should include proportion of Negro voting age population, number of Negroes registered to vote, and the total number of registered voters. The description should also include such items as the extent to which Negro residential areas are ghettoized, the general conditions of Negro employment (with especial reference to public employment - police officers, firemen, civil service workers, etc.) and whether Negroes occupied any public or party, elective or appointive, positions at the time the registration program was conducted. Since campaign and electoral activity seem to have a beneficial effect on registration efforts, the report should also indicate whether local elections were factors in the drive, and if so, whether Negroes were candidates for any party or public office.

Next should come a description of the activities which preceded the organization of the registration program. We would like to know whether there were difficulties among the leaders arising out of personal or organizational friction and jealousy. Some of the organizations conducting programs will be previously established political and civic action groups and others will be formed specifically for purposes of the program. It would be appropriate to discuss either the long-term goals and purposes of the permanent organizations, or the conditions which made a new organization expedient.

We would like to have the names of any individuals whose influence on activities in the registration program seemed out of proportion to the leadership positions they occupied previous to the program. What we are looking for here is whether an activity such as a registration program provides a context conducive to the rise of new leadership.

Then, we would like a description of the actual organization which conducted the drive. This should be a rather simple description of the structure of the organization identifying the decision-making and executive positions, and the responsibilities incumbent upon such positions.

The following outline suggests the kind of information we want about the actual conduct of the registration program:

I. What steps were taken to inform the Negro community that a registration drive was to be undertaken?

A. Use of organizations - i.e., social, political, professional, business, labor, etc. Did they cooperate? How - mailings to membership, announcements in meetings, etc.?

B. Advertisements in newspapers (find circulation figures and compute column lineage and number of insertions). Get text of insertions. Cost per column inch. Personal image part of message?

C. Advertisements on radio and TV (times and dates, number of ads, text of copy, cost, identification of speakers, was message taped or did staff announcer read copy? Was image of speaker part of the message?

D. Use of churches. How was cooperation of ministers solicited? Was meeting called or were they contacted individually? What degree of cooperation, if any, was received? Announcements, sermons, participation by minister?

II. How were prospective registrants contacted?

A. Door-to-door canvassing.

a. How were areas selected for canvassing?

b. How was canvassing machinery organized?

c. Was canvassing designed to inform, merely, or was it designed actually to enlist prospects, instruct them, and provide service such as baby-sitting, transportation, etc.

d. Were canvassers volunteer or paid? Were they from all walks of life or primarily students? What other types served as canvassers?

e. What provisions were made for follow-ups to initial canvass?

f. How were canvassers motivated and how did they attempt to motivate prospects - ideologically or practically?

B. Mass meetings.

a. Date, time and place held.

b. Number and identity of speakers. Were speakers selected for informative or image purposes, or both; i.e., were they celebrities or were they leaders whose knowledge of political affairs determined their selection?

c. Were those who attended followed up at the meetings or was initiative placed on them to seek participation; i.e., names taken for volunteer work, for registration, for instruction, at meeting. Degree of success of this kind of recruitment - how many participants garnered from meetings as compared to other modes of recruitment.

C. Were the organizations in I.A. above used in actual registration work? If so, how and to what extent?

D. Other? Maintenance of an office with full-time personnel?

III. Describe the process of registration.

A. Arrangements for transportation.

B. Was there a pool of helpers to actually go to the office with prospective registrants?

C. Was there machinery for enumerating successful registrants and for working with failures?

D. What was attitude of registrar's office - official attitude as well as attitude of personnel in the office?

E. If registrar hours were inconvenient was attempt made to secure extra office hours - successful?

F. What kinds of performance were required of registrants? Was attempt made to determine whether discrimination was practiced at office? Affidavits taken of all incidents of discrimination?

G. Explore the possibility of any organized opposition either official or unofficial to the drive and describe it as thoroughly as possible. Look for unorganized individual or group acts tending to harass, intimidate, etc.

H. Was public attention given by white newspapers, radio, TV, public addresses, etc., to the drive?

IV. An attempt should be made to describe the attitudes of public officials toward the drive. What were their perceptions of this activity among the Negroes - how accurately were they informed as to numbers participating - to what extent did they disapprove or approve - did they perceive this as qualitatively different from similar white activity? Interviews with registration officials are particularly valuable here.

V. What were the concrete results of the drive?

A. Number of persons involved in volunteer work?

B. Number of paid personnel?

C. Were incentives offered for increased registration either to prospects or to workers?

D. Number of persons registered according to the records kept by the drive? Your evaluation of the accuracy of these records.

E. Increase on official records during the time of the drive?

405 Lawson Street
Durham, N. Carolina

January 20, 1964

WBT
BWL
RTB
JL

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Project Director
Voter Registration Project
Room 206 / 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

JAN 22 1964

Dear Mr. Branton:

Please let me apoligize again for the lateness in answering your letter of January 4, 1964.

This is a partial reply to your inquiries concerning the disbursements between July 25 and Nov. 20 of the fund granted to the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs for the promotion of Voter Registration in the City and County of Durham.

In reply to your first inquiry relative to the use of vouchers in the disbursements, the answer is that, although we keep an accounting of all monies spent and before any bill is authorized it is reviewed by our Chairman, we have not been using the voucher method. However, we shall proceed to do so in the future and will be able to keep a record of all expenditures in this matter. All expenditures at the present time are made upon the issuance of checks and that valid checks of all expenditures are thereby checked.

Relative to the use of "punch cards", we undertook to do an intensive job in determining the extent to which the people are already registered. In order to do this, we were able to get the books of the registrars, list on "punch cards" the names, addresses of all registered persons within a given precinct. Then we took the city directory and list the names and addresses of all adult persons living on those streets within a given precinct. Then our precinct workers are able to go directly to the homes of persons listed in the City Directory whose names do NOT appear in our list on the listed punch cards. This process has given us invaluable aid in knowing just who it is who is NOT registered; and by this method a minimum amount of energy needs to be spent in running down persons who have up to now been able to escape registration.

At the present time we have persons who are working [redacted] with the list of unregistered persons - making door to door calls upon unregistered persons talking with them showing them the importance of their exercising their rights and duty as citizens and voting in all elections. We call this our project in voter education. When the polls are open later in the Spring, we plan an all out program directed both in the City where we have found some 4,500 unregistered persons and some 2,000 persons in the rural parts of our County. We shall soon hold a meeting at which time details concerning our program for an intensive drive for new voters will be held. When this is done, I shall be glad to forward you copy of our plans for expenditure of the balance of our funds.

VEP 2-2

In the meantime, I shall forward you a copy of the annual report of the political action subcommittee, which will show many of the details of the actions of our committee in the area of voter registration.

In the maantime, I hope the information which I have given here will be of aid to you.

Very sincerely yours,

C. Elwood Boulware

C. Elwood Boulware,
Executive Secretary
Durham Committee on Negro Affairs

P. S. I failed to mention that our books were open three Saturdays at the end of 1963 and one Saturday in 1964, at which time a few hundred persons were registered in order that they may participate in the January 14, 1964 state election on Constitutional amendments.

1-15-64

January 4, 1964

Mr. C. Elwood Boulware
Executive Secretary
Durham Committee on Negro Affairs
P.O. Box 821
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Boulware:

Certain information which we requested in our letter to you of November 26, 1963, has not yetbeen received.

Please advise this office in writing as to whether the disbursements reflected bytween July 25 and November 20, 1963, by your project were supported by vouchers.

Will you please also answer the questions contained in the following two paragraphs as taken from our November 26 letter:

> For our research records we would like to know the exact nature of the expenditures for "punch cards and printing data." Will you please describe what information was punched on the cards and what use is being made of the information gathered. You also have an expenditure in the amount of $77.05 to the Service Printing Co., for handbills and stickers. Would you please furnish us with a copy of each of the materials printed so that we might have them for our files.
>
> We note that you have a balance in your VEP account, as of November 20, 1963, in the amount of $1,233.91. It is important that we know exactly what kind of a

voter education program or registration effort you intend to conduct where any portion of this balance would be used together with the dates of any planned program.

May we please have your reply as quickly as possible.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

~~11-30-63~~
1-3-64

November 26, 1963

Mr. C. Elwood Boulware
Executive Secretary
Durham Committee on Negro Affairs
P.O. Box 321
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Boulware:

Thank you for your letter of November 21, and the information pertaining to the financial transactions of your voter education project in Durham.

Your grant was one of the first grants made after VEP was set up and at that time we had not prescribed voucher forms but we requested each organization to support each expenditure with a voucher. Please advise this office in writing as to whether the disbursements reflected between July 25 and November 20 were supported by vouchers. You need not send those vouchers for that period, however, we will require vouchers in the future in support of each disbursement and we are sending you a supply of vouchers to use. You may reproduce them in the event that you need additional copies.

Done 11/25/63

For our research records we would like to know the exact nature of the expenditures for "punch cards and printing data." Will you please describe what information was punched on the cards and what use is being made of the information gathered. You also have an expenditure in the amount of $77.05 to the Service Printing Co., for handbills and stickers. Would you please furnish us with a copy of each of the materials printed so that we might have them for our files.

We note that you have a balance in your VEP account, as of November 20, 1963, in the amount of $1,233.91. It is important that we know exactly what kind of a voter education program or registration effort you intend to conduct where any portion of this balance would be used together with the dates of any planned program.

We would appreciate receiving the above information on or before November 30, 1963.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

WB

NOV 22 1963

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE AT DURHAM
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

November 21, 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Project Director
Voter Education Project
Room 206-5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Wiley:

Please allow me to apologize for the lateness in my reply to your communications several days ago. For some reason, your letters did not reach me directly, so your first letter and your second letter reached me at the same time.

However, I hope that this report will still be useful to you, which I am herewith enclosing.

Thanking you for your cooperation, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

C. Elwood Boulware

C. Elwood Boulware,
Executive Secretary
Durham Committee on
Negro Affairs

CEB:gp

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

DCNA & NAACP

Record of Expenditures
July 25'62 - Nov. 20, 1963

BALANCE - forward July 25, 1963		1,626.54
DISBURSEMENTS		
Richalean Tucker - punching cards & printing data	33.34	
Theressa Carroll - punching cards & printing data	33.33	
Dorothy Kelly, - punching cards & printing data	33.33	
Lloyd Battle-punching cards & printing data	20.00	
Ellis D. Jones-refund of payment to Miss V. M. McCoy working in Holloway School precinct	5.00	
Carl Cozart - services and auto - Fuller Sch. prec	10.00	
Joycelyn McKissick, services & auto - Fuller Sch prec	10.00	
Claudia Dixon - services Fuller School prec	5.00	
Andree McKissick - services Fuller School prec	5.00	
Drelton Albright - services Fuller School prec	5.00	
Minnie Fuller - services Fuller School prec	5.00	
Rev. Mosley - for secretarial services	10.00	
Richaleen Tucker -punching cards & lists for prec	100.00	
Speight's Auto Service - as per bill	29.58	
C. E. Bouleware-gas for auto during registration	5.00	
N C Mutual Life Ins Co - paper supplies	6.00	
Service Printing Co - printing handbills, stickers, etc and sales tax	77.05	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		392.63
BALANCE AS OF NOVEMBER 20, 1963		1,233.91

11-18-63

November 11, 1963

Mr. C. Elwood Boulware
Executive Secretary
Durham Committee on Negro Affairs
P. O. Box 321
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Boulware:

On October 22, this office wrote you requesting an accounting for the $ 1,626.54 balance which was on deposit at the time we last received financial reporting from you on the VEP 2-2 program. We have received nothing from you on this.

Will you please comply with this request as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WB: lg

cc: Mr. J. H. Wheeler

10-29-63

October 22, 1963

Mr. C. Elwood Boulware
Executive Secretary
Durham Committee on Negro Affairs
P.O. Box 321
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Boulware:

May we please have an accounting of the $1,626.54 which was the balance on deposit at the time of your last financial accounting to us. The initial grant was $2,500.00, the expenditures reported to us on the VEP 2-2 grant were $873.46, and the above balance has never been accounted for.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

cc: Mr. J. H. Wheeler

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

DURHAM COMMITTEE ON NEGRO AFFAIRS - DURHAM CHAPTER, NAACP

Initial Deposit.			$2,500.00
Expenditures through July 26, 1962:			
Mrs. M. L. Newby (Dinner for ministers). .		$ 35.00	
Telephone: (6 girls telephoning two . . . . Saturdays)		48.00	
Postage		60.00	
Carolina Times (Newspaper Advertising). . .		175.00	
Secretarial Services (several persons). . .		71.50	
Stationery and Supplies (Rose Agency) . . .		15.24	
Service Printing Co. (20,000 hand-bills,. . placards, etc.)		159.40	
Hertz Rent-A-Car.		12.51	
Gas and Oil (Used for taking people to polls to register)			
Speights Auto Service	$ 204.21		
Thompson's Esso Center	22.60	226.81	
Personal Service (Driving during registration)		70.00	
Total Expenditures			$ 873.46
Balance on deposit			$ 1,626.54

Signed: J H Wolomey

Amos H. Fuller

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE AT DURHAM
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

WB
RTB
JD
BW

March 5, 1964

MAR 6 1964

Mrs. Barbara L Whitaker,
Research Assistant
Voter Education Project
Room 206 / 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Whitaker:

In answer to your letter of February 20, I am pleased to state that Mr. John Edwards and other young people are working with us in the voter education effort here in that they are taking the registration books of a number of precincts and making a street by street and house by house check with the city directory to determine the number of adult persons whose names appear on the city directory and NOT on the registration books. Other efforts, such the examination of the rolls of churches, teachers at a given school and the like, are being put forth in an all-out effort to determine not only how many people are not registered, but exactly WHO is not registered.

We are now just about ready to send our teams of these same people and other young people and adults to make personal contacts with these people so that when the books in Durham County are opened, we may be able to add some 3000 to 4000 additional persons to our books.

I hope this gives you some idea about the manner in which we are continuing in our program of voter education as well as voter registration.

Very sincerely yours,

C. Elwood Boulware

C. Elwood Boulware,
Executive Secretary
Durham Committee on Negro Affairs

rcp 2-2

February 20, 1964

Mr. C. E. Boulward
405 Lawson Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Boulward:

In a recent telephone conversation with Mr. John Edwards of NAACP, we learned that the NAACP was working with the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs.

According to our records, DCNA still has a part of the grant from VEP. We would appreciate knowing the current activities being carried on in conjunction with NAACP.

May we hear from you soon regarding this?

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Barbara I. Whitaker
Research Assistant

BIW:js

rec'd 3/6/64

March 12, 1964

Mr. C. R. Boulware
Executive Secretary
Durham Committee on Negro Affairs
P. O. Box 321
Durham, North Carolina

RE: VEP 2-2

Dear Mr. Boulware:

Thank you for your letter informing us of your cooperative activity with NAACP in the current voter registration drive. We are sending you under separate cover, the forms necessary for reporting your progress to us. We would suggest that these forms be completed, in duplicate, by each of the workers in your project. We would like to have forwarded to us a weekly compiled report of the activities of these workers beginning March 20 and each Friday thereafter for the duration of the project.

Any questions and comments you would like to make will be welcomed, so please feel free to contact us at any time.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Barbara I. Whitaker
Research Assistant

BIW:jm

April 23, 1964

Mr. C. E. Boulward
405 Lawson Street
Durham, North Carolina

RE: VEP 2-2

Dear Mr. Boulware:

Some time ago, we wrote requesting weekly reporting from the combined activity of DCNA and NAACP. We have not heard from you since that time. Would you oblige by sending a report of your activities in registration and voter education since the beginning of your joint undertaking?

Let us hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Barbara I. Whitaker
Research Assistant

BIW:js

Mean on 6/4/64

Hand delivered
5/11/64

5/11/64
Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Executive Director
V.E. Project
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Wiley

The Durham Committee on Negro Affairs and the Durham Chapter of NAACP are in the final stages of a drive to register new voters in Durham County, NC.

Between now and May 16 we have an urgent need to raise the additional sum of $1.000.00, As per our conversation today, I trust that you will consider this as a formal request for additional funds in the amount of $1000.00

Sincerely
John Wheeler
Chairman, DCNA

JEP

P.S. With funds already granted to us, we have registered slightly more than 10.000 voters since 1961.

May 11, 1964

Mr. John Wheeler, Chairman
Durham Committee on Negro Affairs
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

RE: VEP 2-2

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 11, 1964, in which you request a supplemental grant in the amount of $1,000 in support of the current registration program which is being conducted jointly by the DCNA and the Durham chapter of the NAACP.

Our records reveal that you had a balance on hand from the original grant in the amount of $1,233.91 as of November 20, 1963, and we will need an up-to-date accounting.. Mrs. Whitaker of our staff has been writing to Mr. Boulware in an effort to get some badly needed statistical information which we must have in support of our research program. The Durham project has not been very cooperative in terms of supplying us with the basic data which we expect from all VEP supported programs. Nevertheless, VEP is willing to give tentative approval to a supplemental grant of $1,000, but the actual disbursement must be conditioned upon prior reporting to VEP of the information which we have been requesting, together with full reporting of the activities of your project between now and May 16 when your books close.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js

cc: Mr. C. E. Boulware
P. O. Box 321
Durham, North Carolina

FINANCIAL

WB
BW
RTB
JDC
JS
copy

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE AT DURHAM
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

May 18, 1964

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

MAY 19 1964

Mr. Wiley A. Branton,
Voter Education Project
Room 206 / 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

I am herewith enclosing a report of some of the activities connected with our Voter-Education and Registration Project in Durham and Durham County.

First of all I wish to apologize for the slowness of our reports. As you know, our work is carried on almost 100% by volunteer workers and these being relatively few, we find ourselves engaged at many points at the same time. I assure you that spirit and attitude is not non-cooperative. We are most grateful to you and the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council for the aid you have provided for our program in Durham.

Beginning in 1963 a comparative study was made for certain sections of our City where the registration books were available to compare the names - house by house and street by street - on the registration books with the names and the people in these same houses and on the same streets. This project was accomplished by the use of punch cards and the electronic listing machine and involved many working hours. But as a result of this effort a reasonably accurate list of the names and addresses of all registered and all non-registered persons in several precincts was compiled.

These cards, showing the names and addresses of persons within a given precinct who were not registered were placed in the hands of workers who went from house to house, talking with the people in an effort to convince them of the importance registering and voting in every election. This visit was made prior to the opening of the books for registering for 1964.

A great deal of time and effort has been spent in making personal contacts with the people in the County. Public announcements and letters have been sent out to these persons in an effort to alert them to the need of registering. Speakers have been sent to the various churches and mass meetings have been hald. Mr. John Edwards has taken a great deal of the leadership of a group of young people in making many of these contacts. Work sessions with young people and precinct leaders have been held whereby the two groups have aided each other in getting a more effective organization in the field. One of the classes in political science at North Carolina College took voter education and registration as a project and were of invaluable aid in making many contacts with the people.

VEP 2-2

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE AT DURHAM
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

Whereas we cannot state with a high degree of exactness the total results of all of our special efforts in terms of numbers of additional persons added to registration books because of the aid due to the grant in 1964, we are certain of the following:

(1) At least 2,000 new names have been added to our books

(2) All of our precinct organizations have held from two to four meetings and are now better organized for an effective job in keeping close touch with prospective voters

(3) Better contacts have been established with rural people and some hopeful leadership is beginning to develop whereby a real program in voter education is now possible, and the possibility of forming organizational set-ups in the County is very good and encouraging.

(4) The use of punch cards and the listing maching has given us a new means of finding out exactly who on a given street and in a given house has, and who has not registered. This process must be extended to other areas which we have not yet covered.

Herewith enclosed you will find an itemized account of the expenditures of the fund alotted to the Durham Project. You will note that this report covers all expenditures up to May 16. But there remains still a number of additional items of expense, the total of which would probably not exceed $60.00.

With this amount in consideration, the balance on hand as of May 16, 1964 would be in the neighborhood of $235.73.

Thanking you for your cooperation, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

C. E. Boulware

C. E. Boulware

I HAVE REGISTERED! HAVE YOU?

THIS IS OUR FRIENDLY REMINDER TO

Y O U

that

NOW IS THE TIME

to

REGISTER

IN ORDER TO

VOTE

IN ALL 1964 ELECTIONS

If you have not registered since 1960,
Your name is not on the Registration Books
Please, therefore

Strike a Telling Blow for Freedom

by

Placing your name on the Books of your Precinct
On one of the following Saturdays:

SATURDAY - MAY 2

SATURDAY - MAY 9

SATURDAY - MAY 16

Joint Committee on Voter Registration
CORE – Durham Committee on Negro Affairs – NAACP

WB

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

DCNA & NAACP

Record of Expenditures
July 26, 1962 - May 1, 1964

BALANCE FORWARD July 26, 1962 1,626.54

EXPENDITURES

Richalean Tucker-punching & printing data for precincts	33.34	
Theresa Carroll -punching & printing data for precincts	33.33	
Dorothy Kelly-punching & printing data for precincts	33.33	
Lloyd Battle-punching & printing data for precincts	20.00	
Ellis D. Jones-refund of payment for Holloway Sch Prec	5.00	
Carl Cozart-service and auto - Fuller School	10.00	
Joycelyn McKissick-service and auto - Fuller School	10.00	
Claudia Dixon - service - Fuller School	5.00	
Andree McKissick - service - Fuller School	5.00	
Drelton Albright - service - Fuller School	5.00	
Minnie Fuller - services Fuller School	5.00	
Rev. Mosley - secretarial services	10.00	
Richaleen Tucker-punch cards & list of precincts	100.00	
Speight's Auto Service - as per bill	29.58	
C E Boulware - purchase of gas during Voter Registra.	5.00	
N C Mutual Life Ins Co - paper	6.00	
Service Printing Co - printing handbills & stickers	77.05	
Western Union - 2 cross reference city directories	37.00	
Mrs. Anna S. Meyer-list of Forest Hills; ClubHouse and Watts St School	15.90	
Misses Richaleen Tucker & Theresa Carroll-punching and printing data for precincts	100.00	
Rose Agency, Inc - envelopes and cards	28.83	
Dept of Political Science - N C C - use of students in Voter Registration Campaign	200.00	
John Edwards - bill for refreshments for Student Workshop - registration campaign	9.58	
United States Post Office - postage	120.00	
J W Hill - secretarial service from Durham Business College	20.77	
W M Carver, U S Postmaster, Durham - postage	5.40	
Total Expenditures		930.11
BALANCE AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 1, 1964		696.43

Checks Outstanding:
120.00
20.77
5.40
146.17
Book Bal 696.43
Bank Bal 842.60

VEP 2-2

WD

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

DCNA & NAACP

Record of Expenditures
May 1, 1964 - May 18, 1964

EXPENDITURES

The Rose Agency, Inc - 500 # 10 envelopes	5.25
W P Edwards - auto service-Holloway Precinct - May 9	15.00
Rev. A. D. Mosley - 2 cars & lunch - May 16	33.00
Willie Jones - 2 cars	30.00
N B White - 2 cars & lunch	36.90
E J McCoy - 1 car & lunch	16.40
Wm Jay Walker Jr - 3 cars & lunch	41.32
Lawrence Brame - 2 cars & lunch	32.00
Ellen Warren - 3 cars	45.00
Walter O. Daye - 2 cars full day & 1 car ½ day	37.50
W P Edwards - 2 cars & Lunch	32.00
George A. Johnson - 1 car	15.00
J. B. Moses - 1 car	15.00
Mrs. Hazel Weeks - 2 cars & Lunch	1.33
Clinton A. Shearin - 1 car	15.00
	$ 400.70

Balance forward May 1, 1964	696.43
Total Expenditures May 1 - May 18, 1964	400.70
BALANCE AS OF MAY 18, 1964	295.73

Respectfully submitted,

C. E. Bouldware

VE 1 2-2

June 5, 1964

Mr. Robert Althauser
Department of Sociology
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Althauser:

Mrs. Whitaker has shown me a copy of your report on "The Durham Committee on Negro Affairs" and has asked me to decide the matter of compensation to you.

I have concluded that the best that we can do is to allow you $40 for typing and $100 for your own honorarium. This may be very much lower than what you had expected, but in reaching this decision, I have taken several things into consideration. This "assignment" is something which you and our former Research Director, Jack Minnis, entered into sometime prior to June 1, 1963, and which apparently was expected to be finished last summer according to correspondence in our files. It appears that nothing further was heard from you after July of 1963 until receipt of your letter to Jack Minnis of February 3, 1964, which came long after Mr. Minnis had left VEP. As I am sure you can understand, this "assignment" had to do with something which Mr. Minnis possibly had in mind, and after receipt of your letter stating that you had a rough draft, I suggested to Mrs. Whitaker that she send for the rough draft to see if it was of sufficient value that we could allow some compensation for the time and effort which you put into it.

We definitely would have no interest in publishing your report but will include it in the research materials on our Durham

VEP 2 2

Project for such use ~~and~~ as Mr. Dunbar or I might be able to make of it in the writing of the final VEP report next spring.

I am enclosing our check in the amount of $140 and hope that this is satisfactory to you.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:bs

Encl: $140 check

Rec'd 5/16/64

BW
WB
BW
JS

MAY 18 1964

Department of Sociology
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N.C., 27515

May 15, 1964

Mrs. Barbara I. Whitaker
Voter Education Project
Room 206, 5 Forsyth Place, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Whitaker:

A little pink card arriving this morning informs me you got the package.

About the cost of typing this thing. The 40¢/pg. figure applied to regular sized paper. As you may note, the report is on legal length paper. Assuming that legal length sized paper is 1.25 the length of regular sized paper, the report--had it been typed on regular sized paper, would have come to about 78 pages ($31.20). This does not include the Xeroxing or paper, and actually, my estimate that mimeographing the thing would cost the same as typing it on regular sized paper was off by about $6, which I rather imagine I can absorb.

It's a small relief to be done with the report, and I would like to express my considerate gratitude to you, Jack Minnis and Mr. Branton for the opportunity to write such a report. Such experiences are rather rare, even for a sociologist!

Sincerely yours,

Bob Althauser

Robert Althauser

VEP 2-2

Durham Committee on Negro Affairs

Rec'd 6/15/64 WB

POST OFFICE BOX 321
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

June 11, 1964

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Voter Education Project
% The Southern Regional Council
Room 206 - 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

You will find enclosed a proposal and request for a grant of $1,000.00 from the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs and the Durham Chapter of NAACP.

We cannot emphasize too much the urgency of our request and trust that you will find it in order.

Sincerely,

C. E. Boulware
C. E. Boulware
Executive Secretary,
Durham Committee on Negro Affairs

James A. Brown
Rev. James A. Brown
President
Durham Chapter-NAACP

VEP 2-2

July 13, 1964

Mr. C. E. Boulware
Executive Secretary
Durham Committee on Negro Affairs
P. O. Box 321
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Boulware:

In our letter to Mr. John Wheeler of May 11, we gave tentative approval to a supplemental grant in the amount of $1,000 in support of a voter registration and education program in Durham. We subsequently received your report of May 18 and a follow-up proposal dated June 11.

When we made the original grant to the DCNA in April, 1962, we did not have the financial reporting system which we subsequently adopted and which has since been applied to all grants. In order to assure prompt financial reporting, we will require that you use triplicate voucher checks for your project which must be used in accordance with the enclosed set of instructions. As soon as you have these voucher checks, we will be pleased to pay your grant in the amount of $1,000. You may either have these checks printed locally, or you can send us a blank check showing the name of the bank and account number, together with any electronic code numbers, and we will have them printed here in Atlanta and bill you for the actual cost. The cost for 500 checks should run approximately $25.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js

Encl.

VCP 2-2

Durham Committee on Negro Affairs

POST OFFICE BOX 321
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

JUN 15 1964

May, 1964

DURHAM CITY-COUNTY VOTER - EDUCATION - REGISTRATION PROJECT

PROPOSAL AND REQUEST FOR GRANT OF $1,000.00

The job remaining in the area of voter education and registration in the City and County of Durham becomes more exacting the nearer the number of eligible voters in the area is approached. Yet is fair to say that at least 3,000 to 4,000 persons still remain whose names are not on the registration books. Less than this number very often determines the difference between the passage or failure of some needed measure and the victory or defeat of some valuable office-seeker.

The following is an outline of activities proposed by which the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs and the Durham Chapter of the NAACP propose to use the amount of $1,000.00 in a program for voter education and registration in Durham City and County:

1. FOR CLERICAL SERVICES - $200.00

In order to secure and maintain close contact with all persons - voters and non-registered persons - additional efforts beyond what has been accomplished must be put forth to the end that a complete file, showing names, addresses, telephones and precinct of residence must be built up for all of our citizens in the city and the county. From such a file precinct workers can make direct and immediate contact with individual persons within a given area who have not registered, or who have become of voting age.

2. FOR MAKING PERSONAL VISITATIONS - $300.00

Much success has been reported to us on the part of persons who have been able to pay personal calls on potential voters, when this contact is personal and can be done in the privacy of the home. A great deal of careful education must be promoted in many cases before an interest in the activities of citizenship can be aroused. All types of misinformation relative to eligibility must be overcome before much headway can be made in getting some of our people interested in registering for voting. High school and college students can be trained to do an excellent job in this respect if they are carefully trained.

Durham Committee on Negro Affairs

POST OFFICE BOX 321
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

DURHAM CITY-COUNTY VOTER - EDUCATION-REGISTRATION PROJECT

PROPOSAL AND REQUEST FOR GRANT OF $1,000.00

3. VOTER-EDUCATION CLINICS - $300.00

Writing, mimeographing and distribution of interesting, informative materials which enlist participation in community group activity must be done. Potential and active community leaders and ministers may come together and form study and discussion groups under the leadership of trained leaders. The promotion of organized groups for citizenship requires careful planning on the part of a small group. Training in political leadership in isolated city and rural communities is a great need in Durham County. Special emphasis must be placed in areas where there is presently little or no leadership Leadership in such areas are often very weak and uncertain due, very often, to their insecure economic status. Fear of the use of one's political rights is very real in most rural areas where economic conditions are unfavorable. Ignorance of the law and misinformation concerning what one can do and what one cannot do is very real especially where the people are without education.

4. COMMUNICATION - $200.00

This phase consists of all of those activities which endeavor to give specific information from time to time concerning meetings, issues which may arise, transportation of speakers, mailing information to individual citizens relative to the opening of registration books or concerning meetings to be held or discussion groups in which he might be interested; printing and distribution of handbills, placards, newspaper notices and ads, radio and TV ads and announcements and telephone campaigns.

At the present time the books in the County of Durham have been closed until early Fall when they will be opened leading up to the general election. It is the plan of our group to continue our Voter-Education drive throughout the summer months in whatever ways which lie open to us and launch a special drive for new registrants near the time of the general election in the Fall. Because must of the statistical data on unregistered voters should be completed at the earliest possible date, we urge that, if possible, immediate consideration be given to our request for a grant of $1,000.00.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. Wheeler

Chairman, Durham Committee on Negro Affairs

James A. Brown

Pres., Durham Chapter, NAACP

Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Post Office Box 1932
Durham, North Carolina

Recd 10/6/64 WB' JC

FINANCIAL REPORT TO THE
VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

From The
DURHAM COMMITTEE ON NEGRO AFFAIRS

May 18, 1964 - June 17, 1964

1. May 25, 1964 - to C. E. Boulware, check for - - -$19.00
For refreshments for youth group making house to house canvass for names of unregistered persons on May 11, 18. in the Whitted School Precinct.

2. May 26, 1964 - to Mrs. J.Edwards, check for - - - $23.50
For drinks and sandwiches for youth registration workers under the leadership of Mrs. M. Brooks in the Morehead School Precinct.

3. May 26, 1964 - to Miss Joyce Grainger, check for - 4.96
For drinks and sandwiches for registration workers in the Pearson School Precinct.

4. May 28, 1964 - to Mrs. Bernice Marsh, check for 14.40
For stenographic work in mailing letters out to persons who were found in the various precincts who were unregistered.

5. June 2, 1964 - to Miss Richalean Tucker, check for- 76.00
For punching data processing cards with names and addresses of unregistered potential voters to be put into the hands of precinct workers for making personal contact for registration.

6. June 10, 1964 - to Hertz Inc, check for - - - - 17.56
For use of Auto in connection with the program for registration.

7. June 17, 1964 - to John Edwards, Chairman, NAACP-157.00
Youth Group of 50 young people to make trip to Washington NAACP Convention
By individual personal contributions an amount of $93.00 was added to the above amount making a total amount contributed for the Youth trip to Washington the amount of $250.00. Note: the $93.00 is a non-add.

Total expenditures from the Voter Registration, May 18, 1964 - June 17, 1964 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $312.42

Balance on hand of original grant, May 18, 1964 - - $295.73

The amount overspent (procured locally) - - - $ 17.56
Balance in Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Oct. 4, 1964 $ 00.87

Signed: C. E. Boulware
C. E. Boulware, Executive Secretary
Durham, Committee on Negro Affairs

2-2
VER ~~1-2~~

WB/
JMV

August 14, 1964

MEMORANDUM

To: Wiley A. Branton

From: Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.

Re: VEP 2-2 - Durham Committee on Negro Affairs

Though in Durham to talk with John Wheeler about SRC business, we spent some time discussing the VEP sponsored program through the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs, which is chaired by Mr. Wheeler.

I could not help but be amazed that Mr. Wheeler was so conversant with the intimate workings of voter registration in the Durham community in view of his numerous commitments, interests, and heavy travel schedule.

He had in his possession, several lists of registered and unregistered Negroes by precinct, that were compiled by John Edwards and the NAACP Youth Council. This compilation was a part of a study as to who did not vote and why, as well as determining who was registered and who was not.

The youth group under the direction of John Edwards, worked with the registration records and canvassed door-to-door to ascertain the registered and non-registered voter. The group was not paid for their labors, but as a reward for same, received their fare and expenses to the NAACP convention in Washington.

A circular letter was mailed to all unregistered voters informing them that they were not registered, and therefore ineligible to vote. The letter was followed up by canvassing by the youth group who told the people when and where to register, and where to call to get transportation to the registration places.

Attached is a list of both registered and unregistered voters in a particular precinct in Durham. These lists were compiled by the Youth and will aid in future programs for getting the unregistered registered.

I saw C. E. Boulware for a brief moment. We didn't have time for disdussion because I had to catch a plane.

js
attchmts.

File - Trip Reports, VEJ, Jr.
Cross reference - see Research file VEP 2-2

FOR BRING-UP

Oh

FILE VEP 2-2 (First grant)

October 6, 1964

Mr. C. E. Boulware
Durham Committee on Negro Affairs
P. O. Box 321
Durham, North Carolina

RE: VEP 4-52

Dear Mr. Boulware:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 5 in which you enclosed financial reporting on your first VEP grant. I note that you spent $157 in paying for transportation of 50 young people from your community to the Washington NAACP convention. Please explain the relationship of this expenditure to the VEP program.

I also acknowledge receipt of your budget proposal of October 3, 1964, in the amount of $1,000, for a crash registration program prior to the October 24 registration deadline. This budget has been approved in full, and we have this date transferred the sum of $1,000 to a special bank account for this use. I note that you have $100 in his budget for miscellaneous expenses, and I am therefore sending you a check for $100 which you may use as a petty cash fund, but which you will have to account for in accordance with the instructions sent to you on September 29.

This leaves you with a credit of $900, and we will issue checks to payees designated on a Request-for-Payment form from your project signed by Mr. J. M. Wheeler, since he is the only person who signed the authorized signature card. I am enclosing a copy of a Request-for-Payment form which I prepared in sending you the petty cash fund, and your next Request-for-Payment should be designated No. 2, and the following ones in numerical order. Please note thatyour

September 29, 1964

Mr. C. E. Boulward, Executive Sec.
Durham Committee on Negro Affairs
North Carolina College at Durham
Durham, North Carolina RE: VEP 2-2

Dear Mr. Boulware:

For people who ". . . . cannot emphasize too much the urgency. . . ." of your request (your letter of June 11, 1964), it certainly appears that you have had no need for financial assistance from VEP. The budget proposal of $1,000 which you submitted at that time contemplated expenditures during the summer months and early fall, and it is quite obvious that such a proposal has no relationship to any crash registration program which you might now conduct.

Our records reveal that you had a balance on hand from your original grant of $295.73 as of May 18, 1964. Will you please furnish us with an up-to-date financial accounting immediately?

Because of our interest in the Durham area, we would still be willing to make a grant not to exceed $1,000 in support of a crash registration program, but you must first furnish us with a realistic budget showing how the funds would be spent. It is true that we did not include the financial instructions in our letter of July 13, but they were sent under separate cover the following day. We would not want to make a direct grant at this late date, as we must be assured of prompt financial reporting. We now have a system which we use for persons who are not already under the voucher check system, where we pay the actual bills from the project through the use of a voucher check system which we maintain here in Atlanta. I am enclosing the instructions

which we use for this special project, and also a signature card so that those persons who will be authorized to request payment of bills for your project should sign. Only one of the authorized signatures will be required so far as this office is concerned.

sent 9/29/64 by BS

A supply of Request for Payment forms and vouchers will be sent to you under separate cover. No action can be taken until we have:

1) Your financial accounting to date -

2) A new budget proposal -

3) The signature card.

The film, "Right Now!" is also being sent under separate cover.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encls: Instructions for Special Project
Signature Card
cc: Mr. John Wheeler

WB

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE AT DURHAM
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

SEP 29 1964

Mr. Wiley A Branton, Project Director
Voter Education Project
Room 206 / 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

I apologize for my long silence in connection with our voter education drive and the $1,000 grant which you informed me had been approved for the Durham project. I was away from Durham during a large part of July and August and did not know that this matter had not been taken care of.

In your communication of July 13, you stated that we must use triplicate voucher checks for our project which must be used in accordance with the enclosed set of instructions. However, through mistake I suppose, these instructions were not enclosed.

Therefore, I am writing to ask if you would be so kind as to forward me these instructions at the above address at once and we shall comply immediately with the requirements as our intensive drive for new voters for the fall election is now getting under way.

Thanking you for your cooperation, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

C. E. Boulware

C. E. Boulware

P. S. Yes, we would like to use the film, RIGHT NOW".
We would appreciate it if we could get this aid.

note: These instructions weren't enclosed because a set was not made up, but were mailed under separate cover the next day.

UEP 2-2

Durham Committee on Negro Affairs
POST OFFICE BOX 321
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

Research files 2-2

THE DURHAM VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT
(A Progress Report)

The DURHAM VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT is a program which is designed and sponsored under the leadership of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs and the Durham Branch of the NAACP. The objective of this program is the education of all Negro citizens of Durham County to a full awareness of their rights and responsibilities of full participation in the affairs of local, state, and national government. To carry out this objective, a task force, composed of persons, of both sexes, youth and adults, of all walks of life, has been formed for the purpose of urging the people to make certain that their names are placed upon the registration books, and to vote in every election.

1. BACKGROUND:

The decision to undertake a special voter registration project whereby every eligible Negro citizen would be encouraged to register came as an endorsement of a recommendation made in an address by John H. Wheeler, speaking before the annual public meeting of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs held at the St. Mark AME Zion Church, Sunday, January 23, 1962. This recommendation, among others, was taken up, seriously discussed, and adopted two weeks later at a regular meeting of the Committee. At this time, the Executive Committee of the NAACP concurring, a committee was formed consisting of the Reverend William H. Fuller, William A. Marsh,

and Ellis D. Jones with John H. Wheeler, General Chairman, and C. E. Boulware, Executive Secretary, serving ex-officio.

The fact that all registration books in the County of Durham were cleared this Spring, leaving the peculiar situation in which only three weeks were allowed for new registration, and except for a three-week period in October, 1962, the books will not be open at any time for registration of new voters, made the work of the committee and the need of a project such as this all the more urgent. When this special committee made its report, it was decided that a joint, non-partisan effort should be undertaken to promote a major operation in the area of registration, and nothing less than this would be sufficient to get our people's names back on the registration books of Durham County.

In order to carry out the program set forth by the special committee, it was agreed that a request for a grant of $2,500 would be made of the Voter Education Project of Atlanta, Georgia. This recommendation was unanimously adopted, and it was further stipulated that the project would proceed under the co-sponsorship of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs and the Durham Chapter of the NAACP, with the Reverend William H. Fuller and John H. Wheeler as co-directors of the project.

2. NATURE AND DESIGN OF PROJECT:

The nature of the project was to put into the community of the City and County of Durham an organized group of experienced workers who possess the maximum skills in making personal, house-to-house contacts with the people of all walks of life, (1) informing them

of the fact that all registration books in Durham County had been cleared and that no citizen could ever vote again until he had registered again, and (2) to counsel and educate the people to the great importance of voting in every election.

In order to do this, a group, which consisted of more than 100 workers, was put into the field. This required some diplomatic screening and rearrangement of personnel. Precinct organizations had to be strengthened--and some are still in the need of better and more efficient organization. Precinct chairmen and leaders need aid in forming successful team-work organizations. This phase of the project proceeded under the joint leadership of the special committee.

3. MINISTERS AND CHURCHES COOPERATING:

Realizing that the main avenue through which contact could be made with the people is through the churches, it was deemed wise to make contacts with the ministers of our community. A representative met with the ministers of Durham to inform them of the plans which were going forth to encourage registration, whereupon the ministers reacted in unanimous approval. Following this contact, a luncheon was given to which all of the ministers (Negro) of Durham were invited in order that they could be further briefed on the time-table, dates of opening and closing of registration books. They were requested to take personal charge of the individual churches, urging all members to see to it that their names were placed upon the registration books. The reaction on the part of most of the ministers attending was enthusiastic. Some 20 ministers attended.

(but how many?)

Concurrent with the formation of the task-force for personal contacts, a speakers bureau was formed, from which a speaker was sent to each church in Durham County twice to speak in these churches and to urge the people to register. Letters to each minister, each school principal, and school teacher, to heads of all business firms, were sent out, urging them to use their influence to see to it that people be made aware of their duty to register. Speakers attended every PTA meeting, every labor union meeting, every social club, and every fraternal organization to urge men and women to register. Adult sororities and other civic groups sent out more than 1,000 personal letters in the interest of the campaign.

College and high school students were extremely useful in passing out some 20,000 hand-bills in a house-to-house campaign. This took place on three successive Fridays and Saturdays prior to the end of the registration period.

4. THE WOMEN'S MARCH FOR REGISTRATION

More than 150 women of the city of all walks of life were invited to a meeting held in the basement of the Stanford L. Warren Library for the purpose of organizing a MARCH on the Community of Durham in the interest of registration. During this meeting, they organized themselves into sectional and precinct groupings. They had prepared for the occasion 15,000 hand-bills. On Friday evening prior to the closing of the registration books, these women went into many of the sections of the city and surrounding areas. At the same time they had asked the citizens to turn on their porch lights if all in their homes had registered.

Lights were to be turned on between 7:30 and 9:00 p.m. that Friday night. Three teams of two women each conducted all-day telephone calling campaigns on the two Saturdays prior to the close of the registration period.

5. ACTUAL RESULTS OF PROJECT:

Some of the results of this intensive effort are as follows:

(a) It is estimated that more than 10,000 persons registered during the short period of three weeks

(b) More than 7,000 of this number came back to cast votes in the primary of May 26, and again in the run-off primary on Saturday, June 23

(c) A highly unified spirit toward organization and cooperation exists in Durham far beyond that of any other period in our history

(d) The power in the use of the ballot in securing human rights is far more obvious to the rank and file of our people than ever before

(e) The whole of the community of Durham is far more respectful of Negro political power than at any previous time in history

(f) We, ourselves, have learned more from this effort relative to the art of political action than ever before.

6. PROBLEMS:

Whereas we have an unprecedented number of people from all walks of life who are working or have indicated their willingness to work with our organizations for the general welfare of all of the people, our greatest continuing problem is how to get men and women in large enough numbers to take initiative and fall into the ranks of the various sub-committees. These sub-committees are concerned with the knotty problems of opening up new doors of opportunity for our people and finding people among us who are trained for these new jobs. Our Sub-Committee on Education is

making constant contact with the Board of Education in our effort to get the Board to initiate a program for the desegregation of the public schools in Durham. Getting parents to feel secure in making application for the reassignment of their children from the old pattern of segregated schools and encouraging them to make appeals from decisions on the part of the Board of Education takes a task-force of counselors who can make personal contacts with these people to give them advice and understanding. We have mentioned the magnitude of the job of keeping constant contacts with these people in the interest of voting in every election. This requires a large number of able workers who are willing to give a great deal of personal time. These, we do not regard as problems in the usual sense of problem. These are jobs to be done. Under the force of an increasing number of courageous leaders, we believe that most of these can be solved within the near future.

7. THE PROJECT CONTINUING:

The below accounting will show that a considerable portion of our grant is still unspent. Our future plans call for a continuation of the efforts begun in the 1962 Spring campaign.

(1) It is estimated that there are more than 8,000 more Negroes in Durham County who were not registered in our first effort. A majority of these citizens have never voted before and hence will be much more reluctant to join the ranks of the voting population. It will require special efforts to bring them into the fold of voting citizens.

(2) It is proposed that during the early fall a one-day institute or workshop will be organized for the purpose of giving workers more training in the techniques of leadership in the various areas covered by our organization.

(3) Full and complete records must be compiled which show names, addresses and telephone numbers of all persons (Negroes) who are properly registered.

(4) We also plan to prepare an accurate and permanent list of all Negro citizens who are not registered. These persons will be the focal point of our next campaign which will cover the three-week period just prior to the November elections. (Items 3 and 4 will probably exhaust the funds remaining from your grant to us.

Respectfully submitted:

Signed: John H Wheeler
John H. Wheeler, Chairman
Durham Committee on Negro Affairs

Signed: Rev. William H. Fuller
Rev. William H. Fuller, President
Durham Chapter, NAACP

Signed: C. Elwood Boulware
C. Elwood Boulware
Executive Secretary

175 To Represent County At State Meet—

Delegates To Convention Announced By Democrats

By WYATT T. DIXON

Durham County will be represented by some 175 delegates and alternates at the State Democratic Convention which will be held Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock in Memorial Auditorium in Raleigh.

The group was approved by the Durham County Democratic Convention last Saturday.

S. C. Brawley Jr., chairman of the Durham County Democratic Executive Committee, announced today that the local delegation will hold a caucus tomorrow night at 7 o'clock, in the civil courtroom on the third floor of the Wake County Courthouse.

The local group will join with similar groups for the sixth Congressional District caucus Thursday morning at 10 o'clock in the Ambassador Theater. The district is composed of Durham, Alamance, Guilford and Orange counties.

The delegates are: The Rev. A. D. Mosley, Rudolph Hobby, William J. Walker, Mrs. Bernice Ingram, Miss Ellen S. Warren, the Rev. R. L. Speaks, J. H. Wheeler, J. S. Stewart, G. A. Johnson, A. E. Spears, N. B. White, W. A. Marsh, Milton Barefoot, John R. Newsome, Victor S. Bryant, Nelson McGary, Mrs. M. J. Carver, George Watts Hill, J. C. Gray Jr., T. R. Bane, R. E. Broughton, T. L. Copley, J. L. Crutchfield, C. J. Muller, Mrs. Phyllis Copley, James A. Gregory, R. D. Holleman, M. B. Fowler, Harold Elliott, James R. Hedrick, V. B. Lougee III, Mrs. Ruth Dailey, Bruce Lawson, Clem Norwood, Leo Paschall, R. L. Pitts, Mrs. Flora King, Willie Fletcher, John Ferrell, J. Ben Rose, Mrs. J. A. Pilley, Mrs. J. W. Mann, Bill Gunter, Jim Dixon, Kenneth Royall, Watts Carr Jr., J. H. Coicliough, Herman Belvin, Mrs. Frances Lockamy, Mrs. Peggy Bright, Charles S. McBroom, Jesse Cole, Jack Preiss, Ruth Shaw, Charles J. Weisner, W. W. Green, Jack West.

Charles Hobby, J. D. Farthing, Sherrill High, W. T. Wiley, Mrs. R. B. Cooke, Lewis Bennett, Druery Chandler, Claude Currie, Daniel K. Edwards, I. H. Terry, Roy Trice Jr., Mrs. Hazeline Wilson, James W. Husband, Ellis D. Jones, F. B. McKissick, Mrs. Bertha Dixon, H. R. McDaniel, Frank Walke[illegible]ilton Roberson, Mrs. Lina Lee Stout, Art Vann, Dorothy Waller, E. W. Dunham, Leroy McLeod, D. G. Fowler, Mrs. Victor Bryant Jr., Robert Nichols, Robert Nichols, Mrs. Herrill High, John Pickett, Mrs. Cluadia Watkins, Tommy Upchurch, J. T. Freeman, C. C. Edwards, Roger Winkler, I. L. Dean, Mrs. A. L. Tucker, B. M. Brogden, Judge C. W. Hall, Bruce White, Rufus Ray, John Cowan, R. T. Strange, Allen Kennison, Mrs. Roy E. Fullen, Lou Constantino, Mrs. Carrol Duffye, Mrs. Leonard Jackson, Ben Roberts, Marshall T. Spears, Jimmy O'Neill, Joe Weatherspoon, Nick Galifianakis, Eugene Brooks III, E. J. Evans, M. Hugh Thompson, Dr. Robert S. Rankin and S. C. Brawley Jr.

The alternate delegates are: J. I. Bolden, Nathaniel Daniels, Mrs. Ophelia Chadwick, Mrs. Lizzie Crews, Mrs. Japhene Reed, E. R. Avant, Jule Copley, Mary Newton, W. E. Hawley, Emma Stephenson, Lewis Gill, W. H. Murdock, Bruce Little, W. L. Farthing Jr., Sidney Booth, Zeb Stone, Charlie Brewer, Hubert Green Claude Stone, Ed Lowe, Anderson High, L. A. Downey, Margaret Carrington, Mrs. Mary T. Semans, W. J. Bowling, Cecil Pickett, H. T. Eddins, Floyd Rhodes, M. G. Kelly.

Bobby Eudy, John Franklin, Eugene C. Brooks Jr., Edith Skinner, W. W. Edwards, Albert Kennon, George Ryals, Basil M. Watkins, Wade Penny Jr., Claude Hicks, R. B. Robertson, Zeb Stone, Lewis Rigsbee, Jean Cohen, Lester Curtis, W. O. Jones, Francis Ferrell, Mrs. Harold Coicliough, Betty Hancock, C. J. Crutchfield, J. L. Carter, Miss Virginia Strickland, Harvey Mallard, J. W. McClinton, Elmo Mangum, N. H. Bennett, Roy Trice, Stephen E. Stout and Ray Smith.

Women to March For Registration Friday Night

A "Women's March for Registration" will be conducted in Durham on Friday night, it was revealed early this week.

Teams of women wil scour the southside neighborhood between 7:30 and nine p. m. urging residents to register for the upcoming primary and general elections.

The "march" is being sponsored by the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs and the Durham NAACP branch.

A spokesman for CONA (Committee on Negro Affairs) urged residents of the area to cooperate with the "march".

He said that all persons who are already registered are being asked to turn on their porch lights Friday night between 7:30 and nine p. m. so that the canvassing teams will not have to stop at homes where residents are already registered.

They will stop only at homes where there are no lights.

Saturday is the final day for registration in Durham county. A new registration was called for this spring, and all residents of the county were required to re-register.

See MARCH, 2-A

Porchlight Campaign

August 17, 1961

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

Schedule of Estimated Annual Expenses, CORE Voters Registration Program

	South Carolina	Florida	Louisiana	Total
Rent	600	600	600	1800
Salaries				
Professional	5,000	5,000	5,000	
Clerical	3,000	3,000	3,000	24,000
Expenses - travel within state, etc.	2,500	2,500	2,500	7,500
Mimeo, printing, supplies	2,500	2,500	2,500	7,500
Phone	300	300	300	900
Legal*				1,500
Publication				2,500
Administrator Salary & Expense				10,500
General Overhead (15%) bookkeeping, auditing, public information, etc.				8,430
			TOTAL	$64,630

*Defense against minor harassment such as arrests for speeding, etc. It is assumed that the Justice Department will bear expense of suits against registration boards if they are needed.

CORE

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

To: Stephen Carrier, Taconic Foundation
Memo on: CORE Voter Registration Program
From: James Farmer, CORE National Director

Assuming the availability of sufficient funds, CORE is able to carry on dynamic voter registration programs during the coming year (beginning October 1st) in three states. These programs will emphasize Negro voter registration in Urban communities and also in rural areas. Professional staff under supervision experienced in Southern voter registration campaigns would work with existing action organizations, civic groups and churches. CORE proposes to undertake voter registration campaigns in South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana. These Southern states represent a good portion of the hard core of the South. Registration campaigns in South Carolina, and northern Florida and Louisiana would require painstaking meticulous and perhaps dangerous work. Yet, our experiences in South Carolina indicate that significant progress can be made.

These proposals are also made under the assumption of a continuing interest and program in the field of voter registration. Our experience in South Carolina has indicated that modest starts can be used to expand programs. However, it wouldn't be wise to be satisfied with gains made in the short space of one year.

Staff: Staff of this program would work under my general supervision and that of field director Gordon R. Carey. To administer the day-to-day operation, we have available James T. McCain who has extensive experience in voter registration campaigns throughout the South. He has been in charge of our registration efforts in South Carolina since 1956. Field Secretary, Tom Gaither is also available for this assignment. Gaither spent the summer of 1960 in voter registration work. One of our volunteer leaders will, we think, be readily available. We would have to secure the services of a fourth competent person to handle the program outlined.

In South Carolina, CORE has seven active committees on registration education (CORE) as well as two college chapters. In the last three years these groups have been responsible for registrating approximately 17,000 of the 62,000 Negroes registered in that state. This has been made possible through the activities of CORE Field Secretary James McCain and of Tom Gaither. In the past, CORE has not been able to keep these men at work consistently on voter registration. In addition, we have developed a core of trained volunteer leaders in South Carolina in the field of voter registration. One or two of them might be available to staff the other voter registration offices which we propose.

In Florida, CORE has groups in Miami, St. Petersburg and Tallahassee. These represent the geographic range of the state. Its seems feasible to us to set up an office in St. Petersburg to service the entire state. St. Petersburg is relatively close to the unregistered Negro population in the agricultural northern counties of Florida. Our Miami group has done sporadic but effective work on voter registration. With sufficient encouragement and resources, we feel that significant number of Negroes could be registered in this important metropolitan area.

Louisiana is, of course, bifurcated. The existing CORE group in New Orleans could carry on one type of dramatic and effective voter registration campaign. Other

groups in Baton Rouge and Shreveport face a more difficult problem because of the opposition of local registration boards. Yet the possibilities for action are very good.

In each state we contemplate setting up a small office staffed by one professional and one clerical person. The professional would spend a good deal of his time traveling throughout the state holding seminars and workshops with local registration groups on details of the registration procedure in that community. There would be a minimum allocation for expenses, office supplies and phones.

The National Office of CORE would undertake to provide legal assistance (for minor harassment such as arrests on traffic charges, etc.), a major publication on the voter registration campaign, one full-time adminstrator, James T. McCain. In addition, of course, the National Office of CORE would provide general administrative services such as bookkeeping, auditing, public relations, etc. The total expenditure of $64,000.00 is slightly less than 10% of the CORE budget for the current fiscal year. This is not so large a percentage that it cannot be properly integrated into the overall framework: we can adequately supervise and administer such a program. However, neither is it so small a portion of the budget that it can be met from funds normally available. To carry on this campaign would require outside assistance.

One final note. Our registration campaigns would be undertaken in the spirit of assuming an obligation of citzenship. We do not register so much to secure better garbage collection (important as that may be) as to assert our dignity. We do not register to replace a Stanley Isaacs with a Hulan Jack but rather to bring about an integrated society of friends.

Same letter to:
Dr. John Morsell, NAACP
Mr. Clarence Coleman - National Urban League
Mr. James Forman - Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
Rev. Andrew Young - Southern Christian Leadership Conference (with cc to W.Lee Walker)

December 28, 1962

Mr. Marvin Rich
Congress df Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Marvin:

VEP will be required to file a detailed income tax return and report to Internal Revenue Service for the period ending December 31, 1962. In order to prepare the necessary return and report we are requesting each of the participating agencies to furnish us with the following information:

1) The total amount spent from all grants received from VEP (VEP2-3, VEP 2-13) as of the close of business December 31, 1962.

2) Where possible, a list of the total amount spent in each assigned geographic area.

3) The total amount of VEP funds remaining on hand as of December 31, 1962.

4) The number of new registrants resulting from your efforts under the VEP program, by county, as of December 31, 1962.

5) A brief narrative report of the methods and techniques used in conducting your VER program and the geographic areas in which such methods and techniques were used, together with a statement of the problems and difficulties encountered in your registration efforts by county. The information for these counties may be grouped together where the same methods and techniques

were used or similar problems were encountered, provided that you list all of the counties in which the similar information is appropriate. It is requested that you make efery effort to get your report into the VEP office not later than January 15, 1962.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

P.S. Please submit a detailed financial report listing all of your expenditures from the VEP 2-13 grant together with all supporting vouchers and cancelled checks which have not previously been submitted to this office. This will be for the period through December 31, 1962. The cancelled checks will be returned to you after auditing.

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Re: VEP 2-3

25,000 Registration forms (S.Carolina)	195.70
South Carolina	2,622.86
Louisiana	4,608.89
Mississippi	1,197.55

Core
2-VEP2-3

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

FROM: Jack Minnis and John Walker

RE: CORE's Budget Request

We plan to set out and explain several considerations we feel to be important in the making of a VEP grant to CORE for a year's work.

It can be determined from CORE's proposal that they seek to undertake work in Louisiana, South Carolina, Florida and Mississippi. Specifically, ~~CORE wishes~~ they seek to work in East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge and Caddo Parishes in Louisiana; in Dade (Miami), Pinellas (St. Petersburg) and Leon (Tallahassee) Counties in Florida; and in Sumter, York and Clarendon Counties along with the 6th Congressional District in South Carolina. The 6th Congressional District includes nine counties. CORE's Mississippi operations would be confined to Jackson where they have (or could reasonably have) a cooperating arrangement with SNCC and/or NAACP.

Voting age population figures for the above areas are as follows:

TO: Wiley A. Branton

Location	VAP*	Negro VAP	Negro % of Tot. VAP	Total Reg.	Negro Reg.	Negro % of Tot. Reg.
			FLORIDA			
Dade County	631,453	79,459	12.5	350,468	23,467	7
Miami**	215,826	40,724	18			
Pinellas County	278,994	19,131	7	160,803	4,727	3
St. Petersburg**	137,360	13,995	10			
Leon County	45,284	13,670	30	22,893	5,372	23
Tallahassee	30,519	9,392	32			
(Totals - If important)						
			LOUISIANA			
E. Baton Rouge Parish	133,242	39,757	30	76,749	10,576	14
W. Baton Rouge Parish	7,842	3,693	46	4,517	1,188	26
Caddo (Shreveport)	134,654	43,869	33	62,830	4,686	7
(Totals - If important)						
			SOUTH CAROLINA			
Sumter	39,947	16,550	41	9,704	2,130	13
York	44,687	10,905	24	18,966	2,414	13
Clarendon	13,752	8,303	60	3,782	324	9
6th Cong. Dist.	203,571	80,964	40	81,719	9,785	12
Totals	301,957	116,722	39	114,171	14,653	13
			MISSISSIPPI			
Jackson	87,527	28,142	32		5,000 (est.)	

Source: U. S. Census Reports - 1960
*Voting Age Population determined by adding 19, 20 and over 21 age population of 1960 Census
**Registration figures available for county only

Florida

It is to be noted that Florida was not an area where we had any "crash" programs. Moreover, we do not know whether any of the "Big 5" had programs in any Florida localities. We feel, however, that NAACP had some programs in a few cities as a part of their on-going general program.

CORE seems anxious to undertake a voting drive in Northern Florida operating out of Petersburg (letter 4/19/62 from M. Rich, J. McClain). Since that letter we have heard no more about North Florida. (CORE has an affiliate in Tallahassee, N. Florida. They do not say why they would want to work N. Florida out of St. Petersburg, which is in Middle Florida.) We can, nonetheless, assume that CORE would, if they received VEP funds, undertake to work the counties mentioned above. If we consider the Northern Florida area they mention, we should require of them a detailed plan of action, none having been previously received by us. Failing this, and with the absence of other compelling reasons for working there, CORE's request to use VEP funds in that area should be denied.

The Florida figures indicate that only in Leon County, of the three areas, is there a significant Negro voting age population. In the other two counties, Negroes appear to be more populous in the cities both numerically and percentage-wise. This would seem to indicate that CORE could probably best utilize VEP funds in city-oriented registration drives. However, other factors may explode this notion. If so, we need to know of CORE just what those factors are.

Data is lacking as regards CORE's performance record in voter registration in Florida. They do, however, have affiliates in each of the cities listed above which, we suspect, have a more impressive record in direct action programs and are actually direct action oriented.

Two objectives of a VEP sponsored CORE drive in Florida would be (1) to maximize the number of Negro registrants in the three counties listed; and (2) to lay the foundation for a continuing voter education program in the various localities. We can foresee no real impediments to registration in Dade and Pinellas Counties and only limited resistance in Leon County. Leon County (Tallahassee) has been the site of student protest demonstrations and of other direct action movements. A major problem will be overcoming the apathy or lethargy of the Negroes whom CORE seeks to enlighten.

Recommendations:

Louisiana

CORE, NAACP, SCLC and one local group received VEP support for crash programs in Louisiana. The extent or amount of that support has not been broken down by the first three organizations; the local

group, F O C U S, in Baton Rouge, received $1,000. We estimate, however, that a total of $7,717 in VEP funds was expended in Louisiana. (This is based upon our having divided the total grant of an agency by the number of cities in which it undertook to work, then multiplying the number of cities in Louisiana by that average and adding.) We estimate that CORE spent approximately $1,437 of VEP money in Louisiana.

We note that CORE's crash program was limited to South Baton Rouge while the NAACP worked East Baton Rouge. Between May 4 and June 8, 1962, 144 persons were registered by CORE. In toying with figures, we concluded that for the period covered, five (5) persons per day were registered by them; $853 was actually spent on the field during that time. That amounts to spending $28.43 per day to register 5 voters or $5.92 per voter. Three-tenths of 1% of the VAP was registered or, over a ten month period 1,440 people or 3% of the VAP could reasonably be registered at a cost of $8,530. This method of viewing CORE's performance record is perhaps improper as they were just beginning their operations and doubtless faced numerous difficulties. On the other hand, F O C U S, in registering 273 persons, paid only $2.80 per voter or less than half of what CORE paid. We must consider, however, that F O C U S had experience and know-how in this area that the local CORE group did not have, as well as a community with which it was intimately familiar.

West Baton Rouge Parish

A campaign in West Baton Rouge Parish by CORE and several cooperating community groups should prove quite fruitful as Negroes

number about half the VAP. Further, 26% or 1,188 of the Negroes are already registered--an indication that official resistance to Negro registration is low. We should, therefore, encourage CORE's efforts there. Also, CORE's potential for personnel is great here as Dillard, Souther, Xavier and several other schools are nearby.

Shreveport

Shreveport will be rough. It is fortunate, perhaps, that NAACP and SCLC have also indicated a desire to work there. While Negroes comprise a third of the VAP, they constitute only 7% of the total registration.

This low figure is probably an indication of the extent of both overt and covert intimidation, coercion, etc., present. Perhaps some structural arrangement can be worked out between the three agencies, if each receive separate grants for work in Shreveport, whereby overhead expenses at least could be minimized. We should encourage this. We should also take "judicial notice" of the fact that there is a substantial, increasing Negro middle class in Shreveport whose financial support should be sought by whatever group or groups receiving VEP funds.

(A note in passing: There are four counties in Louisiana where Negroes constitute 0% of the registrants, but a majority of the VAP--De Soto, 61.2%; Madison, 64.9%; Tensas, 65%; and West Feliciana, 66.1%.[2] No one has suggested work in those areas. Why?)

Recommendations:

South Carolina

SCLC and NAACP are also working, along with CORE, in South Carolina. CORE has projected what appears to be its most intensive assault on South Carolina, especially the 6th Congressional District. They report impressive registration--"In South Carolina CORE is actually registering Negroes in each of these counties by the hundreds. This is not a paper organization but a functioning viable network which should receive adequate support." (Letter of 4/19/62 from Farmer.) As of June 8, 732 persons were reportedly registered in South Carolina by CORE. We have no way of verifying these figures, but a tally submitted to us for South Carolina by John McCracy indicated that registration was up substantially, not only in CORE's area, but in other parts of the State as well.

1.38 per voter

SCLC's operations in South Carolina have been small as only $459.08 was expended for work in Charleston through July 17, 1962. We estimate that NAACP spent $3,280 for work in the STATE while CORE spent the bulk of its grant, $5,748, in South Carolina. It can thus be reasonably concluded, therefore, that CORE intends to make South Carolina its main baliwick. As a further indication of this intent, Jim Farmer, in a letter to us on 6/26/62, stated that "From July 15 through 19 I shall be in South Carolina to personally scrutinize the operation."

The extent of the other agencies" operations in South Carolina up to this point may be a sign that they are willing to leave most of South Carolina to CORE. SNCC originally set out to work in South Carolina but later retracted. (Several other state-wide or local

local groups are anxious to begin voter registration drives in South Caro lina; also, the Penn. Community Services at Frogmore and the South Carolina Council on Human Relations have communicated such a desire to this office.)

Mississippi

Complete statistics on Mississippi registration are unavailable. The Civil Rights Commissions report on voting indicates that approximately 5,000 Negroes, however, are registered to vote in Hinds County of which Jackson is the County seat. Total registration figures are not available.

SNCC and NAACP are also working in Mississippi. SNCC, particularly, seems determined to make a dent into Mississippi for all their voter registration VEP efforts have been there. On the other hand, NAACP's Mississippi operations have cost $821 while CORE's have been $1,437 (estimate).

CORE proposes to work in Jackson only as does NAACP. In Jackson, according to the Hinds County Committees on Voter Registration report, there are no official limitations on Negro registration. Encouraging Negroes to present themselves for registration seems to be the No. 1 problem.

Here, again, we do not have the benefit of CORE's performance record as they have not supplied us with data on their crash program. We need to know this before making a grant to thmm for work in Jackson. Also, we should consider making a single grant for work in Jackson to the Hinds County Committee on Voter Registration inasmuch as CORE,

SNCC and NAACP are working with local groups in a unified registration effort. At any rate, we should insist upon the Big Three to continue to work through the local group. Reports are important here for none have been made to us about Jackson by any of the groups.

Jackson or Florida - In which should CORE work (or use VEP funds)?

A major problem facing us is posed by a comparison of (1) CORE's proposal to Taconic of August 17, 1961, and of (2) CORE's proposal to us March 29, 1962. Florida was and Mississippi was not included in the former proposal; Mississippi was and Florida was not included in the latter proposal.

We can, thus, reasonably assume that as of now CORE does not plan to work in Florida; instead, CORE is anxious to work in Mississippi. Toward this end they seek more than $8,000 in a total request of $73,350. An alternative assumption could be that they are willing to work in both places and would leave the decision to us. Another could be that they plan to become engaged in Florida with other funds and that they want their Mississippi operations financed by us. Doubtless, Mississippi is important to CORE in other regards, i.e., direct action, advertisement, fund raising outside the South, etc.

The question before us seems to be: If CORE is to be given funds for either Mississippi or Florida, in which does it have the resources to do the more effective job?

THREE ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF DETERMINING MAXIMUM GRANTS TO EACH STATE

A. Allocation of funds in proportion to Negro VAP in each state

B. Allocation of funds in proportion to unregistered VAP in each state

C. Allocation of funds in proportion to combined significance of the Negro registered vote and Negro VAP

	ALTERNATIVES		
	A	B	C
South Carolina	$ 10,404.03	$ 11,337.73	$ 8,936.80
Florida	13,071.73	11,204.34	16,406.35
Louisiana	14,405.58	14,138.81	12,404.81
Mississippi	11,871.27	15,205.89	2,534.32

Paten

BUDGET PROPOSALS

	CORE's Proposal to Taconic				CORE's Proposal to VEP			
	S. C.	Fla.	La.	Total	S. C.	Miss.	La.	Total
Rent	600	600	600	1800	200	600	600	1,400
Salaries								
Professional	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	11,700	5,200	8,000	24,900
Clerical	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000	3,000		3,000	6,000
Expenses - travel within state, etc.	2,500	2,500	2,500	7,500	4,500	1,500	3,000	9,000
Mimeo, printing, supplies	2,500	2,500	2,500	7,500	3,500	500	2,500	6,500
Phone	300	300	300	900	500	200	500	1,200
Legal*				1,500				1,500
Publication				2,500				2,500
Administrator Salary & Expense				10,500				
General Overhead (15%) bookkeeping, auditing, public information, etc.				8,430				9,550
		TOTAL		$ 64,630				$ 73,350

*Defense against minor harassment such as arrests for speeding, etc. It is assumed that the Justice Department will bear expense of suits against registration boards if they are needed.

VEP 2-4

MAY 10 1962

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • BRyant 9-1400

May 8, 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Project Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth St., N.W., Room 206
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Branton:

Your letter of May 4 requires something more than a mere signed acknowledgement and we do not propose to disappoint you.

Very sincerely yours,

Roy Wilkins
Executive Secretary

RW/eb
Enclosure

RETURN THIS COPY TO VEP

MAY 10 1962

Receipt acknowledged this 8 day of May, 1962.

Roy Wilkins

May 4, 1962

Mr. Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West Fortieth Street
New York 18, New York

Re: VEP 2-6

Dear Mr. Wilkins:

This will confirm my telephone conversation with Dr. John Morsell on May 3, 1962, regarding the immediate participation by NAACP in the voter registration program. Because of the fact that we do not have sufficient funds to enable us to give all of the participating agencies the full amounts which they have requested for their voter registration programs, and the further fact that we are currently negotiating with other foundations for financial assistance to our Project, we have decided to concentrate all of our efforts for the next 90 days in the following six states where registration deadlines have not yet passed: Louisiana (June 27), Tennessee (July 3), Mississippi, South Carolina (May 12), North Carolina (May 12), Virginia (June 9).

We are making a grant to NAACP in the amount of $17,250 to carry on a 90-day program in the following assigned areas:

Louisiana
- Shreveport (in cooperation with SCLC
- Baton Rouge (in cooperation with CORE)
- Lake Charles
- Monroe

Tennessee
- Memphis
- Fayette County
- Haywood County
- Knoxville (in cooperation with SCLC)
- Chattanooga (in cooperation with SCLC)
- Clarksville

North Carolina
High Point
Fayetteville
Charlotte
Rocky Mount
Wilmington
Edenton (in cooperation with SCLC)

South Carolina
Beaufort
Columbia
Greenville
Charleston (in cooperation with SCLC)

Mississippi
Jackson (in cooperation with CORE and SNCC).

We leave it entirely to the discretion of NAACP to determine the manner in which they will work in any of the assigned areas, as well as the amount which will be spent in any particular area. We do request that you work out a cooperative program with CORE in Baton Rouge, with SCLC in Shreveport, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Edenton, and Charleston. Your efforts in Jackson, Mississippi, should be coordinated with CORE and SNCC, since all three of you will be working in the Jackson area. During the next 90 days we will be working on a long range program for the eleven southern states in which we intend to operate, and we will notify you at the earliest possible date as to our decision regarding the participation of your organization in the long range program.

In keeping with certain legal requirements which we are obligated to follow, it will be necessary that the proceeds of this grant be deposited in a separate bank account and all expenditures be supported by vouchers and proper records maintained and available to our staff for auditing at all reasonable times. Within the next few days we will furnish you with a statement of the statistical information which we shall expect you to furnish the Voter Education Project regarding your activities in the voter registration program.

We are enclosing a statement containing the conditions under which this grant has been made to your organization. Please acknowledge receipt of this letter and your understanding of the conditions of the grant as stated on the enclosure by signing the carbon of this letter enclosed herewith and returning the same to us at once.

Our check in the amount of $17,250 is enclosed. $15,000 must be spent on your voter registration program in the areas assigned to you herein, and we have added an additional 15% for your administrative overhead. You are free to use this additional $2,250 in any manner that you deem proper in connection with your total registration efforts.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

Enclosures

WAB/mr

Report #1-62

May 31, 1962

To: NAACP - Mr. Roy Wilkins, Mr. John Brooks
SCLC - Mr. Wyatt Walker, Mr. J. H. O'Dell
National Urban League - Mr. Whitney Young, Mr. Clarence Coleman
CORE - Mr. James Farmer, Mr. Marvin Rich
SNCC - Mr. James Forman, Mr. Robert Moses

From: Wiley A. Branton

Listed below are several questions to be answered by you. Please be as specific as possible in your answers and return to VEP by June 11, 1962. If you have any questions in regard to this report, please let us know. This is the first of a series of reports which will be required from time to time by the Voter Education Project.

1. From the areas assigned you, please identify your voter project staff personnel by name, and the area in which they are working.

2. Describe briefly what you are doing with the agencies who have a joint responsibility with you in those areas. Are you having any difficulties in securing the cooperation of the agencies with which you have joint responsibilities? If so, please explain.

3. If you are working with local groups, independent of your organization, please list them and the nature of your cooperation with them.

4. In the areas in which you are working, please provide statistical data as to voting age population, percentage of Negro and white registered, etc., at the time of your grant.

5. As yet have you observed any increase in voter registration in the area in which you are working?

6. Describe briefly the techniques you are using to study and secure voter registration in your area.

7. Please list the expenditures you have made for the grant, through May 31, 1962, and where they were made. Please be as specific as possible.

8. Please provide address from which you are operating in each area, and give phone number. Indicate whether this is a new office set up just for the voter project, or one of your regular existing offices.

Report #1-62

May 31, 1962

To: MAOF - Mr. Roy Wilkins, Mr. John Proctor
SCLC - Mr. Wyatt Walker, Mr. A. P. O'Neil
National Urban League - Mr. Whitney Young, Jr., Clarence Jolomon
CORE - Mr. James Farmer, Mr. Marvin Rich
SNCC - Mr. James Forman, Mr. Robert Moses

From: Wiley A. Branton

Listed below are several questions to be answered by you. Please be as specific as possible in your answers and return to VAP by June 11, 1962. If you have any questions in regard to this report, please let us know. This is the first of a series of reports which will be required from time to time by the Voter Education Project.

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4. In the areas in which you are working, please provide statistical data as to voting age population, percentage of Negro and white registered, etc., at the time of your grant.

5. As yet have you observed any increase in voter registration in the area in which you are working?

6. Describe briefly the techniques you are using to study and assess voter registration in your area.

7. Please list the expenditures you have made for the grant, through May 31, 1962, and where they were made. Please be as specific as possible.

8. Please provide address from which you are operating in each area, and give phone number. Indicate whether this is a new office setup just for the voter project, or one of your regular existing offices.

Hob

Controller Newly Newly

JUN 12 1962

EXPENDITURES CHARGEABLE TO

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT GRANT

THROUGH MAY 31, 1962

Salaries:		
Local Coordinators.....	$ 200.00	
Clerical.....	111.00	$ 311.00
Travel & Living expense.....		319.92
Stationery & Supplies.....		239.71
Furniture & Equipment.....		573.60
Printing, leaflets, posters, etc...		284.00
Office Rent.....		70.17
Publicity & Promotion.....		702.46
Postage.....		54.11
Baton Rouge Project(See attached)..		345.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....		$ 2,899.97

JUN 12 1962

May 31, 1962

Rev. Arthur L. Jelks, Sr.
2265 Spain Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Rev. Jelks:

We are sending you the enclosed check in the amount of $345.00 to finance a Crash NAACP Voter Registration Drive in Baton Rouge. We want to remind you again that this money must be used solely for voter registration. This must be done to protect the tax free status of the foundations contributing the finances to promote the Voter Education Project in the South.

BUDGET: NAACP VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Office space - NAACP local branch office	
Secretary (to aid Branch Secretary) $30.00 per week	$120.00
Printing (registration cards, leaflets, etc.)	75.00
Subsidy for car pools (transferring of registrants)	100.00
Mailings (ministers, clubs, organizations, etc.)	50.00
Total	$345.00

NAACP Voter Education Project Coordinator for Baton Rouge, Charles E. Siler.

We realize that the sum of $345.00 is not enough money to promote voter registration in Baton Rouge. We are giving this sum to help get your program off the ground and into high gear. In return, we hope you will use your own ingenuity in keeping the program rolling in Baton Rouge.

Sincerely yours,

John M. Brooks, Director
NAACP Voter Registration

cc: Dr. John A. Morsell

This is Calhoun's proposition, approved by Patton.

JUN 12 1967

TENTATIVE BUDGET FOR A VOTER REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN IN HAMILTON COUNTY (Chattanooga, Tenn)

1. Executive Director (salary)	$310.00
2. Office Space-Headquarters	50.00
3. Office Manager & Clerk	240.00
4. Lights	12.00
5. Telephone	20.00
6. Office Supplies ?	20.00
7. a. Desk & Chairs (Rent)	25.00
b. Typewriter (Rent)	
c. Table or Tables (Rent)	
d. Stationery (2-5 boxes 500 each $4.60) (2-6 boxes 500 each $6.60)	35.00
e. Postage	80.00
f. Mimeograph Paper (2-8½x14)	9.75
(5-8½x11)	4.50
g. Carbon Paper	2.50
h. Electric Fan (Rent)	5.00
7. Literature & Advertisement	150.00
8. Travel, Director, Staff, Volunteer Specialist	50.00
9. Refreshments for office meetings of the Steering Committee and Volunteer workers	100.00
10. Precinct Cars to carry people to the court house	171.50
11. Part time workers	230.00
12. Volunteer Workers	
13. Contributions of Free Literature	
Total Expense	$2449.01

This budget later reduced.

JM

June 6, 1962 JUN 12 1962

NAACP VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
FINANCIAL REPORT

Revolving Fund Allotted to Project $2,500.00

Disbursements:

Petty Cash	25.00	
Eastern Airlines (John Edwards)	35.31	
Baton Rouge Branch NAACP	345.00	
Columbia South Carolina State Conf.	440.00	
Wood's Graphic Arts (Copycat machine)	573.60	
John Edwards (Expense Account)	58.85	
Clyde C. Peters, Jr. (Services rendered)	12.00	
Richmond Paper Company	48.22	
Charles Siler (Services rendered) ..	100.00	
Total		$1,637.98

All monies disbursed by check and recorded in ledger.

*20,000 gummed window stickers (sample enclosed)	168.00		
5,000 (9x12) circulars (Children don't want your pity, register and vote)	58.00		
5,000 (9x12) circulars (Children don't want your pity, pay poll tax, register and vote)..	58.00		
5,000 envelopes	57.00		
Total		341.00	
Grand Total			1,978.98
Balance			$ 521.02

*This material is on order

The following order has not been confirmed. We need this material:

500 (12x14) placards	72.75	
5,000 (12x17) placards (Register and vote)	155.05	
5,000 (12x17) placards (Pay poll tax, register and vote)	155.05	
Total		382.85

JUN 12 1962

MEMORANDUM

June 11, 1962

TO: WILEY BRANTON, PROJECT DIRECTOR
VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

FROM: ROY WILKINS,
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, NAACP

Following are replies to the questions posed in your memorandum of May 31st. In some instances the information is tentative and in some others it is missing. Much of the work in the assigned localities is still entirely in volunteer hands, since it has been impossible, in the approximately four weeks since SRC funds became available and on deposit for use to line up suitable short-time personnel in every case. We do not hire personnel until the money is in hand to pay them, which limits the engagement of staff for periods longer than a few weeks.

Six of the 21 cities assigned to the NAACP are in North Carolina, whose registration deadline was May 12th in most counties. NAACP voter registration work in those six places did not benefit from the SRC grant. Although Durham was not our assignment, we considered it advisable to wire $200 to our Youth Council there on May 11th in order to finance a crash week-end wind-up, including two days use of a sound truck to supplement the door-to-door canvassing by the Council. Although it is incontestable that the Durham Youth Council contributed heavily in time, organization and effort to the Durham drive, the Council received no financial support from the adult group/with charged responsibility for the drive.

1. Project Special Personnel

Louisiana

1. Shreveport: No NAACP personnel hired.

2. Baton Rouge: Charles Siler, P.O. Box 2093, 305 S. 13th St. (NAACP office) Phone 343-6170.

3. Lake Charles: No information.

4. Monroe: Name of person hired not yet available. Voter registration committee of local businessmen at work. Will raise matching fund of $400 to add to $400 given them to finance drive. Books open in this county June 5.

Tennessee

1. Memphis: Mrs. Maxine Smith, 234 Hernando St. (NAACP office) JA 5-6057.

2. Fayette and Haywood Counties: Mrs. Mildred Hay, P.O. Box 242, Brownsville (Home).

3. Clarksville: James Caruth, 127 Tenth St. Phone: 647-3588.

4. Knoxville: L. A. Lee, 716 E. Church Ave. (YMCA) Tel. 527-7148.

5. Chattanooga: Father Robert B. Hunter, 602 E. 9th St., Tel. 267-6180.

South Carolina

For the four assigned cities - Beaufort, Columbia, Greenville, and Charleston, John Edwards has been detailed to South Carolina. His headquarters are in the NAACP State Conference Office, P.O. Box 1204, Columbia. Tel. AL 6-4356. Names of other personnel, if any, engaged to date not available.

Mississippi

Jackson: Rev. Charles A. Jones, 538½ N. Farish St. (Voters League) Tel. 355-3874.

II Cooperative Operations

In Chattanooga, agreement was finally reached with SCLC representative Calhoun after several meetings with representatives of the co-sponsoring local groups (there are said to be 46 of these). Chief problem was the budget, which Patton considered too high, and on which a compromise was reached. No difficulty experienced in Knoxville. Understanding reached that we and SCLC will split budget three ways, with equal shares from both and balance to be raised locally. This formula will not necessarily prevail in all cases.

In Jackson, representatives of NAACP, CORE and SNCC agreed on tentative set-up and Dean Jones of Campbell College was made acting coordinator. Organization called the Hinds County Coordinating Committee for Voter Registration. Patton told us on June 8th that he had learned that the Committee had then proceeded to make its own request for funds from SRC. Situation thus somewhat confused. It is also not clear whether Dean Jones continues or whether he has withdrawn in favor of Rev. Jones.

In Baton Rouge, it was felt that the week-old CORE activity, involving 8 volunteer students and a paid field worker, could merge well into a community-wide drive and this has been done. Four hundred people attended the first meeting on May 22nd and set up a voter registration committee. A second meeting the next day resulted in organization into precinct teams, covering every ward in the city. A full-time temporary coordinator was put on the NAACP payroll. In this case, there was no joint budget, but a coordination on activities by separately-paid people supervising the precinct teams.

There is no way of assessing the strengths and weaknesses of the cooperative activities thus far. The form and procedures have varied and will undoubtedly continue to vary, according to local situations,

available leadership, etc.

III Local Groups

It will take some time to develop a list of all the local groups involved in our voter registration campaigns. As a matter of course, drives conducted by our Voter Registration staff workers operate through the medium of some kind of local sponsorship consisting of churches, fraternal and civic groups. This is judged one of the best ways of reaching people and enlisting broad support. It also avoids both organizational jealousies directed against a single agency and the fear latent in some communities of being openly identified with the NAACP.

For example, in Memphis the NAACP's very successful drives have been carried on under the aegis of the "Citizens Non-Partisan Registration Committee". The joint Chattanooga operation calls itself the "Chattanooga Metropolitan Committee for Voter Registration". And so on.

IV Census Data

This information will require some time to assemble, to the extent that it may be available. As far as I know, few if any places have up-to-date figures on voting age population, percentage of whites and Negroes registered, etc. as of May 5, 1962, the date on which we received the SRC grant.

V Effects of Project

Increases are reported in Memphis, Clarksville, Fayette and Haywood Counties and in Chattanooga. No information on other localities.

VI Methods

Basically, the procedure is use of block canvassers, working from previously prepared lists (card file) where available; otherwise on specified block assignments in predominantly Negro sections. Public meeting or meetings to kick off and arouse public support and as a source of canvassers. Telephone campaigns sometimes useful in recruiting canvassers. Literature distribution, posters, radio spots, sound trucks, provision of transportation to registration center if needed. Church assistance in propaganda and recruitment, as well as in the check-back process to ascertain whether persons have registered.

VII Expenditures

Statement attached. This does not cover all funds allotted to Brooks and Patton on basis of specified budgets or as discretionary allowances. All expenditures of every kind supported by vouchers. For your information, I also append copies of one or two of the budgets currently being applied.

July 23, 1962

Mr. Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary
NAACP
20 West Fortieth Street
New York 18, New York

Re: VEP 2-6

Dear Roy:

John Morsell requested that I send my reply to his letter to me of July 17 direct to you inasmuch as he was going on an extended trip.

It will be all right with the VEP for NAACP to use any portion of the remaining money from the 90-day voter project to carry on a registration program in Orlando, Florida, or any other places at your discretion.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

WAB:gwc

Enclosure

AIRMAIL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
Voter Registration Committee
404 1/2 North Second Street Richmond 19, Virginia
MIlton 4-5678

YOUR ONE VOTE COUNTS

August 10, 1962

Mr. John Walker
Assistant Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Room 206
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Walker:

Mr. Brooks is at present on his vacation. However, I shall call his attention to your letter of August 10 upon his return to the office the last week in August.

Very truly yours,

E. W. Williams

E. W. Williams
Secretary to Mr. Brooks

KELLY ALEXANDER, *Chairman* W. C. PATTON, *Field Secretary at Large* JOHN M. BROOKS, *Director*

NEWS FROM

NAACP

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40TH STREET NEW YORK 18, N. Y. BRYANT 9-1400

ROY WILKINS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

HENRY LEE MOON
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

FOR RELEASE: UPON RECEIPT August 11, 1962

JUDGE ORDERS TRANSFER OF 10 NEGRO STUDENTS

RICHMOND, Va. — The Pupil Placement Act of Virginia sustained another setback when United States District Judge John D. Butzner ordered the transfer of 10 previously rejected Negro pupils to white schools in Richmond.

Judge Butzner's decree restrained the Richmond school board and the Virginia State pupil placement board from denying nine colored children admission to the Chandler Junior High School and one teenager to the John Marshall High School.

The decree was issued in response to a suit filed on behalf of the Negro students by S.W. Tucker, Virginia State NAACP counsel. The complaint further asked that the school board be "enjoined from operating racially segregated schools and ... be required to submit to the Court a plan of desegregation."

Judge Butzner found that the Pupil Placement Act had been administered in a way discriminatory to the plaintiffs in that they were required to meet criteria for transfers not required of white students. Part of this, he said, stemmed from the system of "feeder schools" which automatically assigned students from elementary to junior high schools and to high schools on a racial basis.

However, the judge refused to declare the act unconstitutional or to require the submission of a desegregation plan. Pointing to the enrollment of 127 Negro pupils in white schools for the 1962-63 school term, he concluded that the school board "should be allowed discretion to fashion within a reasonable time the changes necessary to eliminate the remaining objectionable features of the system of 'feeder schools.'"

The decree was entered on July 25. The original complaint was filed on Sept. 5, 1961, in behalf of 27 Negro pupils and their parents. Assisting Mr. Tucker in preparing and arguing the case were Henry L. Marsh, III, and Roland B. Haley, both of Richmond.

Judge Butzner retained the case on the docket "for such further relief as may be necessary."

FOUR SIT-INNERS REMAIN IN JAIL

August 11, 1962

DURHAM, N.C. — Four young NAACP and CORE members remained in jail here this week rather than pay $25 fines on trespass charges in connection with an attempt to desegregate a Howard Johnson restaurant on a highway near here.

The group included Miss Joycelyn D. McKissick, 19-year-old daughter of Floyd B. McKissick, NAACP attorney who is representing the group; Miss Guytanna Marie Horton, 20; the Rev. Waldo B. Mean, white Duke University student; and Jon Kern Schaeffer, also white, of Seattle, Washington. They were arrested on Aug. 5 following a sit-in in the restaurant.

The four refused to pay the fines imposed on them by Judge A.R. Wilson in Recorder's Court, Aug. 6. They also refused to post the appeal bond set at $200 each. They face a maximum 30-day sentence.

Miss Horton, an officer of the NAACP youth council, said that the demonstrations will "most definitely" continue.

CAIRO NAACP SEEKS TO END RACE BIAS

August 11, 1962

CAIRO, Ill. — A ten-point program, designed to rid this southern Illinois city of racial discrimination, has been formulated by the Cairo branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In releasing the program, the Reverends E.G. Mayes and Blaine Ramsey, Jr., president and vice president, respectively, of the branch, expressed the conviction "that these proposals will contribute to a happier and healthier community," and offered "to work towards these objectives as equal and responsible partners /with/ our fellow citizens."

The NAACP statement was formulated after a series of incidents and arrests involving efforts of young people to desegregate the public swimming pool, lunch counters and other public accommodations.

Among issues raised by the NAACP statement were a demand for elimination of employment discrimination in federal agencies in the community; a call for white religious leaders to support civil rights; a rebuke to county and city officials for failure to provide equal law enforcement and administration of justice and for discriminatory hiring policies in the civil service; a charge that private industry limits Negro job opportunities; a call for an open market in housing; and a demand for "equalization of educational opportunities for all children."

NAACP PROTESTS TREATMENT OF SPARTANBURG SIT-INS

August 11, 1962

COLUMBIA, S.C. — In the wake of the violence which marked sit-in demonstrations at Kress and Woolworth stores in Spartanburg, S.C., by members of three NAACP youth councils, J. Arthur Brown, president of the South Carolina State Conference of NAACP branches, has voiced vigorous protest in identical telegrams to the presidents of the two chain stores.

In his message, dispatched on July 31, Mr. Brown charged that the stores were persisting in "their inhumane and debased policy of denying lunch counter service to Negro customers. This fact is indicated by events at your Spartanburg store." He urged that the stores discontinue their policy of racial discrimination in all of South Carolina, noting that in other southern states lunch counters had been successfully desegregated.

The Spartanburg sit-in, instituted on July 23, was the first attempted by NAACP youths in that city in 1962. One Negro youth was knocked from a lunch counter stool at Woolworth's and beaten on the head by a white man. The assailant was arrested and charged with disorderly conduct but was then acquitted on a directed verdict. A similar assault, by an 81-year-old white man, in the Kress store on Rev. Harold Joseph Cox also resulted in an arrest and a subsequent directed verdict of acquittal.

Commenting on the telegrams sent to George Cobb, president of S.H. Kress and R.C. Kirkwood, president of F.W. Woolworth, Mr. Brown stated that unless there was a positive response to the protest, "the reaction would be in the form of a state-wide selective buying campaign directed at these two chain variety stores."

CATHOLICS URGED TO AID CIVIL RIGHTS STRUGGLE

August 11, 1962

LAFAYETTE, La. — As a member and guest speaker at the 52nd annual convention of the Catholic order, the Knights of Saint Peter Claver, NAACP Southwest Regional Secretary Clarence Laws called upon his fellow Catholics to take a more active role in the Fight for Freedom.

Addressing a session of the convention here, Aug. 6 , Mr. Laws praised the contributions to the civil rights struggle made by A.P. Tureaud, New Orleans NAACP attorney, and his associates, Ernest N. Morial and A.M. Trudeaud. However, he pointed out, there are not enough such Negro Catholics in the movement.

In his speech Mr. Laws stated that the Knights of Peter Claver's leadership "should have articulate opinions on the issues designed to improve the general

welfare betterment of Negroes, specifically, and American citizens generally. These leaders should give frequent utterances to those opinions as the issues and the times warrant."

Regarding specific actions which the organization and all Negro Catholics could take in the fight for civil rights, Mr. Laws said that involvement should be directed in the areas of desegregation of all parochial schools, desegregation of all public schools, trade schools and other tax-supported institutions of higher learning, increasing employment opportunities for Negroes and other minority groups, increasing ~~voter~~ registration and striving to remove segregation and discrimination in all public accommodations.

Within the Church itself he warned that "one of the important and continuing responsibilities ... of Catholics everywhere must be that of combating racial bigotry within the Catholic Church and Church-related institutions. Failure to do this could give support to the oft expressed opinion that Negro Catholics are satisfied with the status quo."

ALASKA NAACP UNIT PICKETS FOR JOBS

August 11, 1962

ANCHORAGE, Alaska. — The NAACP selective buying campaign has been extended to this far north outpost. Protesting discriminatory hiring practices, the Association's Anchorage branch has instituted a picket line in front of one of the city's largest supermarkets — the first such action by the branch.

The picketing was launched on July 31 after months of fruitless negotiations with the management of the supermarket. Finally the owners refused to meet with NAACP representatives at all and the branch voted to picket in protest against the unjust hiring policies. Over 30 per cent of the supermarket's customers are Negro.

Among the demonstrators were two children who carried signs stating that they were picketing now so they would have work when they grow up.

Clarence V. Coleman, president of the branch, said that it was only after the owners "refused to meet with delegated representatives that the NAACP voted to picket in protest against what it considered to be an unfair and un-American employment policy."

The branch has received the support of various churches, social and civic clubs in the Negro community in their protest demonstrations.

DESEGREGATE, NAACP TELLS BATON ROUGE SCHOOL BOARD

August 11, 1962

BATON ROUGE, La. — Resolutions adopted by the Baton Rouge branch of the NAACP calling for the desegregation of the junior high school in East Baton Rouge Parish in September have been submitted to Superintendent of Schools Lloyd Lindsey.

Although the school board has been ordered by the Federal courts to draw up a plan for desegregation of the schools in Easton Baton Rouge Parish, no action has yet been taken. The resolutions, presented by the Rev. Arthur L. Jelks, branch president, censored the school board "for its hostility toward the court decision and for its continuance to deny Negro school children equal educational opportunity."

Rev. Jelks plans to take his daughter and others to enroll at the school when it opens September 4.

SELECTIVE BUYING CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED BY TOLEDO NAACP

August 11, 1962

TOLEDO, O. — Negro residents here have been urged by the Toledo branch of the NAACP to discontinue buying Schlitz Beer, Rolling Rock Beer, Falstaff Beer and Champal Ale in a selective buying campaign directed at the Metropolitan Distributing Company. The company, which distributes the four products, presently employs no Negroes.

In a letter to NAACP members and friends, President J. Frank Troy and Rev. John M. Evans, chairman of the Selective Buying Committee, stressed the fact that attempts at negotiations with the company had failed and that the only alternative was direct action.

Although qualified Negroes have applied for positions with the Metropolitan Distributing Company, not one has been hired. Withholding of patronage will continue until some agreement is reached with the company concerning employment of qualified Negro personnel.

NAACP PRESSES VOTE CAMPAIGN IN MISS.

August 11, 1962

CLARKSDALE, Miss. — Despite actions on the part of the office of the circuit clerk intended to hamper Negro voter registration attempts, a vigorous voter registration campaign is being conducted in Coahoma County under the leadership of the local branch of the NAACP.

Local white officials continue to harass Negro leaders in the community who are speaking out for justice and equality, including judgments of $40,000 libel damages against Aaron Henry, president of the Mississippi State NAACP, and the firing of his wife from her position as a public school teacher, a post she has held for 10 years.

Under tactics of the white community which closely resemble those of officials in Albany, Ga., Negro residents of Coahoma County face an extremely difficult task in obtaining their human and legal rights. Legal protests have resulted in fines and jail sentences, but the NAACP has vowed to continue full steam ahead in its drive to register Negro voters in this beleaguered section of the South.

September 18, 1962

Dr. John A. Morsell
Assistant to the Executive Secretary
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Re: VEP 2-6

Dear John:

This will acknowledge receipt of your memorandum of September 13, in which you enclosed a report concerning NAACP's participation in the 90-day crash program on voter registration. I note that you state that the information would tell us something about "personnel employed, nature of expenditures, etc.," but we find no such information included.

We are concerned about the accuracy of any figures which we release and we need to know whether or not the figures contained in your report indicating the number of new registrants were ennumerated separately from those reported by other agencies working in the same area (for example: Knoxville, Chattanooga, Baton Rouge, Charleston, and Jackson, Mississippi). In other words, do the figures reported by you reveal the total number of new Negro registrants, or do they reflect only the number registered through NAACP efforts? If the latter is true, then how were you able to distinguish the number registered by NAACP from those registered by other agencies?

Your report indicates that $8,855.07 of the VEP grant has been spent to date. Is the balance of the grant presently on deposit in the special VEP bank account? If not, please explain what disposition has been made of the balance of the grant. Were there any direct lump sum grants made to any local groups or agencies? If so, please tell us where and for what amounts such grants were made.

We would like to have a copy of any affidavits which were sent to the Justice Department as a result of your program in Fayette and Haywood Counties, Tennessee, and would appreciate receiving copies of any special reports or affidavits which NAACP might hereafter send to the Justice Department. Will you please describe the reasons given for the non-participation of approximately three hundred persons in your Greenville, South Carolina registration program.

Do you have vouchers in your files to support the expenditures listed in your report? We need a summary showing the amounts spent in each location on salaries, travel, lodging, advertising, office supplies, rent, printing, utilities, etc., so that we will have some idea as to exactly how the various grants are being spent. Your early attention to our request for this supplemental information will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

WAB/mr

Dictated by Mr. Branton; transcribed in his absence.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • BRyant 9-1400

August 17, 1962

Mr. John Walker, Assistant to
the Project Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Walker:

Your memorandum dated August tenth requesting certain information on voter registration work by the NAACP has been received when all persons identified with this activity are on vacation: Messrs. Morsell, Brooks and Patton.

I have written Mr. Brooks (who is due back next Monday) asking that he send the required information as promptly as possible.

We understand that the reports of the NAACP are not precisely what the Voter Education Project requires. We regret this and steps will be taken at once to see that we meet the requirements in all essential particulars. In this connection I will appreciate frank advise from your office, either in writing or orally through our Atlanta office, directly to me so that our reports may serve the VEP effort in the way originally planned.

Very sincerely yours,

Roy Wilkins

Roy Wilkins
Executive Secretary

RW/ar

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Official Organ: The Crisis

10-1-62
no record made yet of attached regarding pending reply to WB's letter of 9/18 to Morsell.

JM's comments

Enquiries of NAACP

Was any arrangement made whereby those persons registered by NAACP programs were enumerated separately from those registered by agencies also working (and presumably coopezating with NAACP) in Knoxville, Chattanooga, Baton Rouge, Jackson and Charleston, S.C.

Total VEP funds spent amounts to $8855.07. Is the balance of the $17,500 grant to NAA presently on deposit in the special bank account ? If not, what use was made of the balance of the grant ? Were there direct lump sum grants to any logal groups or agencies ?

Will NAACP provide us with copies of affadavits which the report indicates were sent to the Justice Department as a result of the program in Fayette and Haywood Counties, Tennessee? And in future will NAACP, as routine procedure, Provide VEP with copies of all such reports and affadavits ?

Does NAACP have field reports indicating reasons for non-participation in the Greenville S.C. program ? We should have at least a summary of such reasons for our files.

Does NAACP have vouchers supporting the expenditures listed in the report ? We need a summary showing amounts spent in each location on xxx salaries, travel and lodging expense, advertising, office supplies and rent, printing, etc.

SEP 17 1962

September 13, 1962

MEMORANDUM TO: Wiley Branton, Director,
Voter Education Project

FROM: John Morsell, Assistant to the Executive
Secretary, NAACP

The following information supplements our memorandum of June 11, 1962, submitted at your request for interim information on the progress of the 90-day crash voter registration program launched with VEP funds received May 7, 1962. The information covers voter registration work through August in the cities and towns assigned to NAACP(individually or jointly).

The report deals mainly with two aspects:

1. What was done: i.e., how many contacts were made, how many tried to register, how many registered, how many were refused, etc.?

2. How much money was expended in each locality (including information on personnel employed, nature of expenditures, etc.)

The report is in tabular form. In the case of the financial portion, it was necessary to cost-account expenditures for general items (such as literature, inter-city travel, equipment, and the like) so as to arrive at a reasonable apportionment for each given locality. In some cases, lump sums were allocated, and these have been noted as such.

We are continuing our effort to complete the desired information and will send supplemental reports as the data are obtained.

JM

JAM:crn
Attachment

City	No. New Registrants* During period ending 8/31/62	No. persons who applied	No. persons given instruction or contacted	No. persons refused by registrars	No. Negroes of voting age	Total Negroes registered as of 8/31/62	Total VEP Funds Spent**	Remarks
Memphis, Tenn.	4,154	4,154	9,769	none	119,033	75,950	$1,669.89	56 precints & 4 housing projects covered
Clarksville, Tenn.	1,162	1,162	5,000 approx.	none	------	not available	$1,406.88	
Knoxville, Tenn. X	1,123	1,123	6,500 approx.	none	-------	not available	$654.39	
Chattanooga, Tenn. X	1,400	1,400	4,500 approx.	none	19,000	not avail able	$833.40	
Baton Rouge, La.	33	56	250	23	-----	not available	$860.50	period 5/28 - 6/29
Jackson, Miss. X	114	--	--	35 (est)	--	not available	------	3-wk. drive
Fayette/Haywood Counties, Tenn.	63	------	-------	15-20 (est.)	-------	not available	$648.23	5-wk. drive Registrar's slowdown. Affidavits to Justice Dept.
Charleston, S.C. X	1,129	1,302	980	173	-------	8,500	$1,006.89	
Beaufort, S. C.	423	-------	1,000 approx.	-----	--------	3,150	$378.26	
Greenville, S.C	150	250	350	100	18,000	5,150	$569.25	300 persons declined to participate

CITY	No. New Registrants* during period ending 8/31/62	No. persons who applied	No. persons given instruction or contacted	No. persons refused by registrars	No. Negroes of voting age	Total Negroes Registered as of 8/31/62	Total VEP Funds Spent**	Remarks
Columbia, S.C.	349	365	25	16	32,670	9,000	$824.38	500 persons declined to participate
		No reports for North Carolina, where registration books in most of the assigned cities closed May 12. Some re-opening now.						
		The following figures are included for informational purposes. They represent registration increases in 7 Florida cities where campaigns were conducted under the regular NAACP program						
Clearwater	2,045							3-wk. campaign
Tampa	4,898							
Jacksonville	3,361					26,332		
Orlando	1,063							$300 allotted from VEP funds
West Palm Beach	1,657							
Fort Myers	674							
Miami	8,163							Funds supplied by COPE(AFL-CIO)

*Includes changes of address where P.P.R. is in effect

** Supplemented in some cases by locally-raised funds (not shown here)

NAACP

VOTER REGISTRATION DRIVE NETS 21 PER CENT INCREASE

January 11, 1963

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. - An intensive four-week voter registration campaign by the NAACP has brought the total number of Negro voters here to over 28,000, giving this city the largest Negro registration in the state. The drive increased the number of voters by 21 per cent, Rutledge Pearson, president of the branch, reported.

Jacksonville was also able to increase its membership 50 per cent during the year, even though no specific membership campaign was held. Mr. Pearson also reported that the branch was able in 1962, to desegregate public facilities in 85 stores.

Note: Taken from NAACP Newsletter

2-NAACP-VEP2-6

WAB
RTB
JM
JL
JS

FEB 7 1963

February 5, 1963

Dr. John A. Morsell
Assistant Executive Secretary-NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Dr. Morsell:

We have just received the poll tax figures from the City Treasurer of Richmond. 12,821 Negroes have paid their poll taxes. The deadline for paying poll taxes to vote in the July democratic primary and the November general election is Saturday, May 4, 1963.

In comparison with other years, 12,821 denotes a big increase in Negro poll tax payment. In the past, 14,000 was the highest number of Negroes in Richmond to pay their poll taxes by the May deadline.

The Richmond Branch NAACP, the Richmond Urban League and the Richmond Crusade for Voters are pushing to reach a goal of 20,000.

We believe the official figures from other sections of Virginia will also show an increase in the number of Negroes paying poll taxes. We will send you this information as soon as it is available.

Sincerely,

John M. Brooks, Director
NAACP Voter Registration

cc: Wiley Branton

WAB ✓
RTB ✓
JM

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • BRyant 9-1400

JL

FEB 6 1963

February 5, 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Project Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W., Room 206
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

Here are the canceled checks and bank statements from W. C. Patton's VEP account in the Tri-State Bank in Memphis.

I expect to be forwarding some additional canvasser reports this week covering East Texas, Mississippi, Tennessee and Florida. John Brooks advised me yesterday that his people are still trying to get the poll tax tallies from the Virginia counties where we conducted campaigns during December. The Richmond figure unofficially is between twelve and thirteen thousand, which is some two thousand higher than in any previous effort.

You will be interested also, I think, in Brooks' report as to what Negroes in Virginia generally take to be the explanation for the delay: the poll tax collectors wait until the very last moment in the hope of getting in as many white poll tax payments as possible which they can still enter as of December 5 (thus avoiding the penalty fee). Needless to say this courtesy is not extended to Negro voters and would be very hard to prove.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

John

John A. Morsell
Assistant to the
Executive Secretary

JAM:erb
Enclosures

Cancelled checks +
bank statements
are with the rest
of papers vesting at the
moment H

M E M O R A N D U M

February 20, 1962

Conference with NAACP on February 7, 1963
Mr. W. A. Branton

I met with Dr. John Morsell and also with a Mr. McClain (?) who is the chief fiscal officer for NAACP. We discussed at some length the matter of NAACP's financial reporting. I told Morsell that there had been considerable improvement in the reporting by NAACP in the past sixty days and that they apparently now understood what it is that we want in terms of reports. I was also able to get answers to several questions which had been bothering us in reviewing VEP reports.

The proceeds of all grants from VEP to NAACP are deposited in a special bank account in New York. The bulk of this money is expended by writing checks for rather large sums to W.C. Patton in Memphis and to John Brooks in Richmond. Patton and Brooks then disburse the money as it is needed in the various areas where NAACP is working and they submit vouchers to NAACP to support the advances which they have received. NAACP has a new staff man (John Edwards) who is working full time in voter registration and his salary is being paid to a great extent, almost exclusively, from VEP funds. The salaries of Brooks and Patton are paid from NAACP funds and not from VEP.

I pointed out to Dr. Morsell that we had received vouchers showing expenditures from VEP funds for work in Mississippi when no assignment had been made to NAACP for any work in Mississippi inasmuch as that program was assigned to COFO. Morsell stated that he thought that he had received approval from VEP to transfer some funds allotted for other states to Mississippi but this was not so. He is to get me a request in writing for authority to transfer funds allocated for some other state to cover the work already done in Mississippi.

He gave me certain reports while I was in his office and he had already mailed to us the bank statements and cancelled checks from W.C. Patton's bank account in Memphis which we needed to fully audit the NAACP grant. We had previously received the cancelled checks from John Brooks' separate bank account.

2 - VEP 2-22

Morsell and McClain agreed that the NAACP accounting procedure would be set up in such a way that we could get from the national office not only a report of checks drawn on the NAACP account in New York but also an explanation as to how any monies furnished to Brooks and Patton were being spent. McClain assured me that his bookkeeping system would be set up to take care of this and that we could expect a report on or before the tenth day of each month, describing the financial transactions for NAACP for the previous calendar month. We agreed to waive the February 10 reporting and allow him until March 10 to give us a report which would include both January and February.

We had already noted that NAACP had not claimed the full amount of 15% allowed for administrative overhead and the explanation from Morsell was that NAACP is pledged to carry on a voter registration program without regard to VEP participation as such and that they not only spend money over and above the grant from VEP for voter registration but that where possible they try to leave in the VEP Account the money which they are authorized to deduct for administrative overhead and use as much of this as possible in their VEP program.

I know that NAACP is spending separate NAACP funds for voter registration.

Same letter sent to:
Mr. James Farmer-CORE, 38 Park Row, NYC 10
Rev. Andy Young, cc to Wyatt T. Walker-334 Auburn Ave., Atl.8
Mr. Whitney Young, NUL-14 E. 48th St., NYC 17
Mr. James Forman-SNCC, 6 Raymond St., NW, Atl.3

April 19, 1963

Mr. Roy Wilkins,
Executive Secretary
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Wilkins:

We are in the process of completing our report on the results of the first year of the Voter Education Project. If you have not sent to this office complete reports on your voter registration activities supported by the Voter Education Project grants during the year April 1, 1962 through April 1, 1963, please do so as soon as possible. Any such reports must be in this office before May 10, 1963, to be included in the Voter Education Project Annual Report.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:jo

RETURN THIS COPY TO VEP

Receipt acknowledged this 7th day of May, 1962

Whitney M. Young Jr.

May 4, 1962

Mr. Whitney M. Young
Executive Director
National Urban League
14 East 48th Street
New York 17, New York

RE: VEP 2-7

Dear Mr. Young:

This will confirm a telephone conversation which I had on May 3, 1962, with Mr. Clarence Coleman regarding the immediate participation by the National Urban League in the voter registration program. Because of the fact that we do not have sufficient funds to enable us to give all of the participating agencies the full amounts which they have requested for their voter registration programs, and the further fact that we are currently negotiating with other foundations for financial assistance to our Project, we have decided to concentrate all of our efforts for the next 90 days in the following six states where registration deadlines have not yet passed: Louisiana (June 27), Tennessee (July 3), Mississippi, South Carolina (May 12), North Carolina (May 12), Virginia (June 9).

We note that the National Urban League has three affiliates interested in working in the voter registration program in the six states where we are currently concentrating our efforts: Winston-Salem, Richmond, and New Orleans. We have a request pending from the coordinated group in New Orleans, and there is some possibility that AFL-CIO will advance the funds for the greater New Orleans registration campaign. While reserving an opinion regarding the New Orleans participation, we are prepared to make a grant to National Urban League in the amount of $5,750 to carry on a 90-day program in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and Richmond, Virginia.

We leave it entirely to the discretion of National Urban League as to the amount which will be spent in either of the

assigned areas because we recognize the fact that you may want to carry on a crash program in Winston-Salem in advance of the May 12 deadline, although it appears that you could still carry on registration efforts after the registration deadline. During the next 90 days we will be working on a long range program for the eleven southern states in which we intend to operate, and we will notify you at the earliest possible date as to our decision regarding the participation of your organization in the long range program.

In keeping with certain legal requirements which we are obligated to follow, it will be necessary that the proceeds of this grant be deposited in a separate bank account and all expenditures be supported by vouchers and proper records maintained and available to our staff for auditing at all reasonable times. Within the next few days we will furnish you with a statement of the statistical information which we shall expect you to furnish the Voter Education Project regarding your activities in the voter registration program.

We are enclosing a statement containing the conditions under which this grant has been made to your organization. Please acknowledge receipt of this letter and your understanding of the conditions of the grant as stated on the enclosure by signing the carbon copy of this letter enclosed herewith and returning the same to us at once.

Our check in the amount of $5,750 is enclosed. $750 of this amount is for your administrative overhead, and you are free to use it in any manner that you deem proper in connection with your total registration efforts. The remaining $5,000 must be spent on your voter registration program in the areas assigned to you herein.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

Enclosures

Copy to Mr. Clarence D. Coleman

WAB/mr

Thank

You...

No. 47478 -

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE INC.

14 EAST 48th STREET • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

OFFICIAL RECEIPT

We gratefully acknowledge receipt of your generous contribution.

THE TREASURER

AMOUNT $ 5,750.00 DATE May 14, 1962
(Restricted)

Voter Education Project of the
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes

PAPER PAT'D N. C. R.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, INC.
14 East 48th Street
New York 17, N. Y.

The Officers and Trustees of the National Urban League acknowledge with sincere thanks your generous gift, receipt for which is enclosed. This will greatly strengthen our programs and we are very grateful.

Sincerely yours,

Treasurer.

June 25, 1962

Mr. Whitney M. Young
Executive Director
National Urban League
14 East 48th Street
New York 17, New York

Re: Little Rock Registration Project

Dear Whitney:

I am in receipt of a letter from the Arkansas Council on Human Relations wanting to conduct a voter registration project in Little Rock this summer. The only registration in Arkansas is the payment of a $1 poll tax; and the next deadline for poll tax payment is October 1, 1962, for participation in all elections between October 1, 1962, and October 1, 1963.

In view of the fact that Urban League participation is going to be limited to the communities where you maintain affiliates, I would like to know what plans you have for Little Rock between now and October 1.

I have only recently heard that Herbert Tyson is no longer in Little Rock; and I was sorry to learn of this because I thought he was doing such a good job there, although I understand he is still with Urban League in another city. I have the impression that the Little Rock Urban League and the Arkansas Council on Human Relations sponsored a joint registration effort last year which was fairly successful.

I would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible so that I might know how to reply to the pending request from ACHR.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

WAB:gwc

cc: Mr. Heman Sweatt

VEP 2-7

AMERICAN TEAMWORK WORKS

National Urban League, Inc.

14 EAST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PLAZA 1-0300

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Charles S. Zimmerman

July 19, 1962

Dear Mr. Branton:

In compliance with a request from our Mr. Clarence Coleman we submit herewith a statement of actual and estimated expenditures for the Voter Education Project from May 1 through July 31, 1962.

Mr. Coleman will be submitting to you a detailed budget for future long-range plans in connection with our participation in the project.

Sincerely yours,

Whitney

Whitney M. Young, Jr.
Executive Director

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Project Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

cc: C. D. Coleman

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

May 1 - July 31, 1962

EXPENDITURES:

Salaries - Professional	$ 1,000.00
Salaries - Clerical	528.00
Social Security & Retirement Expense	81.01
Travel	300.00
Telephone	105.00
Publications & Printing	1,006.00*
Supplies	25.00
Overhead Expenses	750.00
Richmond Urban League	1,000.00
Winston-Salem Urban League	1,000.00
TOTAL	$ 5,795.01

* Estimated Cost.

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WINSTON - SALEM
JOURNAL (N.C.)
p. 7
Date: SEP 4 1962

Winston-Salem Urban League Praised at National Meeting

By Luix Overbea
Staff Reporter

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—The Winston - Salem, N.C., Urban League received special praise yesterday for its voter-education study made this past summer.

Heman Sweatt, assistant director of the National Urban League Southern Regional Office in Atlanta, Ga., praised the Winston-Salem project at a special meeting of Urban Leagues of the region.

This meeting was part of the activities of the National Urban League Conference, now in session at the Pantlind Hotel in Grand Rapids. Today's activities will conclude a two-day series of workshops on four special task force studies.

Also on the program will be John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University and chairman of the United States Commission on Civil Rights. He will address a public meeting.

Task Force Reports

Highlights of yesterday's program were presentation of task force reports on education and housing and a luncheon panel on "The Urban Leagues Serve the South."

The verbal citation for the Winston-Salem Urban League was given as Sweatt reported the league's Southwide voter-education program. He said publicly to S. D. Harvey, Twin City executive:

"Your Winston-Salem study was unique. It will make history. It was the only program in which a group beat the bushes to reach rural people previously untouched."

The Winston-Salem voter-education project sent college students to Forsyth County areas to explain voting procedures and study voting habits of Negroes. Harvey was assured that the league will receive an additional grant to expand its county study.

James McBride Dabbs of Maysville, S. C., president of the Southern Regional Council, keynoted "The Urban Leagues Serve the South" luncheon.

"The South is not dead," he said. "It is a very lively corpse, the Southern white is still an American. The South is changing.

Dabbs referred to the South as characterized by place and time. The Southern Negro, he said, is becoming a Southerner, too.

"Today, the Negro has leadership," he said. "He makes his move; whites react. Whites will continue to follow as long as they refuse to co-operate. Whites anxiously wait to see what Negroes will do next."

Seeks Recognition

The Negro seeks recognition and a sense of belonging, Dabbs said.

Dabbs praised the South for its courtesy and good manners, but warned that manners are too often substitutes for morals.

Robert A. Thompson, executive secretary of the Atlanta, Ga., Urban League, discussed Negro housing in the South. He specifically referred to a $5,500,000 project sponsored by a Negro church, the Wheat Street Baptist, through federal support in an urban renewal area.

Miss Josephine Comeaux, community services secretary of the New Orleans Urban League, emphasized the use of religious resources in a community. She told of a program in which the league is working with 25 unwed mothers of 171 children.

The league "adopted" the families, encouraging planned balanced meals, planned budgets and church and community activities.

The league is working with the families in the homes. Results include three mothers married, 10 with church membership and 100 children joining Sunday school.

H. Allen Wheatley, vocational secretary of the Miami, Fla., Urban League, discussed job opportunities in a Southern city. He told of programs in which the league in Miami helped Negroes gain employment.

File NUL

SEP 19 1962

SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

MEMORANDUM: September 17, 1962

TO: Mr. Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Project

FROM: Heman M. Sweatt, Coordinator
Voter Education Program
National Urban League

RE: REPORT ON VOTER EDUCATION PROGRAM DIRECTED BY THE WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA URBAN LEAGUE, JUNE 18, 1962 TO AUGUST 31, 1962.

: : :

BACKGROUND

Winston-Salem, North Carolina has been involved for a period of three years in the annexation of a complex of surrounding communities that have long suffered the deprivations of Forsyth County Administration.

Largely rural in nature, these communities are: Bethania, Plafftown, Rural Hall, Walkertown, Kernerville, Piney Grove, Lewisville, Clemmonsville, Carver Road, Ogburn Station, and Tobaccoville.

Together, they have a total voting age population of 46,205, of which 2,425 are Negroes.

Negro employment throughout these communities is largely confined to tenant farming, saw mill labor, tobacco farming, stock-feed distribution, domestic and general service work; hence, the extent of service from and identification with any arm of government has been experienced mainly from contacts with field agents of the Forsyth County Home Demonstration Agency.

Of approximately 400 square miles of area, there is less than one mile of paved streeting in the residential areas in which Negroes live.

Previous surveys by the Forsyth County Civic Association, a Winston-Salem based voluntary community organization of Negroes, though too incomplete for reliable determination of the extent of registration and voting participation of Negroes in these communities, the absence of voting restrictions combined with the long persisting deprivations endured has suggested a dire need for voter-educational activity in these communities. Moreover, with annexation ushering into being a new governmental arm to which the people must relate, the Winston-Salem Urban League, joined by the Forsyth County Civic Association and the Council of Forsyth County Home Demonstration Clubs, conceived this complex of rural-orientated communities to afford an excellent test of the effectiveness of a Voter-Education Campaign that would allow for intensive and direct effort with individual rural family units having histories of low voting participation.

2-VEP 2-7

Thus, the funds of this grant were devoted to reaching the maximum possible number of Negro families in these communities to:

1. Develop an accurate picture of the relationship between the voting participation of the Negroes and the conditions under which they live.

2. Determine the effectiveness of unhurried direct educational techniques upon improved participation.

3. Incorporate the means for a continuing form of Voter Education service among the people, such as can be done by the County Home Demonstration Agency through its clubs within the communities.

COMBINED STATISTICS ON THE COMMUNITIES

	May 1, 1962	August 1, 1962
Total Voting Age Population	46,205	46,205
Negro Voting Age Population	2,425	2,425
Total Registration	33,733	
(Obtainable only as of November, 1962)		
Negro Registration	1,200	1,347

CAMPAIGN ORGANIZATION

Sam D. Harvey, Executive Director, Winston-Salem Urban League
Luix V. Overbea, Consultant
Miss Karen Parker, Student Coordinator
Miss Camille Miller, Interviewer
Miss Jacqueline Henderson, Interviewer
Miss Marion Wright, Interviewer
Miss Daphney Balsley, Interviewer
R. J. Plummer, Registrar
Mrs. Alfred Scott, Volunteers Coordinator
Mrs. Allifair Lilly, Assistant Registrar
Mrs. Bessie Hollister, Assistant Registrar
Mrs. Lottie Hairston, Forsyth County Home Demonstration Agent

The names of the ACTUAL cooperating agencies and leadership of each were:

Forsyth County Home Demonstration Agency
Mrs. Lottie S. Hairston, County Agent

Urban League Guild
Mrs. Alfred Scott, President

Forsyth County Home Demonstration Council
Mrs. Estelle Norment, Present

West Winston Civic Council Auxiliary
Mrs. Alfred Scott

Booker Hill Home Demonstration Club
Mrs. Minnie Bell Mitchell, President

Clemmons Home Demonstration Club
Mrs. Lena Brindle, President

Kernersville Home Demonstration Club
Mrs. Bethania Martin, President

Ogburn Station Home Demonstration Club
Mrs. Sarah Patterson, President

Salem Home Demonstration Club
Mrs. Eva Martin

Piney Grove Home Demonstration Club
Mrs. Eadie Mae Black, President

Forsyth County Civic Council
Mr. Horace Bingam

Bethania Home Demonstration Club
Mrs. Irene Hall, President

Brookstown Home Demonstration Club
Mrs. Elizabeth Howell, President

East Winston Home Demonstration Club
Mrs. Earline Patton, President

Lewisville Home Demonstration Club
Mrs. T. C. Furches, President

Rural Hall Home Demonstration Club
Mrs. Oberia Golden, President

Tobaccoville Home Demonstration Club
Mrs. Della Spease, President

CAMPAIGN PRODEDURE

With direct work with individual families as the major focus of the Campaign, six college students were carefully selected and trained for interviewing and counseling with the Negroes in the eleven communities.

One student served as coordinator of the interviewing program and to keep statistics and data reduced from the records of the interviewing team.

A Board of Consultants was structured from the participating organizations and were charged with the preparation of the schedules used by the student interviewers, and to generally arrange meetings in the communities for follow-up educational activities.

The interviewers knocked on doors, introduced themselves and explained the purpose of the visits. This was followed by efforts at obtaining the information sought in the schedules.

On the basis of their findings, the interviewers undertook to supply the nature of information required to interest the interviewee in voting participation.

After each day's tour, the students would summarize their findings and accomplishments.

All names, addresses and telephone numbers of persons found to be interested in registering (as well as those contacted without positive results) were turned over to the consultants from the Urban League Guild and the West Winston Civic Council Auxiliary.

These consultants then arranged periodic meetings at churches in the communities, and with the cooperation of registrars would explain the qualifications of registering and voting and set up registration schedules in keeping with the convenience of the prospects.

These meetings were preceded by mailings to all individuals previously contacted by the student interviewers, seeting forth specific information on the time, place and participants of the scheduled meeting.

As a means of giving the Campaign continuing educational life, duplicate copies of the student interviewer's reports were given the nearest Home Demonstration Club of the community for follow-up promotion.

CAMPAIGN RESULTS BY COMMUNITIES

Ogburn Station

1. Number of persons interviewed - 19
2. Number registered - 12
   a. Number voting - 7
   b. Number not voting - 5
3. Number not registered - 7
   a. Willing to register and vote - 7
   b. Indifferent - 0
   c. Unwilling to register - 0
4. Some of the reasons given for not registering or voting
   a. Lack of time
   b. Transportation

Plafftown

1. Number of persons interviewed - 25
2. Number registered - 13
   a. Number voting - 10
   b. Number not voting - 3
3. Number not registered - 12
   a. Willing to register and vote - 7
   b. Indifferent - 3
   c. Unwilling to register - 2

4. Some of the reasons given for not registering or voting

   a. Never interested

   b. No particular reasons given

Walkertown

1. Number of persons interviewed - 61

2. Number registered - 29

   a. Number voting - 24

   b. Number not voting - 5

3. Number not registered - 32

   a. Willing to register and vote - 25*

   b. Indifferent - 3

   c. Unwilling to register - 4

4. Some of the reasons given for not registering or voting

   a. Working

   b. Didn't need to

   c. Doesn't understand voting procedure or purpose

*18 persons registered after above data was completed.

Rural Hall

1. Number of persons interviewed - 44

2. Number registered - 22

   a. Number voting - 15

   b. Number not voting - 7

3. Number not registered - 22

   a. Willing to register and vote - 20

   b. Indifferent - 0

   c. Unwilling to register - 2

4. Some of the reasons given for not registering or voting

   a. Illness

   b. Can't read or write

c. Just moved

d. Lack of time

Bethania

1. Number of persons interviewed - 83

2. Number registered - 39

a. Number voting - 36

b. Number not voting - 3

3. Number not registered - 44

a. Willing to register and vote - 29

b. Indifferent - 6

c. Unwilling to register - 9

4. Some of the reasons given for not registering or voting

a. Illness

b. Thinks vote doesn't count

c. Cannot read or write

Piney Grove

1. Number of persons interviewed - 115

2. Number registered - 62

a. Number of voting - 58

b. Number not voting - 4

3. Number not registered - 53

a. Willing to register and vote - 43

b. Indifferent - 5

c. Unwilling to register - 5

4. Some of the reasons given for not registering or voting

a. Voting is for rich people

b. Against religion

c. Poor vision

Clemmonsville

1. Number of people interviewed - 20
2. Number registered - 6
   a. Number voting - 6
   b. Number not voting - 0
3. Number not registered - 14
   a. Willing to register and vote - 10
   b. Indifferent - 2
   c. Unwilling to register - 2
4. Some of the reasons given for not registering or voting
   a. Too old
   b. Illness

Lewisville

1. Number of persons interviewed - 18
2. Number of persons registered - 4
   a. Number voting - 0
   b. Number not voting - 4
3. Number not registered - 14
   a. Willing to register and vote - 12
   b. Indifferent - 2
   c. Unwilling to register - 0
4. Some of the reasons given for not registering or voting
   a. Illness
   b. In the Service
   c. Confused by voting machines
   d. Has to take care of young children

Kernersville

1. Number of persons interviewed - 49
2. Number registered - 26
   a. Number voting - 22
   b. Number not voting - 4
3. Number not registered - 23
   a. Willing to register and vote - 19
   b. Indifferent - 2
   c. Unwilling to register - 2
4. Some of the reasons given for not registering or voting
   a. Uninformed
   b. Not interested
   c. Just moved
   d. Lack of time
   e. No transportation
   f. Can't read or write
   g. Inconvenience

Carver Road Area

1. Number of persons interviewed - 266
2. Number registered - 163
   a. Number voting - 157
   b. Number not voting - 6
3. Number not registered - 103
   a. Willing to register and vote - 87
   b. Indifferent - 4
   c. Unwilling to register - 12

4. Some of the reasons given for not registering or voting

   a. Working

   b. No particular reason

   c. Not interested

Tobaccoville

1. Number of persons interviewed - 28

2. Number registered - 12

   a. Number voting - 8

   b. Number not voting - 4

3. Number not registered - 16

   a. Willing to register and vote - 11

   b. Indifferent - 1

   c. Unwilling to register - 4

4. Some of the reasons given for not registering or voting

   a. Can't read or write

   b. Lack of time

   c. Disability

   d. Feels that Negro's vote doesn't matter

Campaign Office: Winston-Salem Urban League
610 Coliseum Drive
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Some of our correspondence and telephone calls were channelled to our Student Coordinator's telephone number which is PA 2-3060.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES

Coordinator	$150.00
5 Interviewers	360.00
2 Consultants (for automobile and other expenses)	200.00
Urban League Guild	100.00
Home Demonstration Council	25.00
Registrars	100.00
Overhead (mailing, telephone, etc.)	65.00
TOTAL	$1,000.00

SUMMARY STATISTICS

1. #Persons contacted and instructed regarding registration during the campaign---------- 1,300*
2. #Persons interviewed directly---------- 746
3. #Negroes newly registered---------- 147
4. #Negroes denied registration---------- 0
5. #Negroes refusing to participate---------- 65

EXHIBIT (1)

VOTER EDUCATION POLL
(STUDENT INTERVIEWER'S SCHEDULE)

NAME Mr. William Fulp AGE 38

ADDRESS Walkertown MAILING ADDRESS same

PHONE LY 5-6936

REGISTERED VOTER? Yes NO. OF YEARS 7 WHEN DID YOU VOTE LAST ?

IF NOT REGISTERED, ARE YOU WILLING TO REGISTER? _____ DATE? _____

OCCUPATION? Reynolds Tobacco Company ANNUAL INCOME $4,056

PLACE OF BIRTH Stokes County

HOW LONG HAVE YOU LIVED IN FORSYTH COUNTY? Life

CHURCH Oak Grove Baptist CLUB AFFILIATIONS _____

WHAT ARE REASONS FOR NOT REGISTERING IN THE PAST? _____

DO YOU VOTE REGULARLY AT ELECTION TIME? No

IF NOT, WHAT ARE THE REASONS? "Don't have time".

INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS This person stated plainly his disinterest.

Blondean Orbert

EXHIBIT (2)

In many areas, the familiar well led us to a home.

Students leaving Community Center for cars which will take them to interviewing tasks in the county.

Blondine Orbert, Spelman Senior; Jacqueline Henderson, Central State, Junior; Marian Wright, Howard Sophomore; and Camille Miller, WSTC, Junior.

Daphney Balsley, Fisk student, interviews two residents of the Piney Grove community.

October 31, 1962

Mr. Heman M. Sweatt, Coordinator
Voter Education Program
National Urban League
250 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Sweatt:

Re VEP 2-7

Pursuant to your letter and request of October 22, 1962, which followed our conference on October 10 (in which Clarence Coleman participated) I am pleased to inform you that we are approving a supplemental grant in the amount of $1,000 which is to be used to complete the Richmond, Virginia registration program.

It is my understanding that the Richmond Urban League is now conducting a registration program which began on September 15, 1962 and is to run until December 15, 1962.

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $1,000 which has been made payable to the Richmond Urban League pursuant to your telephone instructions this morning. We consider this grant to be supplementary to our original grant of May 4, 1962 and to be covered by all of the conditions of the original grant.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc. (Check $1,000)
cc: Mr. Whitney Young

OCT 24 1962

SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

MEMORANDUM: October 22, 1962

TO: Atty. Wiley A. Branton, Director
Voter Education Project

FROM: Heman M. Sweatt, Coordinator
National Urban League's Voter Education Program

RE: REQUEST FOR $1000.00 SUPPLEMENTAL GRANT TO PROPERLY COMPLETE THE FORMERLY APPROVED VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT OF THE RICHMOND, VIRGINIA URBAN LEAGUE.

:::::

BACKGROUND:

On May 4, 1962 the Voter Education Project approved and tendered a grant of $5750.00 to the National Urban League for organizing Voter Education Campaigns in Winston-Salem, North Carolina and Richmond, Virginia. An amount of $750.00 included in this grant was to provide for administrative overhead.

In conformance with a budget outline submitted July 19, 1962 to the Voter Education Project by the National Urban League, the budget allocation for the Richmond, Virginia Urban League's program was $2500.00 exclusive of any proration of the above mentioned overhead allowance.

Under this division of the grant, the actual budget (by items of expenditures) of the Richmond Urban League campaign was as follows:

1.	Salary - professional	$ 500.00
2.	Salary - clerical	264.00
3.	Social Security	23.88
4.	Retirement	16.63
5.	Travel	225.00
6.	Following items (total) Conferences Telegrams Publication & Printing Publicity	405.49
7.	Telephone	52.50
8.	Supplies	12.50
9.	Richmond Urban League	1000.00
		$2500.00

BASIS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY REQUEST

Under the original campaign plan adopted by the Richmond Urban League, the Richmond Voter Education Project was to cover the 90-day period between September 15, and December 15, 1962.

However, with the $1000.00 operating allowance in hand during early August the leaders of the Richmond program elected to proceed with the time-consuming features of having copies of poll tax books, and stationery for campaign correspondence printed, along with publicity placards to be distributed with the poll tax books.

These steps facilitated earlier distributions of poll tax books and publicity material in places frequented by the general public, such as restaurants, beauty parlors, barber shops, service stations, etc.

Membership lists of clubs, fraternities and sororities, postal employees, teachers, Parents-Teachers Associations, etc. were obtained for earlier checks against registration lists.

However, the above undertakings drained off two-thirds of the $1000.00 local operating budget, as indicated by the following figures of expenditures:

Poll Tax Books	$499.00
Stationery	125.40
Publicity Placards	39.00
Clerical Help	275.00
	$938.40

Thus, the details involved in reading an effective poll-tax drive of the Richmond, Virginia type have consumed almost the total of the local campaign budget. The basic features of the project are yet to be implemented.

These, according to revised campaign plan submitted to the National Urban League's Southern Regional Office, are as follows:

Clerical Help	$250.00
For door-to-door follow-through contacts	250.00
Additional publicity material and mailing supplies	500.00
	$1000.00

On the basis of this report, we trust sincerely that the Voter Education Project will approve the Richmond Urban League's request for $1000.00 supplementary grant so urgently needed to make its Educational Campaign meaningful.

-:-

SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

JAN 5 1963

MEMORANDUM: December 31, 1962

TO: Atty. Wiley A. Branton, Director
Voter Education Project

FROM: Heman M. Sweatt, Associate Director
National Urban League
Southern Regional Office

RE: REPORT ON FINANCES AND PROGRESS OF THE VOTER EDUCATION CAMPAIGN OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

: : :

BACKGROUND:

On May 4, 1962, the Voter Education Project approved a grant of $5,750.00 to the National Urban League for Voter Education Campaigns in Winston-Salem, North Carolina and Richmond, Virginia.

Under plans previously submitted, both of these Campaigns were to be supervised by Urban Leagues of the respective cities, and were included as Campaigns of the initial "crash program" of the parent administrative organization, the Voter Education Project.

Because the actual dates of the Campaigns to be programmed in Winston-Salem and Richmond were, in whole or part, at variance with the May 1, July 31 "crash period," exceptions necessarily obtained as to adherence on the part of the respective Urban Leagues to the reporting schedule that applied to recipients of VEP funds within this period.

Specifically, the Richmond, Virginia Voter Education Campaign, which under original organizational plan included the Richmond Crusade For Voters and the Richmond Urban League, was scheduled to begin September 15, 1962 and extend the ninety-day period to December 15, 1962.

Moreover, the Richmond Campaign, in proceeding under organizational and promotional plans adapted to the Virginia Poll-Tax system of registration, was largely involved during the months of August, September and October in the preliminary routines of obtaining copies of official Poll-Tax registration lists and books, organizing for distribution of same, the checking of membership lists from a wide variety of local organizations against the official roster of qualified voters, and organizing for identification of and direct contact with unregistered individuals during the final months of December and January.

The result was that by October 15, 1962, the funds of the original grant under which the Richmond, Virginia Campaign was operating had

been almost exhausted. (See October 22, 1962 Memorandum from National Urban League, Southern Regional Office to Mr. Wiley Branton, Director, Voter Education Project, for breakdown of expenditures up to October 15, and request for $1,000.00 supplemental grant.)

REPORT

As indicated from the above introductory statement, the actual program of direct mail, and person-to-person contact through door-to-door communications with unregistered citizens (the real core of the Richmond Campaign), could not begin, under the Richmond plan of procedure, until December, 1962.

However, with depleted funds on which to implement the main feature of the Richmond Campaign, a request for a $1,000.00 supplemental grant to the Richmond Urban League was filed on October 22, 1962 to the Voter Education Project.

This request was granted on October 31, 1962 and the said amount was turned over to the Richmond Urban League immediately.

Thus, this report is submitted in two parts: (1) A report of expenditures from June 11, 1962, the date the Richmond Urban League deposited the original $1,000.00 in the Consolidated Bank and Trust Company of Richmond, Virginia, to December 30, 1962, which date shows the last withdrawal of $380.00 on November 30, 1962 for processing the initial contact material of the Richmond Campaign; (2) The means and number of contacts made to the date of this report.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Part of Original Grant allocated by National Urban League for Richmond Campaign - $2,500.00

BREAKDOWN OF ALLOCATION BY NUL

1.	Salary - professional - - - - - -	$ 500.00
2.	Salary - clerical - - - - - - - -	264.00
3.	Social Security - - - - - - - - -	23.88
4.	Retirement - - - - - - - - - - -	16.63
5.	Travel - - - - - - - - - - - - -	225.00
6.	Following items (total) - - - -	405.49
	Conferences	
	Telegrams	
	Publications and Printing	
	Publicity	
7.	Telephone - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	52.50
8.	Supplies - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	12.50
9.	Richmond Urban League - - - - - - -	1,000.00
		$2,500.00

TO RICHMOND DIRECTLY

From May 4, 1962 VEP Grant - - - - - - - - - $1,000.00
From October 31, 1962 VEP Grant - - - - - - - 1,000.00

$2,000.00

EXPENDITURES (See Accompanying Copies of Bank Material)

Deposited June 11, 1962 - - - - - - - - - - $1,000.00
CONSOLIDATED BANK &
TRUST COMPANY
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Withdrawals:

Check #1 --- Sept.7, 1962 ($125.40) 874.60
For Campaign Stationery

Check #2 --- Sept. 14, 1962 ($499.00) 375.60
Copies of State Poll-Tax Books

Check #3 --- Sept. 28, 1962 ($10.00) 365.60
Petty Cash

Check #4 --- Sept. 28, 1962 ($35.00) 330.60
Distribution of Poll-Tax Books and Publicity Material

Deposited November 6, 1962 -- $1,000.00 $1,330.60
VEP Supplemental Grant

Check #5 --- November 28, 1962 ($33.80) 1,296.80
Campaign Placards

Check #6 --- November 28, 1962 ($50.00) 1,246.80
Clerical Help

Check #7 --- November 29, 1962 ($380.00) POSTAGE 866.80

Balance on Hand --- December 31, 1962 ------ $866.80 *
BANK SERVICE CHARGE .75

*BANK BALANCE $866.05

Campaign Costs (From VEP funds to December 31, 1962) ---- $1,133.20

(See Note at end of report for reference to other funds.)

CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES AND CONTACTS

AUGUST, 1962

1. Had copies of Poll-Tax Book printed
2. Planned and had printed Campaign Stationery
3. Had Publicity Placards printed for use with Poll-Tax Books Distribution

SEPTEMBER, 1962

1. Distributed Poll-Tax Books and Placards for writers at public places.

2. Made contacts with all possible sources for membership lists for direct contacts.

3. Through use of volunteers, checked membership lists indicated above against Poll-Tax Books for developing lists for direct contacts.

OCTOBER, 1962

1. Recruiting and training volunteers from organizations to follow through on contacts with members.

NOVEMBER - DECEMBER, 1962 - - - - 10,000 Contacts

1. No activities, except preparation and mailing of appeals to 10,000 individuals to motivate immediate registration.
(See Exhibit "A" attached to this report.)

Thus, with the exception of contacts related to efforts to recruit volunteers, membership lists, poll tax writers, and other purposes preparatory to the December, 1962 and January, 1963 "push for registrants," contacts with individual citizens to stimulate actual registration have been limited to the 10,000 persons who were reached by mail as the first feature of the person-to-person phase of the Richmond Campaign.

This aspect of the program will continue to January 31, 1963 (the revised concluding date for the Campaign) and include mass door-to-door contacts by trained volunteers.

NOTE

+.75 bank charge = $1,133.95

The $1,133.20 spend thus far in the Richmond, Virginia Campaign constitues only disbursements from VEP funds under the supervision of the Richmond Urban League.

Under a revised organizational structure, the Richmond Branch N.A.A.C.P. has joined the Campaign as a sponsoring organization, and other locally raised funds are being spent to support the Project. However, this financial accounting includes only those campaign expenses paid for out of the VEP grants under supervision of the Richmond, Virginia Urban League.

CAMPAIGN ADDRESS (Changed)

RICHMOND URBAN LEAGUE VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
114 E. Leigh Street
Richmond, Virginia

Phone: MI 3-7343

OFFICERS: Mrs. Janet Ballard, Executive Director
Mr. J. J. Nickens, Jr., Treasurer

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

1. Richmond, Virginia Branch, NAACP
John M. Brooks, Director
NAACP Voter Registration

2. Crusade for Voters
Fergerson Reid, Suffrage Chairman

3. Richmond, Virginia Urban League
Dr. Thomas H. Henderson, Chairman
Executive Board

Mrs. Janet Ballard, Executive Director

10,000

EXHIBIT "A"

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
RICHMOND URBAN LEAGUE
114 East Leigh Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Crusader:

The Richmond Urban League, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Crusade for Voters are now starting their joint drive to get 25,000 qualified Negro voters in the City of Richmond. We believe this goal can best be reached through personal contact; therefore, we are writing you ... a person who knows the value of the vote ... to help us carry out our program.

We would like you to do these three simple things:

1. Pay your poll taxes before December 5, 1962.
2. Get every adult member in your family to pay his or her poll taxes before December 5, 1962.
3. Get at least one person outside of your family (club member, friend, church member, sweetheart, etc.) to pay his or her poll taxes before December 5, 1962.

We are sending this letter to 10,000 persons. If everyone does his or her share, we will reach our goal with ease.

Enclosed is a window sticker; place it on your window when all adult members of your family become qualified voters. Vote and make Richmond a better place for A L L citizens!

Sincerely,

John M. Brooks
John M. Brooks, Director
NAACP Voter Registration

Janet Ballard
(Mrs.) Janet Ballard, Executive Director
Richmond Urban League

Ferguson Reid
Ferguson Reid, Suffrage Chairman
Crusade for Voters

1 encl:

11/62

PAY YOUR POLL TAX NOW

AMERICAN TEAMWORK WORKS

SW

JAN 5 1963

National Urban League, Inc.

14 EAST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PLAZA 1-0300

President
HENRY STEEGER

Senior Vice-President
MALCOLM ANDRESEN

Vice-Presidents
JOHN H. JOHNSON
THOMAS G. YOUNG

Secretary
MOLLIE MOON

Treasurer
BURNS W. ROPER

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WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR.

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Robert W. Dowling
Sylvan Gotshal
Dorothy Hirshon
Jerome H. Holland
Sophia Y. Jacobs
John H. Johnson
R. Frank Jones
Mrs. Charles Keller, Jr.
Theodore W. Kheel
Lindsley F. Kimball
Lawrence W. Lowman
Brian G. Manion
Louis E. Martin
Ivan C. McLeod
Mollie Moon
Cecil E. Newman
Hilyard R. Robinson
Winthrop Rockefeller
John A. Roosevelt
Burns W. Roper
Ramon S. Scruggs
Martin E. Segal
Asa T. Spaulding
Maida Springer
Edward Stanley
Henry Steeger
Vernon B. Stouffer
Harry Van Arsdale, Jr.
William O. Walker
J. Waties Waring
Boyd L. Wilson
Frank H. Wyman
Thomas G. Young
Charles S. Zimmerman

January
Fourth
1963

Send Reply To:
Southern Regional Office
250 Auburn Ave., N.E., Room 511
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

The enclosed report is submitted to bring you up-to-date on the Richmond, Virginia Urban League Voter Education Project.

You will note that the cooperating organizations in the Richmond program have made several changes to their original plan.

On the one hand, they have included the NAACP identifiably in their organization and additional locally raised funds are being used to promote the program. However, the financial report submitted as a part of this report includes only VEP funds under supervision of the Richmond Urban League.

Further, they have obviously restructured their approach, leaving the basic contact features of their program to be accomplished in January. This, of course, means that the Richmond Campaign has been extended to January 31, 1963.

This report covers activities and expenditures from the beginning of the Campaign to December 31, 1962.

Other reports specified in your letter of January 2, 1963 are being compiled and will be in your office as requested.

Very truly yours,

Heman

Heman M. Sweatt, Coordinator
Voter Education Campaign
National Urban League

HMS:MW
Encs.

B

JAN 1 : 1963

SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

MEMORANDUM: January 9, 1963

TO: Atty. Wiley A. Branton, Director
Voter Education Project

FROM: Heman M. Sweatt, Coordinator H.M.S.
Voter Education Program
National Urban League

RE: SUPPLEMENTAL SUMMARY REPORT TO THE SEPTEMBER 17, 1962 FINAL REPORT OF THE WINSTON-SALEM URBAN LEAGUE VOTER EDUCATION PROGRAM.

:::

GRANT:----------$1,000.00

This amount constitutes the allocation from the total grant of $5,750.00 directed to the National Urban League May 4, 1962 for programming Voter Education Campaigns in Winston-Salem, North Carolina and Richmond, Virginia, and for campaign publicity materials and National Urban League servicings of the respective local projects.

DATE OF CAMPAIGN:----------June 18, 1962 to August 31, 1962

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES
(CANCELLED CHECKS & STATEMENTS ENCLOSED)

DEPOSITED, WACHOVIA BANK & TRUST COMPANY
WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA - 6/18/62----------$1,000.00

Date of Check	To	For	Amount
6/26/62	Southern Bell Telephone Company	Long distance calls	$ 2.80
6/26/62	S. D. Harvey	Petty cash	$ 25.00
7/17/62	Forsyth County Home Demonstration Council	Expense of 12 ladies who helped arrange calls and meetings and who donated their share of expenses to Forsyth County Home Demonstration Council	$ 25.00

Date of Check	To	For	Amount
7/25/62	S. D. Harvey	Partial expenses for use of car in transporting student interviewers	$100.00
8/1/62	Luix V. Overbea	Expenses for use of car in transporting student interviewers	$100.00
7/25/62	Southern Bell Telephone Company	Long distance calls	$ 5.50
8/1/62	Miss Karen Parker	Secretary and Coordinator's expenses	$ 75.00
8/1/62	Miss Camille Miller	Interviewer's expenses	$ 80.00
8/1/62	Miss Marian Wright	Interviewer's expenses	$ 60.00
8/1/62	Miss Daphne Balsley	Interviewer's expenses	$ 60.00
8/1/62	Miss Jacqueline Henderson	Interviewer's expenses	$ 80.00
8/1/62	Miss Blondean Orbert	Interviewer's expenses	$ 80.00
8/1/62	Ellis Ashburn Stationer	Supplies	$ 38.70
8/3/62	S. D. Harvey	Expenses for use of car in transporting interviewers and making preliminary and post survey of County	$ 75.00
9/14/62	United Fund of Forsyth County	Postage meter expense	$ 3.75
8/30/62	Miss Karen Parker	Secretary and Coordinator's expenses	$ 75.00
8/28/62	Urban League Guild	Expenses for use of car and for registrars car	$100.00
9/20/62	Cash (S. D. Harvey)	Petty cash spent for refreshments for interviewers	$ 13.17
Bank service charge not shown on statements			$ 1.08
	TOTAL		$1,000.00

METHODS, TECHNIQUES, AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

Detailed analyses of the methods and techniques applied in the Winston-Salem Urban League program were included in the terminal report of September 17, 1962. However, additional comments, as requested, are in order.

The Winston-Salem Campaign was a suburban and rural focused project. It sought to resolve problems of confusion, apathy and inexperience associated with the expansion of Winston-Salem through annexation and other alterations in the corporate city limits.

In the main, the people effected by these changes in governmental identification were rural orientated Negroes having histories of low political participation and the resultant personal and community deprivations.

These conditions suggested to the Urban League of Winston-Salem the necessity for adapting to the particular needs of these people an educational service that would be both intensive and unhurried and demanding of the prospective registrant the minimum of difficulty and inconvenience.

Thus, the core of the methodology applied in this project was (1) the taking of all services to the individual, and (2) scheduling them to the maximum convenience of the people.

Hence, field workers were recruited and trained, information was gathered, counseling was undertaken, and community meetings arranged to accomplish both extended educational effort and on-the-spot registration. All of this involved budgeting for the largest possible field staff and travel coverage.

Following, therefore, are the results of the Campaign in its total statistical production:

Areas Covered - (All in Forsyth County)

1. Bethania
2. Plafftown
3. Rural Hall
4. Walkertown
5. Kernerville
6. Piney Grove
7. Lewisville
8. Clemmonsville
9. Carver Road
10. Ogburn Station
11. Tobaccoville

Approximate population	46,205
Approximate Negro population	2,425
Total # contacted for instruction	1,300
Total persons counseled individually	746
Total newly registered	147

Cooperation from the County registrar was excellent, even to the dispatching of deputies to scheduled rural community meetings to register individuals. In fact, no force restrictive either to the project or the individual was encountered.

Rather, all problems encountered revolved around the education of the individual to the relationship between voting participation and potential community and personal improvement.

NOTE: Data forms on the 746 individuals interviewed in this campaign are available for what research value they may suggest to the Voter Education Project upon request to the Winston-Salem Urban League.

An example of same was included as "Exhibit I" of the detailed terminal report on the Winston-Salem Project submitted September 17, 1962 to the Voter Education Project.

-:-

February 18, 1963

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Wiley A. Branton

FROM: Jean Levine

RE: Evaluation of Accounting of National Urban League on their grants, VEP 2-7, and VEP 2-20

The other day in a note attached to the most recent letter from the Urban League you asked me "How much of this grant did they spend?" You were referring to the VEP 2-20 grant which was made for Forth Worth, Texas. Because of the peculiarities of this particular agency's accounting set-up I can only tell you how much of the actual grant was spent in Fort Worth ($1,746.97). The bank balance in Fort Worth was $633.03 as of December 31, 1962. This leaves a total of $2,380.00 actually accounted for in Fort Worth. The other $2,000 of the grant was retained in New York and in order to portray graphically how this was used it is necessary to set up the following attachments.

This memo and its attachments then accomplish two purposes; an answer to your question above, and an evaluation of the accounting of all grants and supplements to the National Urban League by the Voter Education Project.

Out of this evaluation, as in all others worked on so far, come two matters which need re-thinking and re-defining. These concern the matter of "overhead allowance" and the matter of making grants through the New York offices of the big agencies rather than to the local groups actually using the money. They will be obvious as you follow the attached accounting, but I feel obligated to point out here the high cost of working through the "home offices" of the agencies, rather than dealing directly with the local groups.

JL

P.S. It's possible that one more interview with Dan Harrison, the auditor, would clarify the "[illegible]"

ATTACHMENT NO. 1
Urban League
2/18/63

VEP 2-7

Richmond Program Expenditures
(Supported by cancelled checks)

Advertising, Promotion and Printing	$658.20	
Postage	380.00	
Salaries & Field Work	85.00	
Petty Cash*	10.00	
Bank Charges	.75	$1133.95

Winston-Salem Expenditures
(Supported by cancelled checks)

Telephone and Telegraph	$ 8.30	
Salaries & Field Work**	573.70	
Travel and Transportation	375.00	
Postage	3.75	
Meals	13.17	
Petty Cash*	25.00	
Bank Charges	1.08	1000.00
		$2133.95

(See Attach. No.3)

*Petty cash not accounted for.
**Includes"Interviewers expendes" not explained.

ATTACHMENT NO. 2
Urban League
2/18/63

VEP 2-20

Fort Worth Expenditures
(Supported by vouchers and cancelled checks)

Advertising, Promotion and Printing	$ 83.51
Office Rent	150.00
Office Supplies	165.75
Postage	73.72
Salaries	1106.03
Telephone & Telegraph	61.15
Travel and Transportation	36.81
Federal Taxes	70.00
	$1746.97

(See Attach. No. 3)

ATTACHMENT NO. 3
Urban League
2/18/63

SUMMARY OF VEP 2-7, AND VEP 2-20

GRANTS:

May, 1962 (VEP 2-7)	$5,750.00	
Sept. " (VEP 2-20)	4,382.00	
Oct. " (Supp. to VEP 2-7)	1,000.00	
TOTAL GRANTS		$11,132.00

(Overhead allowed 15% - $1669.80, Overhead taken - $3795.85 - see below, Expenses claimed by N.Y. office.)

LOCAL EXPENDITURES: (Supported by checks and/or vouchers)

Richmond	$1133.95	
Winston-Salem	1000.00	
Fort Worth	1746.97	3,880.92
		$ 7,251.08

EXPENSES CLAIMED BY NEW YORK OFFICE:
(Unsupported by checks or vouchers)

Salaries -Professional	$1000.00	
Salaries -Clerical	528.00	
Retirement Expense	33.26	
Social Security Expense	47.75	
Travel	300.00	
Overhead *	750.00	
Postage	.84	
Telephone	105.00	
Printing	1006.00	
Supplies	25.00	3,795.85
		$3,455.23

BANK BALANCES:

Fort Worth (supported by bank statement)	$ 633.03
Winston-Salem " " " "	0.00
Richmond " " " "	866.06
New York (Unsupported by statements)	1956.15
	$3,455.23

*Note this amount claimed above and beyond other New York office expenditures which fall into category of "overhead."

National Urban League, Inc.

14 EAST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PLAZA 1-0300

Rec'd 5-10-63

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Herbert B. Evans
Legal Counsel

May
Ninth
1 9 6 3

Dear Mr. Minnis:

Enclosed herewith are copies of financial statements and letters of transmittal submitted to Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Project Director, on January 18th and May 9th, 1963, which would cover the period from April 1, 1962 through April 1, 1963.

We understand that the program activities made possible by the expenditure of these funds are being reported to you directly by the League cities involved and by the Southern Regional Office on behalf of the National Urban League.

Please let us know if you need additional information in connection with your Annual Report.

Sincerely yours,

Alexander J. Allen
Associate Executive Director

Mr. Jack Minnis
Director of Research
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Enclosures:

cc: Wiley A. Branton
Clarence D. Coleman
Whitney M. Young, Jr.

COPY

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
INCORPORATED
NEW YORK, N. Y.

May
Ninth
1963

Dear Mr. Brunton:

In response to your request, we are submitting herewith a financial statement on the Voter Education Project, covering the period from January 1st through March 31st, 1963.

As your records indicate, the total unexpended balance in the hands of the National Urban League and Urban League affiliates as of December 31, 1962 was $3,455.23. We understand that the $633.03 in the hands of the Fort Worth, Texas Urban League has been accounted for in the terminal report of that campaign which was submitted on February 4, 1963. Our Southern Regional Office is making every effort to obtain a final report from the Richmond, Virginia Urban League which will account for the $866.05 which was in the hands of that affiliate as of December 31, 1962.

The amount of $1,956.15 in the hands of the National Urban League at the end of 1962 is accounted for by the attached report which shows charges made against that balance to meet expenditures incurred during the three-months period from January 1st through March 31st, 1963. Please let us know if you need any further information.

You may expect to hear from Mr. Young within the next few days as to the program for which our organization would like to have VEP support during the coming year.

Sincerely yours,

Alexander J. Allen
Associate Executive Director

Mr. Wiley A. Brunton
Project Director
Voter Education Project
3 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Enclosure:
cc: Messrs. Coleman and Young

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
14 East 48th Street
New York 17, New York
ADMINISTRATION

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

FINANCIAL REPORT

January 1 - March 31, 1963

BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1962		$ 1,956.15
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries - Professional	1,062.00	
Salaries - Clerical	609.00	
Social Security Expense	60.61	
Retirement Expense	66.00	
Travel	300.06	2,097.67
		$ (141.52)

January
Eighteenth
1 9 6 3

Dear Mr. Branton:

In response to Hamen Sweatt's January 9th letter, we are enclosing herewith a report on National Urban League expenditures of funds received from the Voter Education Project for the full period from May 1st through December 31st, 1962.

This includes allocations made to the Winston-Salem Urban League, Richmond Urban League and the Fort Worth Urban League, as well as direct expenses by the National Office. Not included is the participation of the Little Rock Urban League which, as you know, was involved in a joint effort with the Arkansas Council of Human Relations and was therefore budgeted separately.

There is a $1,000 discrepancy between the figures quoted in Mr. Sweatt's January 9th letter and the enclosed figures supplied by our accountant, which is accounted for by the fact that we have no record of the supplemental grant to the Richmond Urban League of $1,000 on October 31, 1962. Apparently this must have been sent directly and not through this office.

Please let us know if you need any further information.

Sincerely yours,

Alexander J. Allan
Associate Executive Director

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Project Director
Voter Education Project
3 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

cc: Hamen Sweatt
Whitney M. Young, Jr.
Zoa G. McAdams

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, INC.
14 East 48th Street
New York 17, New York
ADMINISTRATION

REPORT
on
VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
May 1 - December 31, 1962

INCOME

May, 1962	$ 5,750.00	
September, 1962	4,382.00	
Total		$ 10,132.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries - Professional	1,000.00	
Salaries - Clerical	528.00	
Retirement Expense	33.26	
Social Security Expense	47.75	
Travel	300.00	
Overhead	750.00	
Postage	.84	
Telephone	105.00	
Printing	1,006.00	
Supplies	25.00	
Allocationto Leagues:		
Richmond	1,000.00	
Winston-Salem	1,000.00	
Fort Worth	2,380.00	
Total		8,175.85
		$ 1,956.15

AMERICAN TEAMWORK WORKS

Rec'd 5-16-63 WBV

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Legal Counsel

May
Fifteenth
1 9 6 3

Dear Mr. Branton:

Clarence Coleman, the National Urban League's Southern Regional Director, is responsible for drafting the overall appeal for the Voter Education Projects for which the National Urban League would like to request support for the 1963-64 year.

Mr. Coleman is currently in Richmond, Virginia, reviewing the VEP activities of the Richmond Urban League and will be proceeding from there to Cleveland for the National Conference on Social Welfare. He will return to his desk on Monday, May 27th, and will complete the appeal during the first part of that week, submitting it to this office for final approval. We will plan to have it in the mail to you no later than June 1st.

In conversation with Mr. Coleman on Monday evening, he indicated that the appeal will be with reference to five cities, two of which have already been reduced to writing and transmitted to your office. These are Winston-Salem, North Carolina and Fort Worth, Texas. In addition, we expect to carry on activity in Jacksonville, Florida; Richmond, Virginia and New Orleans, Louisiana. In New Orleans, our role will be that of assisting the New Orleans Coordinating Council with which the New Orleans League is affiliated and of which J. Harvey Kerns, League executive, is chairman.

We hope it will be possible for you to give these proposals your favorable consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Alexander J. Allen
Associate Executive Director

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Project Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

cc: Clarence D. Coleman
Whitney M. Young, Jr.

March 21, 1964

Mr. Clarence D. Coleman
National Urban League
250 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Clarence:

I thought I would share with you and Whitney Young a confidential memo (interoffice) regarding developments in the voter registration program in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, inasmuch as the earlier phase of this program was under the exclusive supervision of the Urban League.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc. 1
cc: Mr. Whitney M. Young, Jr.

agencies
NHL

May 8, 1964

Mr. Heman Sweatt
Associate Director
Southern Regional Office
National Urban League, Inc.
250 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Sweatt:

After reviewing our records, I found that the groups in Kimberly Park and Carver Crest were working with Mr. Harvey. Therefore, I would suggest that the card files both on these two areas and the city library area be returned to him to be used in whatever manner he deems appropriate.

We appreciate your cooperation in this matter.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Barbara I. Whitaker
Research Assistant

BIW:js

Set 2-7

Return to WAB
BWV
RTB

AMERICAN TEAMWORK WORKS

National Urban League, Inc.

Southern Regional Office
250 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E., ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303 • AREA CODE 404 – 688-8778

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Thomas G. Young

Arthur Q. Funn
Legal Counsel

April
Third
1964

APR 4 1964

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

This comes as follow-up to Mr. Clarence D. Coleman's letter of March 25 in which he indicated the desire of the Southern Regional Office, National Urban League, to cooperate fully with the Voter Education Project in clearing up the Winston-Salem problem noted in your earlier memorandum on the subject.

Firstly, in line with Mr. Coleman's promise with respect to the full record files amassed by the Winston-Salem Urban League, we have received from Sam Harvey, Director of the Winston-Salem Urban League, the following material:

1. 10,112 schedules used by the interviewers in the Winston-Salem voter education poll;
2. card files on unregistered persons in:
   a. Carver Crest,
   b. Kimberly Park,
   c. City library area;
3. check for $21.28 convering balance of Winston-Salem account; and
4. twenty clip boards used by the interviewers.

Because of the bulkiness of the file material in packaged state and the possibility that some of the same may be needed in the current NAACP-CORE administered Winston-Salem program, we stand prepared to be of further assistance to you in the proper

forwarding of all or parts of the said material. A check covering the balance of the Winston-Salem account is enclosed.

Needless to say, we regret the misunderstanding that has developed in this matter; for indeed we feel certain that the conflict is rooted in misunderstanding rather than the failure of the Winston-Salem Urban League to fully extend itself in the execution of either of the Voter Education programs promoted under Voter Education grants. In fact, a full review of the Winston-Salem Urban League programs indicate clearly that each gave planned weight to the implications of ITEM 4 in the "Condition Governing Grants" distributed by VEP which directs that:

> "The applicant should also express willingness to cooperate with the Project in the gathering of statistical data for the purpose of research".

This is not to suggest that these programs were at any time viewed as exclusive data - collecting undertakings. To the contrary, the initial Winston-Salem program, which was directed by the Winston-Salem Urban League June 18 - August 31, 1962, was focused specifically at the testing of the technique of intensive personal counselling of Negro families in the advantages of voter participation as a tool for determining the obstacles to past participancy and encouraging new attitudes.

Moreover, this program sought to bring registration services to Negro people who live in ten communities surrounding Winston-Salem, and who were demonstrating low voter participation patterns, by dispatching registrars to accessible churches in the respective communities.

Hence, while the production of this program was 147 new registrants, the conditions prevailing in the communities and toward which the program was geared appears to lend justification and merit to the techniques applied.

Against this experience, the Winston-Salem Urban League, under a second grant from VEP, sought to use a similar technique on the unregistered of Winston-Salem proper.

In the proposal on which this second grant was approved, the Winston-Salem Urban League proposed: "...break the city up into areas which would be covered by student interviewers...to attempt to secure the services of part-time registrars, and if this failed...to have registration places on special days".

Although, in the unfolding of this second project, difficulties arose in accomplishing the combined registration - research phases of the program and necessitating changes in the original format, the record sets forth a concern from the outset with active registration as a coverage of the proposed program.

Here, again, it was the priority that the Winston-Salem Urban League continued to give to data-collection as a component of effective registration that governed this decision.

In failing to obtain permission to deputize the interviewers for on-the-spot registering, they set up a program which would schedule regular deputies for assignment at local churches for Sunday after-service registration. And as a device for developing some leadership within the churches for encouraging members to participate prizes were offered to the congregation registering the highest number of persons over 25.

Out of these experiences, the Winston-Salem Urban League decided to divide the two phases of its program, a decision that pushed the major active registration to the end of the grant period.

However this decision may be viewed otherwise, it was one of good faith and based on the continued involvement of agency attached volunteers.

It was with this knowledge that the National Urban League's Southern Regional Office, in a letter of October 7, 1963, requested of VEP that the Winston-Salem Urban League be permitted to continue its activities, even though the grant had been depleted.

As to the events that transpired with respect to the use of the research data collected by the Winston-Salem Urban League in the current NAACP-CORE directed VEP campaign, we regret the position that they took, and have referred them to Item 4 of the "Conditions Governing Grants" which in our judgment their action violated in withholding the Kimberly Park and Carver Crest files.

Here, again, our investigation reveals an area of misunderstanding; for what appeared to be uncooperative action by the Winston-Salem Urban League against VEP was in reality a reaction related to the Urban League's appraisal of the organizational structure to which the continuing VEP approved registration activity had been assigned. Indeed, it remains the local Urban League's conviction that its ability to show a thorough job accomplished in the research phase of their program should have borne evidence of the desire and good faith in its plan to fully implement the program outlined in the prospectus upon which the grant to it was approved.

From the viewpoint of the National Urban League's Regional Office, we are in agreement with VEP that the decision of the Winston-Salem Urban League, even in the light of the aforementioned circumstances, to allow its campaign to reflect at its conclusion an imbalance between research and active registration accomplishments rendered it vulnerable to the conclusions reached by VEP.

Nevertheless, to the same extent we are satisfied that the source of the problem rests in a decision made in good faith and upon the Winston-Salem Urban League's appraisal of the relationship of the research data to the registration phase of its program. From their point of view, the effectiveness of their registration activity was so dependent upon the quality of the prior survey as to justify the course upon which they proceeded.

Because of the merit in their viewpoint and the very capable volunteer structure maintained by the Winston-Salem Urban League, it is our sincere opinion that this agency should have been permitted to implement the follow-up phase of its program. Yet, we understand and respect the reasoning upon which VEP reached its decision in this connection.

We trust sincerely that this will help clear up the areas of misunderstanding behind the current Winston-Salem problem. Moreover, with the material that we have on hand which we stand prepared to direct to sources where they may be deemed of assistance to VEP, we wish to demonstrate our appreciation and continued cooperation with the effective and vital program in which you are engaged.

With warm personal regards and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Heman M. Sweatt

Heman M. Sweatt, Associate Director
Southern Regional Office
National Urban League

HMS/acs
Enc.

AMERICAN TEAMWORK WORKS

10/1/64 WB

National Urban League, Inc.

14 EAST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017 • AREA CODE 212 – 751-0300

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Frank H. Wyman
Clayton R. Yates
Dwight R. Zook

Arthur Q. Funn
Legal Counsel

September
Twenty-Eighth
1964

Dear Mr. Branton:

Thank you very much for securing for us the film "COUNT". It arrived this morning, and I have not as yet had an opportunity to view it. I am passing it on to Frank Stanley, who is heading up that phase of the project from this office. I am sure you will be getting comments from him within a couple of days.

Sincerely,

Charles E. Eason

Charles E. Eason
Associate Director

vc

CEE:vc

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Voter Education Project
Room 206, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Affiliated with National Social Welfare Assembly, National Conference on Social Welfare
Contributions to the National Urban League are tax deductible

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

MAR 28 1962
MAR 2 0 1962
MAR 2 0 1962

March 26, 1962

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Fosyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Attached you will find a project proposal for "Research on Voting and Voter Registration by Negroes in Twenty-One Middle Tennessee Counties." You will note that the project involves a cooperative effort on the part of the Social Science Department at Fisk University and various civic and social action organizations in the Nashville-Davidson County area. The nature of the research involved and the program envisioned makes us feel that significant results will grow out of the project.

It is hoped that the proposal will be given full consideration and that you let us hear from you at an early date.

Very truly yours,

V. W. Henderson
Chairman

VWH:mh

Enclosures

GENERAL PROPOSAL
For
RESEARCH ON VOTING AND VOTER REGISTRATION
BY NEGROES IN TWENTY ONE MIDDLE
TENNESSEE COUNTIES

by
Vivian W. Henderson

Fisk University

March, 1962

GENERAL PROPOSAL

for

RESEARCH ON VOTING AND VOTER REGISTRATION BY NEGROES IN TWENTY ONE MIDDLE TENNESSEE COUNTIES

I

The proposed project is cast against a background of significant change in the general character of the South over the past twenty years, particularly since World War II. Developments accompanying social and economic change have affected the character of southern politics while exerting important influence upon present and future political participation by Negroes in the South and provoking significant change in the role of Negroes in southern politics.

It is unnecessary to present a prolonged definition of change referred to. On the other hand, it is important that four broad developments be identified for the purpose of placing in perspective the research program under proposal.

1. The economy of the South has experienced significant reorientation marked by increased industrial-urban development accompanied by a decline in agriculture as the dominant source of economic activity and way of life.

2. The South has experienced a significant re-distribution of the population marked by increased urbanization of the population. Migrations, including the movement of Negroes from rural to urban areas of the South, appear to have caused a shift in outlook and concern among Negroes from rural agriculture to urban; meanwhile, this development has reduced significantly the gap between rural and city outlook.

3. There have been significant developments in the social reorganization of the South with improvements in citizenship status and opportunity relative to Negroes. Accompanying this social reorganization is change in the role of Negroes in the politics of the South, both in metropolitian areas and in non-metropolitian areas; thus increased voting potential tends to manifest itself as part of total change.

4. Specifically in the area of political participation the extension of the franchise and enlargement the southern electorate, the involvement of Negroes as candidates in political elections, and the actual achievement of political offices has had substantial impact upon the attitude of Negroes toward political participation both in metropolitian and non-metropolitian areas.

II

THE STUDY AND CENTRAL OBJECTIVES

Against this background of continuous social, economic, and political change, several important questions in the area of political participation arise for social scientists interested in the reorganization of the South and the general progress of the Negro, one of the focal points in southern reorganization. (1) What are the characteristics of registered and non-registered Negroes as to age, marital status, education, and residence in relation to attitude toward voting? (2) What is the relative influence of positive and negative factors (e.g. intimidation, presence or absence of Negro political leadership, lack of knowledge with regard to registering and formal or informal pressures.) identified with voting in metropolitian and non-metropolitian counties? (3) What techniques are involved in successfully motivating Negroes to register and vote? Can these techniques be weighed and measured as to effectiveness? (4) What is the role of

"party politics" among Negroes in 1962? (5) What is the role of "ward politics"? (6) What is the potential for "bloc voting" in local and state politics and the role of bloc voting in motivation for voting? (7) What is the impact of issues (e.g. metropolitian government) upon voting participation? (8) To what extent is citizenship education a factor in political participation? (9) What are the characteristics of previous voting history? (10) What additional factors emerge as deterrents to effective voting?

Emerging from the broad developments cited and questions arising from such developments is the project envisioned by the proposal. In essence it is two-fold:

1. A research inquiry into the status of voter registration and voting by Negroes in Davidson County Tennessee and twenty-one (21) other selected Middle Tennessee Counties; and a research inquiry into trends in voter registration and voting by Negroes in these areas.

2. A program of community organization in cooperation with independent community groups for the purpose of effecting increased voter registration and voting participation on the part of Negroes in Davidson County and twenty-one (21) other selected Middle Tennessee Counties.

The organizations thus far which have agreed to actively cooperate with the project include the Nashville Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Community Conference on Employment Opportunity and the Davidson County Independent Political Council. The latter organization is a non-aligned community organization without ties to a political party, organization or individual. (See attached material on the Davidson County Independent Political Council.)

III

FISK UNIVERSITY AND POLITICAL EDUCATION

For many years Fisk University, through its Social Science Department and Social Science Institute, has engaged in studies and projects involving voter registration and political participation by Negroes in Davidson County, Middle Tennessee and in the South. Likewise, for many years, the University, through its Social Science program, has engaged in projects involving community organization, in cooperation with community groups, for the purpose of effecting increased voter registration, voting and political participation on the part of Negroes. For example, during the past five years the Department of Social Sciences has sponsored a political education program among Negroes and has given leadership to three successful voter registration drives in the community. (The appended material relates to such projects.)

These programs have been continuous, resulting not only in an increased political awareness but also they have contributed to increased voter registration and improved community organization relative to voter registration campaigns.

IV

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PROCEDURE AND METHODOLOGY

Pursuit of the program under proposal will require a variety of techniques and approaches in order to obtain reliable data from which conclusions, inferences and generalizations can be drawn in establishing

status and trends in voter registration and voting among Negroes. Likewise, a variety of techniques and approaches will be necessary in order to accomplish a program in community organization that will lead to increased voter registration in various localities.

A two year period is envisioned for the project to include the following:

-A-

1. The development of background information from which data can be compiled and certain developments pinpointed which will be of significance to the total project. Current data provided by the 1960 census will be used.

2. Field study involving actual inquiry into voter registration status and voting attitudes will be made. The interview technique will be used.

3. Case studies will be developed on given situations where such may appear to have potential for community action programs in the area of voter registration and voting.

4. A full report on the project will be published.

-B-

Two types of demands face the project with regard to working with community groups. (1) The necessity for political education, particularly in the non-metropolitian counties; and (2) the coordination of various projects by community groups in order to effectively implement voter registration research.

1. Political Education Programming.

   a) The conduct of citizenship programs to encourage voter registration and voting including the

sponsorship of: neighborhood meeting, including pilot neighborhoods, in various sections of the county, the development of a speaker bureau for churches, clubs, and civic groups.

b) Development of a speaker kit on voting requirements and other matters.

c) Set aside concentrated periods for political education projects.

d) Development of citizens committee to work in the area of voting.

2. The coordination of community groups is expected to grow out of the structure for the research project suggested in part V below.

V

STRUCTURE FOR PROJECT

It is clear that the project as envisioned will require effective cooperation between the Social Science Department at Fisk University and the community groups participating in the project. Thus in order to effectively achieve the objectives of research and community coordination it will be necessary to develop a structure which will involve representation by University personnel and community groups working with the project. An arrangement will be necessary whereby policy making responsibility, authority, and general control over the affairs of the project will be in the hands of a supervisory board. A structure along the following lines is envisioned with regard to the supervision and administration of the project.

1. The creation of a "NASHVILLE INSTITUTE ON VOTER RESEARCH". The Institute will be composed of community organizations participating in the project and the Social Science Department of Fisk University.

2. The Institute will have a Board of Managers composed representatives from each community organization involved and the Social Science Department at Fisk. The Board will have a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, and treasurer and such other offices deemed necessary by the Board of Managers.

3. The Social Science Department at Fisk will serve as the research agency and give professional direction to research and community coordination on various projects.

4. The Board of Managers will be responsible for managing the program and fiscal affairs of the Institute. The fiscal affairs may be handled through the Comptroller's Office at Fisk or through a local bank.

5. The project will have an Executive Director who will have the responsibility for implementing the project under the supervision of the Board of Managers.

VI

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL NEEDS FOR TWO YEAR STUDY

Though volunteers will be substantially used the following expenses are estimated for the project:

		Total for 2 years
1. Staff: Stenographic, clerical assistance.	($3,100 per year)	$ 6,200.00
Research personnel.....	($ 900 per year)	1,800.00
2. Field Work (Enumerators, etc.....	($5,000 per year)	10,000.00
3. Travel, local and in Middle Tennessee....	($2,500 per year)	5,000.00
4. Office and research supplies.....	($2,500 per year)	5,000.00
5. Office space and upkeep.....	($1,200 per year)	2,400.00
6. Equipment (file cabinets, etc.).....		400.00
7. Communications and mailing.....	($1,000 per year)	2,000.00
8. Printing.....	($ 500 per year)	1,000.00
9. TOTAL ESTIMATED NEEDS:.....	($16,900 per year)	$33,800.00

MAY 14 1962

FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

May 10, 1962

Atty. Wiley Branton
Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Atty. Branton:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation prior to my leaving Atlanta last week I should like to submit the following revisions in connection with our request for a grant to engage in a voter research and registration project in Davidson County and four (4) other Middle Tennessee Counties: Giles (Pulaski); Maury (Columbia); Montgomery (Clarksville); and Williamson (Franklin).

I. Purpose: To conduct an immediate voter research and registration program in five (5) Middle Tennessee Counties as stated above.

A. Project to be of four (4) months in duration.

B. The cooperative efforts of the local Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Davidson County Independent Political Council, students and church groups will be involved in conducting the project.

C. The affairs of the project will be administered by the Davidson County ~~Voter's Council.~~ Independent Political Council & the Nashville Branch NAACP.

II. The project will have the benefit of resources and professional assistance and direction through the Social Science Department at Fisk University; however the affairs of the project will be under the supervision and management of the cooperating action groups.

III. Estimate of financial needs for four (4) months.

1. Research, stenographic, and clerical assistance.....	$ 700.00
2. Field work including travel and transportation.....	1,000.00
3. Office and research supplies.....	400.00
4. Office space and upkeep including telephone service....	400.00
5. Communications and mailing.....	500.00
6. Printing.....	700.00
TOTAL.....	$ 3,700.00

An early reply to this communication will be appreciated.

3 to go — as Cur

Sincerely yours,

Vivian W. Henderson
Chairman

VWH:mh

Davidson County Independent Political Council

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Box 404

23 May 1962

Mr. Wiley Branton, Director
Special Voter Registration Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

Pursuant to your request by telephone last week I have had a conference with Dr. Henderson, and it appears that Paragraph I(C) ofthe letter dated May 10, 1962, should be changed to read as follows: "The affairs of the project will be administered by the Davidson County Independent Political Council and the Nashville Branch NAACP".

The Nashville Branch NAACP has formally agreed, in a regular Branch meeting held on 22 May 1962, to cooperate with the Davidson County Independent Political Council in connection with the project. The funds should be made payable to "Davidson County Independent Political Council for Special Voter Research and Registration Project". However, as mentioned above, all affairs of the project will be supervised and administered by both organizations.

The reason for not getting this information to you sooner is apparent from the above.

Very truly yours,

Avon N. Williams, Jr.

ANW,Jr/c
cc - Dr. Vivian Henderson
Mrs. C. M. Hayes

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

May 25, 1962

Dr. Vivian W. Henderson
Chairman, Social Science Department
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Henderson:

We have carefully reviewed your letter of May 10, 1962, regarding a proposed voter registration project in Davidson and four other middle Tennessee counties on a proposed budget of $3,700.00, to be supervised and administered jointly by the Davidson County Independent Political Council and the Nashville Branch NAACP in cooperation with the Social Science Department at Fisk University.

This will confirm our conversation in Atlanta when you were here for the research conference, during which we discussed your proposal of March 26, 1962 regarding a voter registration project in twenty-one middle Tennessee counties, and our suggestion to you that we would rather consider a program on a smaller geographic area and budget.

We are of the opinion that your May 10 proposal is a reasonable request with a good possibility of success, both from a research standpoint as well as for registration increase. We have previously made a grant to NAACP to carry on a crash program in several Tennessee communities, including Clarksville, and we therefore feel that Clarksville and Montgomery County should be deleted from any consideration in your proposed project.

We are approving your proposed project with the exception of any allowance for work in Montgomery County, and we have decided to contribute the sum of three thousand

dollars ($3,000.00) toward the cost of your project as otherwise submitted, for a four month program beginning June 1, 1962. It is my understanding from talking to George Barrett that even though July 3 is the registration deadline for the summer primary, your books will still be open and you can continue registration for the general election.

I am enclosing a copy of the conditions which must be complied with for any grant made by the Voter Education Project, and you will please note that all funds should be deposited in a separate bank account and disbursements should be supported by vouchers. Any portion of the grant not used or needed for the registration effort should of course be refunded to the Voter Education Project.

Pursuant to information furnished us by Mr. Avon N. Williams, Jr., President of the Davidson County Independent Political Council, we are enclosing our check made payable to Davidson County Independent Political Council, representing payment of our grant in full. We are enclosing a carbon copy of this letter and requesting that both you and Mr. Williams acknowledge receipt of the enclosed check and your understanding of the conditions of this grant by each of you signing the enclosed carbon copy and returning it to this office.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

Copy to Mr. Williams

Enclosures
WAB/mr

Dictated by Mr. Branton; transcribed in his absence.

LOW BOND

Davidson County Independent Political Council

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

VEP 2-8

14 June 1962

Mr. Wiley Branton, Project Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

Enclosed you will find carbon copy acknowledging receipt of the grant in accordance with your letter of 25 May 1962. Delay in this acknowledgement of receipt has been occasioned by absence of Dr. Henderson from the City and by his heavy schedule.

Allow me to express our appreciation for this grant and determination to make the project a success.

Very truly yours,

Avon N. Williams, Jr.

ANW,JR/c
Encl: -1-

cc - Dr. Vivian Henderson

PHONE AL 5-1607 PHONE 254-3381

Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project

(Joint Voter Registration Campaign of the Nashville Branch of the NAACP and the Davidson County Independent Political Council)

1308 Jefferson Street
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

URGENT URGENT

July 30, 1962

TO : Block Workers

RE : Progress in Voter-Registration Campaign

FROM: G. W. Chrite, Director

Please Note: Meeting of Block Workers, Friday, August 3, 1962, at 7:45 p.m. in the Voter-Registration Office.

We are now in the second month of our four-month project. We are concerned that our progress has been rather slow up to this time. Elections have hindered us, but we still have a tremendous job to do.

We need reports on "TARGET SEVEN." It is vitally important that we meet to determine our plans for subsequent campaigning.

Voter-registration is the responsibility of every citizen. You realized that by committing yourself to work with us;therefore, we urge you to attend this meeting.

PHONE AL 5-1607 PHONE 254-3381

Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project

(Joint Voter Registration Campaign of the Nashville Branch of the NAACP and the Davidson County Independent Political Council)

1308 Jefferson Street
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

August 10, 1962

TO: Community Leaders throughout the State of Tennessee

RE: A Blueprint for Freedom with the Ballot on a State-wide Basis

FROM: PROJECT BOARD OF MANAGERS --

E. H. Mitchell, M. D., Chr.	Mrs. C. M. Hayes	G. W. Chrite
Mrs. Jewel Raymond, Secy.	V. W. Henderson	A. Z. Kelley
Avon Williams, Jr., Esq.	Rev. Claude Walker	Dillard Boyd
	G. J. Tarleton, M. D.	

In our effort to implement the philosophy of bloc voting by Negroes on a state-wide basis in Tennessee, we have begun the organization of voter registration campaigns in Nashville and Davidson County, and in some communities in several Middle Tennessee counties. We are concerned that the Negro people in this State have been a living example of the negative aspect of the philosophy that "together we stand and divided we fall".

We invite you to demonstrate similar concern by putting into motion in your community the wheels that will deter our course and destiny from second class citizenship. Our fight to overcome the chains and shackles of racial hate and discrimination has not been organized, unified, and coordinated to develop its most effective potential. Thus, the battle has been harder and slower. Inasmuch as the segregationists' efforts have been and are to keep us bound to first class slavery and second class citizenship, our efforts must be geared toward moving ourselves from the back roads of American society to the main stream, through effective unity and organization.

In the field of voting, the powerful and concentrated vote of the Negro in Memphis, voting 98 % as a bloc, brought to the feet many political candidates who dared denounce it. In the city of Knoxville, the systematic withdrawal of many deposits by Negroes in white owned and operated banks and financial institutions brought some racial barriers to a sudden end. With these living examples of the power and effectiveness of united and organized efforts of Negroes in these and other communities, there can be no doubt that increasing unity and organization of the Negro in our State can accelerate the march for freedom tenfold.

We urge you to begin immediately to unite and organize your community to MOVE. Free literature and campaign material is available in our office upon request. If necessary, we will send a representative to your community to aid in organizing a campaign. If your community has already formally organized, we would appreciate your sending us a list of your officers, in order that we may be in touch with you.

Please inform us of your progress.

SPECIMEN INFORMATION SHEET

Date of Report Aug. 21, 62

City Nashville County Davidson State Tenn

Thus far

1. List the wards and precincts in which you worked during the 90-day period ~~[illegible]~~ - (presently there are none in city)

2. How much VEP money did you spend on the above area? $1022 51

A. Itemize the expenditures below, if possible.

See attached financial Statement

3. Statistical Information:

A.	~~May~~ June 21, 1962	August 1, 1962
Total VAP*	255,288	—
Negro VAP	49213	—
Total Registration	Fig. not available	—
Negro Registration	Fig. not available 18000 ~~estimate~~	18,060 estimate

estimates

B.

1. Total number of Negroes making application for registration, as a result of your program during period.
60 (they say)

2. Total number of Negroes denied registration during period.
0

3. Total number of Negroes instructed re registration during period 0

4. Total number of Negroes receiving instruction who were denied registration during period 0

5. Total number of Negroes who refused to participate in the project 0

6. Describe briefly the techniques used to study and secure voter registration in the area listed above
Block Canvassing, Research into voting lists.

*Voting Age Population of specific area worked.

Expect a Progress on Tuesday or Wednesday from the DCIPC [redacted] program

8/24/62

VEP

Report from John Walker

DAVIDSON COUNTY INDEPENDENT POLITICAL COUNCIL

On Tuesday, August 21, 1962, I had occassion to be in Nashville, Tennessee [redacted]. [redacted] Jack Minnis and I ~~had decided~~ thought [redacted] it would be [redacted] opportune [redacted] to obtain certain data about the Davidson County Independent Political Council's voter program for inclusion in the report presently being prepared [redacted] on the VEP "crash programs."

While there I sought to meet with the DCIPC President, [redacted] Atty. Avon Williams, and Secretary, Dr. Vivian Henderson. I met Atty. Williams in his office where he briefly outlined the organizational structure of the registration drive (see next paragraph) and then directed me to its Chairman, Dr. E.H. Mitchell. Dr. Henderson had just returned to the city and could not be reached. ~~although several afforts were made to so so.~~

I met with Dr. Mitchell at the local NAACP office where the VR project is based. He outlined the organization of the project thusly: 1) It is under joint sponsorship of the NAACP and the DCIPC; 2) each group has named four of its members to a board of control which is directly responsible for the project; 3) the board of control makes all policy decisions; 4) a [redacted]-time director has been hired at a salary of $60 pr. mo.; 5) a full-time secretary maintains the office and is paid $75 pr.mo.; 6) the organization is basically a block by block one wherein volunteers have (allegedly) been recruited for work in each block where there are significant numbers of negro residents of voting age.; and 7) [redacted] volunteers [redacted] to [redacted] stage a car pool have allegedly been recruited.

Mr. Williams and Dr. Henderson, through Aug. 21, had not been [redacted], [redacted] involved in a major way with the project. Mr. Williams, until recently, [redacted] actively promoted [redacted] a candidate for public office (Z. A. Looby for position of Justice of the State Supreme Court). Dr. Henderson had been away from the city for several weeks. Further, he was [redacted] expected to accept a new position in another city and state in the near future. He apparently will be unable to fulfill the role envisaged for him by VEP (see prospectus of DCIPC).

A Mr. George Chrite of 1502 South Street, Nashville, Tenn., is the Director of the VR project there. While I was there, [redacted] both the VR secretary and Chairman made several efforts to locate him but were unsuccessful. Some of the Bertment statistical information [redacted] was in his possession. (A conference has been arranged with him for Sept. 1 at his home, thoughfully the report will be forthcoming shortly thereafter).

The secretary, ~~M~~ Miss Theresa Whittaker, who is also president of the local NAACP Youth Council, [redacted] does an admirable job of keeping [redacted] records. [redacted] Financial, volunteer and staff records were separated. All finances are disbursed by the Chairman, Dr. Mitchell, who files a voucher stating the item and the amount [redacted] The volunteers are responsible for keeping records, too, i.e., Names & addresses of persons canvassed, names of those registering as result of effort, Names of those transported to registrar's office, etc. (See folder for forms used ~~are appended~~).

Re staff records, much of the communication between the VR board and the Director is by letter. Copies of such are kept in the records. (A note: the board meets monthly to receive Mr. Chrites' reports and to evaluate or otherwise assess the program. The block workers meet bi-monthly with the Director, [redacted] the car pool volunteers meet as necessary with the director).

The amount of the grant to the DCIPC was $3000 ~~and was~~ for [redacted] a [redacted] four months project ~~[redacted]~~. Through 8/21, $1,022.51 has been spent. (Salaries - $270; [redacted] office rental - $300; office supplies, postage, typewriter rental - [redacted] $131.56; telephone - $74.22; printing - $146.73; voting lists - $100.00.) From approximately July 1 through August 1, the books were closed; registration ~~they~~ [redacted] will close again near the first of October. I think the rule is that there can be no new registration during the month prior to an election.

Statistically, there are 49,213 Negroes of voting age out of a total VAP ~~for Davidson County~~ of 255,288 in Davidson City. Registration figures are not available but estimates place Negro registration as approximating 18,000. In terms of results, the Chairman estimates that as of Aug. 21, some 50 or 60 new registrants were added to the rolls by the VRP. There were names of 37 such in the office. [redacted] No Negroes were denied registration, none received instruction and none refused to participate.

In discussion with Dr. Mitchell, he indicated ~~[redacted]~~ that there were many personality or organizational conflicts involved in the local situation. ~~[redacted]~~ These were primarily between the local NAACP & the NCLC headed by Rev. Kelly Miller Smith. These problems predated the VEP grant. ~~and had~~ Possibly some reconciliation for a concerted voter drive could be had as these differences pertain in no way to VR. Dr. Mitchell responded enthusiastically to the suggestion that a member of the VEP staff come to Nashville & try to ~~[redacted]~~ reconcile the forces of the two groups. The NCLC seems essential if mass contacts are to be made.

PHONE AL 5-1607

PHONE 254-3381

Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project

(Joint Voter Registration Campaign of the Nashville Branch of the NAACP and the Davidson County Independent Political Council)

1308 Jefferson Street

NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

August, 1962

URGENT

TO: NASHVILLE CITIZENS --- Doctors, Dentists, and Businesses

We don't need to tell YOU how important it is that we increase the number of registered Negro voters. The results of our last election emphasize that. We will remind you that we are in a crisis situation. The figures speak for themselves: in Nashville and Davidson County only 29 out of every 100 Negro citizens of voting age are actually registered; more tragic is the fact that less than half of those registered actually vote.

Our aim is to contact people EVERYWHERE, to encourage them to register and to vote; therefore, we call upon you for help. We realize that you have little time to give in a campaign, but there is something you CAN do.

Enclosed is material that we want you to display in your office or establishment. Please display it where your patrons will be certain to see it. You might even suggest that they notice it.

In addition, we ask you to be responsible for keeping a record of NON-REGISTERED voters. Registered voters should sign the Honor Roll. Included in the material are cards for non-registered people to fill out. We will contact you regularly for a report.

Your cooperation with this Project will be appreciated . . . and rewarding to our community.

Yours truly,

George W. Chrite (HLW)

George W. Chrite, Director

E. H. Mitchell, M. D., Chairman

atw

~~BH 12-19-62~~

bc: Mr. George Barrett

December 10, 1962

Mr. Leon Cox, Jr., Director
Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project
1308 Jefferson Street
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Cox:

Re VEP 2-8

The Voter Education Project is, primarily, a research project in which we are seeking certain statistics regarding registration and voting and for which we have received tax exemption from Internal Revenue.

With reference to being furnished with information, requested repeatedly, and only supplied in part, the cooperation of the Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project has been very unsatisfactory.

We have no alternative but to ask that you return the $1300 remaining in your treasury from this grant as indicated in your letter of November 16, 1962, immediately.

We would still like, however, for you to furnish us with the vouchers and cancelled checks representing that portion of the $3000 grant which was actually expended, as well as the qualitative report which Dr. Henderson was to send us so that we will be able to analyze the program which you have already conducted.

Your immediate attention to these requests will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
cc: Mr. Avon Williams
Dr. Vivian Henderson

BY 11/27
~~11/28~~
~~12-4-62~~

November 20, 1962 12-7-62

Mr. Leon Cox, Jr., Director
Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project
1308 Jefferson Street
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Cox:

Thank you for your letter of November 16, and for the information pertaining to the voter registration efforts in Davidson county.

Just as soon as we receive the qualitative report from Dr. Henderson, we will be in a position to advise you concerning the remainder of the grant.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

PHONE AL 5-1607 PHONE 254-3381

2-4

Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project

(Joint Voter Registration Campaign of the Nashville Branch of the NAACP and the Davidson County Independent Political Council)

1308 Jefferson Street
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

16 November 1962

NOV 20 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Director
Voter Registration Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

Please allow me to apologize for the delay in submitting to your office a comprehensive report on our Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project. Circumstances have prevented our completing the report. However, at this time I would like to submit a quantitative report with assurance that a qualitative report will follow.

Of the original grant allocated, we have $1,300 left. In view of this, we would like to request that we be allowed to keep the remainder of the grant to continue our project. I might add that we have secured additional funds for this purpose. We feel that this is not an unfair request since the grant has not been abused and, there is the utmost need to continue such a program. The project books are available for an audit at any time.

Dr. V. W. Henderson informs me that the research aspect of the project is being prepared and will be submitted with the qualitative report within the next ten days.

Sincerely yours,

Leon Cox Jr.

Leon Cox, Jr., Director
Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project

Enclosure

QUANTITATIVE REPORT

NOV 02 1962

NOV 20 1962

Number of persons registered by D.C.I.P.C. and N.A.A.C.P:

April 29, 1962 - May 28, 1962 ------ 200

August 2, 1962 - October 6, 1962 -- 1,678

Total ---------- 1,878

EXPLANATION

I. April 29, 1962 to May 28, 1962, 690 names were put on the books.
   A. We can account for 200 of these names but without documentation as to names.

II. From August 2, 1962 to October 6, 1962, 2,300 names were put on the books.
   A. We can account for 1,678
      1. 1,478 by name and address
      2. 200 who were registered but did not allow their names to be recorded, though our monitors at the Court House counted them.

III. The Davidson County Independent Political Council can account for 1,878* registrants ouf of 2,990 since May 1, 1962.

NOTE: Registration books were closed 30 days prior to June 28, 30 days prior to August 2, 30 days prior to November 6.

*Columbia, Tennessee and Franklin, Tennessee reported 800 new registrants but our office has not received documented evidence.

WB
BY 11/5/62

I talked with Leon Wallace by phone on 11/7/62 & he promised that we would get a report in 5 days.
WB

11-14-62

October 29, 1962

Mr. Leon Cox, Jr., Director
Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project
1308 Jefferson Street
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Cox:

On October 3 we provided you with an outline of the substance we would like to have in the report we understand you are preparing on the Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project.

On October 16 we requested that you let us know by return mail when we could expect your report.

If there is some reason why you cannot at least inform us of the progress of this report, we would be interested in knowing of it.

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JAM:jl

~~B4~~
~~10-22-62~~
~~10-23-62~~
10-26-62

October 16, 1962

Mr. Leon Cox, Jr., Director
Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project
1308 Jefferson Street
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Cox:

On October 3 I wrote you outlining the substance of what we would like to have in the report which we understand you are preparing on the operations of the Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project. I had understood from your letter of October 1 that we would have "a final report no later than October 6, 1962."

If the report has not been completed and mailed to us by the time this reaches you we would appreciate it if you would let us know by return mail when we can expect both a detailed report on the manner in which VEP funds were expended in your project, and the quantitative results of the project.

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:jl

~~10-10-62~~
~~10-11-62~~
10-12-62

October 3, 1962

VEP 2-8

Mr. Leon Cox, Jr., Director
Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project
1308 Jefferson Street
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Cox:

Mr. Branton has asked that I write giving you an idea about the kind of information we want, in connection with reports on your voter registration project. I realize that this kind of information should have been made available to you at the time the program was being designed so that you could have known in advance precisely the information we want. Since you were not able to design your program according to such specification we can only hope that you will have assembled the data we need.

First of all, it is important for our records that you report separately on each county in which you have worked. We would like to know the number of persons with whom contact was made and the nature of such contacts (door-to-door canvassing, mass meetings, etc.). We want to know the actual count of persons registered directly as a result of your program. We realize, of course, that any program is going to be indirectly responsible for a number of registrations which program personnel will have no opportunity to enumerate. However, we would like your report to specify only the number of registrants whom program personnel have counted.

We also need to know the number of applicants, if any, who were refused registration and the reasons for such refusal. We should like a count of the number of prospective registsants who declined to particpate in

the program and the reasons they gave for declining.

We hope that your records will permit you to give us a good hard figure in each of the above categories. If you cannot do this then we would like to have an estimate for each of the categories along with a brief explanation for the basis for the estimates.

Another very important item concerns the attitudes of both prospective registrants and the white community toward the registration program. We would like to have your appraisal of the factors which have tended to hinder the registration program and those factors which have tended to make it successful. If there have been any incidents of resistance to the program on the part either of public officials or other persons, white or Negro, we would like a full description of these incidents.

Our financial responsibilities require that we have an itemized accounting of the expenditure of VEP funds. We are enclosing one of our standard voucher forms on the back of which is an outline of the kind of financial information we need. If you have any questions about the financial reporting after looking at this voucher please let me know and I shall be happy to explain further. Of course we want the financial information broken down by counties in the same manner as the performance information.

These reporting specifications may appear somewhat formidable. We trust you will approach them with a brave heart.

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JAM:jl
enc. 1

PHONE AL 5-4607

PHONE 254-3381

Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project

(Joint Voter Registration Campaign of the Nashville Branch of the NAACP and the Davidson County Independent Political Council)

1308 Jefferson Street
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

OCT 2 1962

October 1, 1962

OCT 2 1962

Mr. Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

Atty. Avon Williams has requested that I submit to your office a report of our project in Middle Tennessee.

I took over directorship three weeks ago. Since this time the project has moved forward with relative success. My work has been concentrated mostly in Nashville; however, I have made trips to the Middle Tennessee cities Franklin, Columbia, and Pulaski. I expect progress reports from these areas no later than Wednesday, October 2.

In Nashville, since September 4 we have registered approximately 1,203 persons, which brings the total number of persons registered since June, 1962, to approximately 2,435, as a result of our campaign.

It is difficult for me to submit a composite report at this time as all reports have not been received in the office as yet. We are now registering approximately 100 persons a day. I will submit a final report no later than October 6, 1962.

Sincerely yours,

Leon Cox, Jr.

Leon Cox, Jr., Director
Middle Tennessee Voter Registration
Project

LCJr:atw

SEP 26 1962

LOOBY AND WILLIAMS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
McCLELLAN-LOOBY BUILDING
CHARLOTTE AT FOURTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
ALPINE 5-8457-8

Z. ALEXANDER LOOBY
AVON N. WILLIAMS, JR.

25 September 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Room #206
Atlanta 3, Georgia

In Re: VEP 2-8

Dear Wiley:

Please pardon the delay in replying to your letter of 12 September 1962, regarding the joint registration project being sponsored by the Nashville Branch, NAACP, and the Davidson County Independent Political Council.

This project got off to a late start due to several factors, including the absence from the City and also the illness of Dr. Henderson, and, in addition the occurrence of the August 2nd Primary, which caused the Election Commission Office to be closed for over a month during July and August. Then followed the resignation of Mr. Chrite, due to his wife's illness, creating further delay. However, we were extremely fortunate to obtain the services of Mr. Leon Cox, as Director approximately ten days ago, and the project has moved forward ever since.

I have asked Mr. Cox to prepare a progress report which will be mailed to you within the next few days.

With kindest personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Avon N. Williams, Jr.

ANW,Jr/fr

24 10/5

September 24, 1962

Mr. Avon N. Williams, Jr.
President
Davidson County Independent
Political Council
327-B Charlotte Avenue
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Re: VEP 2-8

Dear Avon:

It is most urgent that you reply to my letter of September 12 regarding the status of the voter education project which we are supporting for the Davidson County Independent Political Council and the Nashville Branch, NAACP.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

WAB/mr

September 12, 1962

Mr. Avon N. Williams, Jr.
President
Davidson County Independent Political Council
327bCharlotte Ave.
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear Avon:

Re VEP 2-8

We have become quite concerned in this office because of the apparent lack of success in the joint registration project being sponsored by the Nashville Branch, NAACP, and the Davidson County Independent Political Council. We realize that Dr. Henderson was to play a very important role in this project and that his absence from the city has contributed a great deal to any failures.'

I asked John Walker of our staff to check on the status of your efforts and he informed me that Mr. Chrite had resigned and that a Mr. Cox would probably assume responsibility for the project. John also said that Dr. Mitchell had informed him that the committee was to meet on September 10 to reach a decision regarding the filling of the position of director for the registration project and that we would be informed immediately.

Frankly, if this project is not going to be carried out at this time then we think that all money remaining in the special account should be immediately returned to VEP and we will consider the making of another grant at such time as your group is ready to move forward.
I would appreciate your writing to me concerning the status of your project at the earliest possible date, and by all means within the next week.

Kind personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

Jean,

SEP 11 1962

Please type this up before passing it on as a memo to Wiley + Jack. Thanks.

I will write you all later as we have had a hellova time in traveling + getting set for school on the 10th. Things here were as dusty + dirty as ----.

However, we arrived in one piece.

Thanks-

John

Report: Jackson Walker

9/1/62

VEP 2-8

I met with Mr. Geo. Christe, the Project Director of the DCIPC's voter registration program on Sat afternoon, 9/1/62 in Nashville, Tenn. He informed me at that time that he had resigned as of ~~Sept~~ Aug 26, '62 because of personal obligations. He stated that he had not been able to participate as fully as he had expected because of family illness and expanded business activities.

However, he ~~Mr. Christe~~ planned to obtain more definite data about the progress of the program in the next few days ~~by phone~~ from the persons on the field whose reports had not previously been received.

He also informed me that a Mr. Cox would probably ~~to~~ assume full responsibility for the project in the near future. (Who Mr. Cox is was never made clear - only that he had worked in previous NAACP voter campaigns) In the meantime a Mr. Dillard Boyd, ~~who~~ present co-director, will ~~[illegible]~~ work as coordinator.

Mr. Christe was disappointed that more support from the Churches had not come forth. He mentioned that ~~he felt that~~ there were differences between the local NAACP & the Nashville Christian Leadership Conference and that because of such the NCLC ~~had~~ was not ~~been~~ invited to participate in the project.

~~At the conclusion of our talk~~

(over)

9/5/62

I talked with Dr. Mitchell 9/3/62 at which time he informed me of Mr. Chrite's resignation as project director of the Nashville VR project. He also informed me of plans to hold a meeting on the following night to fill the position and to plan for an intensified drive during the next month.

I informed him of my desire to attend such meeting.

About 5:30 P.M. the next day Dr. Mitchell called me and told me that he had made a mistake about the time for the meeting and that it would be held on 9/10/62 at 7:30 P.M., The reg. meetings were held, he explained, on Monday nights - this happened to be a Tuesday + the day before had been a holiday.

He told me that Mr. Chrite had received some more complete figures on registration since the receipt of the grant: (1) Maury County - 150 (estimate)
(2) Davidson County - 250 (estimate through July 4 - the time of the closing of the books)
↓
(no reports to this effect were seen by me)

These figures can be expected in a report to VEP to be mailed by 9/11/62 by the DC/PC VR program.

I was unable to reach Dr. Henderson, however, a board member was apprised of VEP's "concern" about the Nashville effort. I made the suggestion that the balance of the grant be returned to VEP, or at least a major portion of it be returned. This member, a Mr. Griffin, informed me that some of this grant, at the outset, was planned to be used to keep the local NAACP office open. I feel certain that approx $700, of the remaining $1100 would enable them to complete the project as presently planned.

Nashville Tennessean
Dec. 14, 1952

Negro Leaders, Clement Talk

Employment opportunities, ed cation, welfare, penal refor and Negro membership on stat boards and commissions hav been discussed with Gov.-elec Frank Clement, leaders of th Tennessee Voters Council di closed yesterday.

Negro leaders of the couna said that Clement met for som time with council represents lives last Saturday.

One of the council leade said that representatives di cussed with Clement means f implementing a program f progress in these and oth areas."

THE VOTERS council is statewide Negro political organ ation composed of independe political groups operating in f counties of the state whe more than 95 per cent of th Negro population resides.

A council spokesman said:

Our council largely was re sponsible for the governor-elec receiving more than 85,000 vote from the Negro electorate in th August Democratic primary. H received comparable support i the November general electio

Members of the committe which met with Clement were C. F. Williams, A. W. Willi Russell B. Sugarmon Jr. an B. L. Hooks, all of Memphis.

MRS. S. H. FREEMAN, V. W Henderson, Herman H Lon Thomas E. Poag, and Avon N Williams Jr., all of Nashville, Mrs. Edna H. Smyre and Frank R. Gordon, both of Knoxville; C. T. Vivian, Chattanooga.

Mrs. Marie M. Penn, Mrs. M. B. Monroe, and A J. Porter, all of Jackson, J M. Granberry Jr., Columbia, and Larry Pendergrass, Dickson.

LOOBY AND WILLIAMS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
McCLELLAN-LOOBY BUILDING
CHARLOTTE AT FOURTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
ALPINE 5-8457-8

Z. ALEXANDER LOOBY
AVON N. WILLIAMS, JR.

~~12/24/63~~

B4
1-10-63

21 December 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

In Re: VEP 2-8

Dear Wiley:

Thank you for your letter of 18 December 1962 and the enclosed chronology of events regarding the above project.

We shall direct our efforts toward compliance with the last three paragraphs thereof.

With kindest personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Avon N. Williams, Jr.

ANW:cas

bc: Mr. George Barrett

B4
1-10-63

December 18, 1962

Mr. Avon N. Williams, Jr.
Looby and Williams
Charlotte at Fourth
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Avon:

Re VEP 2-8

Upon receipt of your letter of December 13, I immediately reviewed the entire VEP 2-8 file and have pulled from it the pertinent information which prompted me to cancel the project and demand return of the unusedportion of the grant, and which I have set out in a separate chronology of events. This chronology is attached. I strongly urge you to review it and give me your honest opinion regarding our justification for the action previously taken in our letter of December 10.

We recognize the fact that the success of the project in the first instance envisioned the personal direction of Dr. Vivian Henderson, whose competence none of us question. We are relieved, to some extent, to learn that Dr. Henderson has agreed to prepare the report describing the activities of the Middle Tennessee project thus far. You call our attention to the fact that "the funds granted...have not been wastefully dissipated, but have been...properly accounted for...." This goes to the very heart of our complaint, as we have not received any accounting and the only information which we have received regarding the approximate amount of the grant which youhave on hand is a statement submitted in Mr. Cox's letter of November 16, 1962.

If Mr. Cox, Dr. Henderson, or some one on behalf of the Middle Tennessee Voter Project, will furnish us with a

complete financial report to date, including supporting vouchers and canceled checks, and also the qualitative progress reporting, then we will hold the request for the return of the balance of the grant in abeyance pending further study by VEP. In this regard, we request that no further disbursements be made from the grant pending our final decision and we request, also, that such financial report and progress report be in our office on or before January 10, 1963.

We would also like information regarding any plans which your organization might have for conducting the project in the event that we allow the use of the remainder of the grant, including the dates and geographic locations of such efforts.

Please furnish us also with some information regarding the cooperation of the Nashville Christian Leadership Conference in your voter registration efforts. Has their cooperation been sought or welcomed?

Kind personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
attach.

cc: Mr. Leon Cox
Dr. Vivian Henderson

May 10, 1962 - Request received from Dr. Vivian Henderson for $3700 for a four-month project in five Middle Tennessee counties "to conduct an immediate voter research" and registration project."

May 25, 1962 - Grant approved for $3000 for four-month project beginning June 1, 1962 in three Middle Tennessee counties.

August 10, 1962 - A memorandum was sent to your organization requesting specific information regarding the status of your pxject by August 17, 1962. (NOTE: This information was never submitted but was partially gathered by John Walker, of our staff, on a trip to Nashville on 8/21/62.)

August 21, 1962 - Field report from John WEAker, of VEP staff, indicates that Dr. Henderson had been away from the city for several weeks and was expected to accept a new position in another state, and "apparently will be unable to fulfill the role envisaged for him by VEP." A Mr. George Chrite had taken over as director of the project, bgt John Walker waw unable to reach him.

September 1, 1962 - John Walker, of VEP staff, made trip to Nashville and talked with Mr. Chrite who told him that he had resigned as director as of 8/26/62, but who promised to obtain data bout the progress of the program "in the next few days" and send to VEP.1

September 3, 1962 - John Walker also talked with Dr. E. H. Mitchell who stated that Nashville Voter Registration Project would hold a meeting on September 10, 1962, and would probably name Mr. Cox as director, and that organization had some information which "can be expected in a report to VEP to be mailed by 9/11/62." (NOTE: kI, personally, had asked John Walker to see if Dr. Henderson was in town and to relate to him my concern about the lack of cooperation from the Nashville project. Field report reflects John Walker's inability to reach Dr. Henderson.)

September 12, 1962 - Letter from Wiley Branton to Avon Williams; "We have become quite concerned...because of the apparent lack of success in the... project." "...if this project is not going to be carried out at this time then...all money...should be immediately returned to VEP."

September 24, 1962- Letter Wiley A. Branton to Avon Williams; "It is most urgent that you reply to my letter of September 12, regarding the status..."

September 25, 1962- Letter Avon Williams to Wiley A. Branton; after a brief paragraph explaining Dr. Henderson's lack of participation in the project and resignation of Mr. Chrite, and appointment of Mr. Leon Cox as director, he concluded,"I have asked Mr. Cox to prepare a progress report which will be mailed within the next few days."

October 1, 1962 - Letter from Leon Cox to Wiley A. Branton; "I will submit a final report no later than October 6, 1962."

October 3, 1962- Letter from Jack Minnis, Director of VEP Research to Mr. Leon Cox; detailed letter requesting specific information about project, including financial report.

October 16, 1962- Letter from Jack Minnis to Leon Cox; "let us know by return mail when we can expect both a detailed report...and the quantitative results of the project."

October 29, 1962 - Letter from Jack Minnis to Leon Cox; "if there is some reason why you cannot at least inform us of the progress of this report, we would be interested in knowing of it."

November 7, 1962 - Telephone call from Wiley A. Branton to Avon Williams; WAB explained seriousness of lack of cooperation from Middle Tennessee project. Mr. Williams promised a report would be sent to VEP within the next five days.

November 20, 1962 - Letter and brief quantitative report received

November 20, 1962 (cont'd)	from Leon Cox, Jr., who concluded, "...the research aspect...will be submitted...within thenext ten days."
December 10, 1962-	Letter from Wiley A. Branton to Leon Cox (copy to Mr. Williams and Dr. Henderson); requested the immediate return of the unused portion of the grant.

LOOBY AND WILLIAMS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
McCLELLAN-LOOBY BUILDING
CHARLOTTE AT FOURTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
ALPINE 5-8457-8

Z. ALEXANDER LOOBY
AVON N. WILLIAMS, JR.

13 December 1962

DEC 17 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

In Re: VEP 2-8

Dear Wiley:

Receipt is acknowledged of carbon copy of your letter of 10 December 1962 addressed to Leon Cox expressing dissatisfaction with the cooperation of the Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project in regard to reports and demanding return of the $1,300 grant funds remaining in its treasury.

We feel that you have not taken into consideration all facets of the situation in your assessment of the work of this Project. In the first place, the primary area of operations was naturally here in Nashville, where we have had four major elections during the period of approximately six months that the Project has been in existence. Each of these elections resulted in the closing of the Election Commission registration office for a period of thirty days prior and approximately five days subsequent to the respective election. Specifically, the doors were closed from approximately 28 May to 7 August 1962, and from 5 October to 30 November 1962, so that the only period during which the Project could operate effectively was the time elapsing between the date when the funds were received and 28 May 1962, and between 7 August 1962 and 5 October 1962.

It is admitted that accomplishments were minimal during the brief period in May, 1962 because of the necessity of creating an independent agency to conduct the operation, and also because of illness in the family of the person obtained to direct the Project at that time. However, I believe that the report submitted by the present director, Mr. Leon Cox, Jr., indicates substantial work accomplished during the August-September 1962 period.

Unfortunately, in his statistical report Mr. Cox informed you that he understood a qualitative report would be submitted within ten days. Dr. Henderson, who is preparing this report, informs me that this time estimate was inadvertently in error, in that it was and is humanly impossible for him to complete the required organization and analysis of his research data and formulate this report before the first of the year. In view of his exceptional professional qualifications and the wide demands upon his time, of which you are well aware, we feel that the foregoing is not an unreasonable request. Vivian assures me that his report will be a good one and will contain significant contributions to the broad research affair in which you are engaged. Of course, my and your knowledge of his competence makes this assurance unnecessary.

We would call your attention also to the fact that the funds granted to the Project have not been wastefully dissipated, but have been placed in responsible hands, properly accounted for and wisely husbanded in the work thus far conducted.

In the above circumstances, it seems rather unfair to cast the blot of disapproval on the Project and withdraw financial support from it before its work has been completed. We are therefore respectfully requesting and urging that you reconsider your demand for return of the balance of the grant, and allow an extension of time to and including 1 January 1963 within which to submit the above mentioned qualitative progress report.

With kindest regards.

Very truly yours,

Avon N. Williams, Jr.

cc: Mr. Leon Cox, Jr.
Dr. V. W. Henderson

Whittaker

Organization of Plans for Voter Registration Campaign
for 1962 in the State of Tennessee

I. BACKGROUND

Tennessee requires no poll tax or literacy test and the only requirements for voting in Tennessee are residence in Tennessee for twelve (12) months and three (3) in the county, and that persons be 21 years of age or above.

In order to vote in any election, the person must be registered at least thirty (30) days prior to the date of the election inwwhich he intends to vote.

Tennessee is comprised of a total population of 3,567,089. Of this number, approximately 2,977,753 are white and 589,336, or 16.4% are non-white. The voting age population of Tennessee is 2,092,891. Of this number, 1,799,018 are white and 313,873, or 15% are non-white.

Tennessee presents a special problem in obtaining correct data on the number of registered voters on a state-wide basis. In Tennessee there is no central source of registration figures, however, in an effort to state some basis for determining where we are in terms of the number of registered voters, we will attempt to give some estimates together with some of our opinions deduced from sources available and our own thinking on this subject.

Margaret Price, in her pamphlet, The Negro and the Ballot in the South, published in 1959, gives the following figures on Negro registration in the State of Tennessee.

1947	80,000
1952	85,000
1956	90,000
1959	185,000

The 1961 United States Commission on Civil Rights Report entitled, "Voting", gives the following data on registration in Tennessee based on a study of 63 of Tennessee's 95 counties. There is a voting age Negro population of 235,199 of which 150,869 are registered voters. This represents 64.1% of the total Negro adult population in 63 counties. The Civil Rights Report found that they were unable to obtain any information in the remaining 32 Tennessee counties with a combined Negro adult population of 78,674.

If we project the percentage of Negro registered voters given for the 63 counties of 64.1%, over the remaining 32 counties, this would give us an additional 50,351 registered voters for the State, making a total for Tennessee's 63 counties of 202,220 or 14% of the state registered voters. However, an examination of the figures given by the United States Commission on Civil Rights, it is obvious that many of the figures given, particularly for small counties, are incorrect in ~~that many of the~~ as much as the total number of registered voters exceed the population figures. This is due in all probability to the failure of the county registrar to purge the voter's list and by deleting names of voters who no longer should be on the list due to death, moving to another county of state, or failing to vote in a primary or general election at least over any four (4) year period, as prescribed by law.

In Shelby County, the records ~~further reveal in Shelby Coun~~ on registration are kept up-to-date and reflect accurate figures. The records further reveal in Shelby County that some 10% to 15% of the voters are dropped from the registration list each year due to failure to comply with State law. This has been true over the past three (3) years. If we arbitrarily decide to drop this 15% of the estimation stated above of 202,220 registered Negro voters, this would give us a total Negro registration of 161,887. This figure does not seem exaggerated if the figures given by Margaret Price for 1959 of 185,000 by the United States Commission on Civil Rights Report are approximately accurate.

III POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OF NEGROES OVER 21 IN TENNESSEE

After taking a brief glimpse at our position in Tennessee in terms of total Negro registered voters, we have arbitrarily assumed that Negro registrations approximately 161,000, however, the problem is how to increase the registration among Negroes in Tennessee. The ideal goal, based on a 1960 census, would be approximately 314,000, or 100% of the adult Negro population of Tennessee. The realistic goal for 1962 would be approximately 200,960 or 64% of the adult population

which represents an increase of 40,000. This would bring the state to a level of the Memphis and Shelby County registration. In Memphis and Shelby County, approximately 64% of the Negro adult population is registered to vote.

In approaching a state-wide voter registration campaign, it is obvious that the location and character of the Negro population becomes a factor in attempting to plan a state-wide voter registration drive, thus, we face immediately the problem of determining where Negroes live in the State, and in what kind of areas, that is, urban or rural. Thus, we have included below charts showing Negro voting population distribution in Tennessee's 95 counties according to the United States' Census of 1960.

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTIES BY DISTRIBUTION
OF NEGROES OVER 21 IN TENNESSEE

	No. of Counties	No. of Negroes over 21
Counties of over 10,000	5	216,363
Counties of 3,500 to 9,999	10	49,882
Counties of 1,000 to 3,499	20	31,624
Counties of 500 to 999	14	9,447
Counties under 500	46	6,557
TOTAL	95	313,873

Thus, from the chart above, it is readily seen that approximately two-thirds of the Negro population (216,363) reside in five (5) urban areas over against the vast majority (90,953) of the remaining one-third who reside in approximately 44 counties; with a very small percentage (6,557) residing in the remaining 46 counties. The population analysis reveals further that this distribution is important in determining the type of registration drive to be conducted. It is readily seen that we have five (5) types of counties to be concerned with, namely:

(a) Counties with primarily urban population such as:

County	County Seat	Number	Location
Shelby	Memphis	119,030	West Tennessee
Madison	Jackson	10,416	West Tennessee
Davidson	Nashville	44,984	Middle Tennessee
Hamilton	Chattanooga	28,638	East Tennessee
Knox	Knoxville	13,275	East Tennessee
TOTAL ----------		216,363	

(b) In the next category, counties with small cities, possessing, however, great urban influence, we have ten (10) counties and they are:

COUNTY	COUNTY Seat	Number	Location
Rutherford	Murfreesboro	13,960	Middle Tennessee
Maury	Columbia	4,710	Middle Tennessee
Montgomery	Clarksville	5,916	Middle Tennessee
Williamson	Franklin	3,616	Middle Tenn
Fayette	Somerville	7,215	Middle Tenn
Hardeman	Bolivar	4,072	West Tennessee
Gibson	Trenton	4,903	West Tenn
Haywood	Brownsville	6,295	West Tenn
Lauderdale	Ripley	4,137	West Tenn
Tipton	Covington	5,058	West Tenn
TOTAL ----------		49,882	

(c) In counties with small towns but completely rural in character, we have twenty (20) such counties and they are as follows:

Counties	County Seat	Number	Location
Hainblen	Norristown	1,099	East Tenn
Sullivan	Blountville	1,438	East
Washington	Jonesboro	1,582	East
Anderson		1,034	East
Blunt	Maryville	1,520	East
Bradley	Cleveland	1,047	Middle

Counties	County Seat	Number	Location
Bedford	Shelbyville	1,603	Middle
Franklin	Winchester	1,131	Middle
Lincoln	Fayetteville	1,673	Middle
Marshall	Lewisburg	1,042	Middle
Wilson	Lebanon	2,231	Middle
Giles	Pulaski=	2,161	Middle
Robertson	Springfield	2,304	Middle
Carroll	Hentingdon	1,787	West Tennessee
Henry	Paris	1,977	West
Crockett	Alamo	1,386	West
Dyer	Dyersburg	2,456	West
Lake	Tiptonville	1,103	West
Obion	Union City	1,829	West
Weakly	Dresdon	1,016	West
TOTAL	----------	31,624	

(d) This area can be characterized as completely rural and agricultural in nature with small towns and villages throughout. Negroes are dispers d throughout these counties in samll numbers with no large concentration any place. There are fourteen (14) such counties having a total Negro popluation of 9,447.

(e) The balance of the Negro population, numbering approximately 6,557, can be found in the remaining 46 counties. Negroes in these counties are pretty much tied to land lords as sharecroppers and not much can be accomplished in terms of county-wide voter registration.

In analyzing the Tennessee population we have also used the phrases, West, Middle, and East Tennessee. This classification can have some significance in organizing a state-wide voter registration. Racial prejudice tends to be more intense as one moves from east to west across the state. This has historic reasons not significant to this report but it must be recognized that these racial prejudices will have a bearing on the attitude of the Negro toward registration. In analyzing population figures, the following distribution appears:

	Total Adult Pop.	White Pop.	Negro Pop.	Percentage
EAST	800,790	746,022	54,768	17.45
MIDDLE	662,801	579,852	82,949	26.43
WEST	629,300	453,144	176,156	56.12
TOTAL	2,092,891	1,779,018	313,873	100.00

III. LEADERSHIP

In organizing the voter registration drive, we feel that it is important to develop leadership in the locale or area in which the particular drive is being conducted. Obviously it is very difficult but it must be done to conduct a registration campaign state-wide using one organization as a vehicle. It appears that we would all, by force of necessity, have to conduct many, many drives in many, many locales, using various techniques and approaches designed to fit the particular geographical area selected. Thus, we must have local leadership in any area chosen. While we feel that outside talent can be very helpful and is mandatory in some areas, the success of the drive will ultimately depend on the leadership and interest in the particular community selected. In other words, any outside help whether it be from Tennessee or some other state, must recognize and gear itself to the promotion of local leadership with the thought in maind of fully cooperating with local talent, moving no faster than local talent is able to grasp and produce. The job is rather one of assistance than leadership. We will not labor the point of the necessity of developing local leadership, thus a serious consideration must be the theme throughout the State if any registration drive is to succeed.

IV. BASIC APPROACH TO STATE*WIDE VOTER REGISTRATION DRIVE.

Thus having made some brief remarks concerning the population distribution and the necessity for utilizing local talent for leadership rather than to import outside talent capable of leading. We come next to the question of selecting the approach for organization or voter registration across the State. In counties and cities in group (a) above, that is above 10,000 population, we recommend that budgets and organizational plans be drawn up by local leaders in the respective counties and cities and that outside help should be based on the findings of local

groups and assistance should be given only when requested. As to the organizations spear-heading such local registration drives, again we recommend that this be selected by the community to be served. For example, in Memphis, the local registration drives are conducted through an organization known as the Citizens Non-Partisan Voter Registration Committee, an organization which has existed since 1948 and which has successfully held registration drives up to the present.

In Nashville, an organization known as the Davidson County Political Council was recently set up. Voter registration is one of its objectives. It may be well to request this group to submit plans for voter registration for Nashville, Davidson County and any outside help would take the form of such assictance as may be requested by the Nashville group.

There are similar groups such as NAACP in other cities in this category which have voter registration as a part of the local program. These groups should be directly involved for plans of organization and operation of voter registration drives in their respective communities.

In group (b) areas that is, counties from 3,500 to 10,000, we recommend that field workers skilled in the techniques of organization of voter registration campaigns be used to attempt to inspire local people to organize themselves in some group or organi ation for the purpose of conducting voter registration campaigns.

In some of these areas there are active chapters of the NAACP. We recommend that an attempt be made to set the local NAACP chapters to step up the voter registration program, in these areas. We further recommend that leaders in other group (b) counties of the State be encouraged to step up voter registration efforts in their respective counties.

In group (c) areas, to increase the tempo of voter registration campaigns or to aid in the development of such campaigns where no local drive is currently being conducted, we strongly recommend the leadership from Memphis to give assistance to counties in West Tennessee; leadership from Nashville to give assistance to each area or person in Middle Tennessee; and the same pattern be followed for leaders from areas around Knoxville and Chattanooga.

In group (d) areas, from 1,000 to 3,500, we recommend that experienced field workers be used to make contact with ministers in an attempt to organize voter registration programs within their respective churches. The contact should also be made to Masters of lodges in an attempt to secure a voter registration program with the members of the lodges. Again we feel that leaders from the urban areas from West, Middle, and East Tennessee should be called upon to give assistance to those counties located in the same grand division of the State, that is, West, Middle, and East Tennessee respectively.

In the group (e) counties, we feel that any voter registration campaign must be conducted almost exclusively within the churches. The church is the only organized group capable of reaching the few Negro citizens scattered throughout the balance of our State.

V. TENNESSEE VOTER COUNCIL

Up to this point, we have attempted to give a glimpse of the Tennessee population for the purpose of suggesting some of the geographical problems in organizing voter registration campaigns across the State. We have suggested generally, that voter registration campaigns should rely primarily upon local talent from the areas in which the campaign will be condu ted. However, we recognize the advantages of having a central organization to coordinate voter registration activity across the State. At present, there are no grass-roots state-wide organizations in being. Recently, leaders from across the State met to reorganize and revitalize an organization known as the Tennessee Council on Registration and Voting. This organization was organized approximately three (3) years ago but has not been active until recently. The Board of Directors, which is composed of 100 persons, contains representatives from all of Tennessee's nine (9) Congressional Districts. One of the goals of this organization is to coordinate voter registration drives across the State for the purpose of increasing voter registration among Negro citizens. We feel that this organization can be of great assistance in coordinating such a mass voter registration drive. The Tennessee Council on Registration and Voting, being primarily a leadership organization can work in cooperation and harmony with any local group having as one of its purposes, voter registration, and it is concerned with developing local groups that can take on the primary responsibility of actually

conducting voter registration campaigns in the various locations across the State. For example, we can work in complete harmony and cooperation with the 15 branches of the NAACP located throughout the State of Tennessee.

This organization's program is one primarily of attempting to inspire and give directions, guidance and information to any locan group interested in attempting to conduct voter registration in its locality. A great deal of the expense of this organization would stem from traveling; sponsoring banquets; mass meetings; and attempting to seek out people of leadership in various communities throughout the State in order to encourage them to organize their own voter registration drives. Further, it seeks to give assistance in trying to secure trained field workers to go into these communities properly supported and lend what talents, suggestions, and experiences they can have to the local group.

Our progress necessarily involves a tremendous amount of correspondences, some telephone calls, also we would aid local communities attempting to work budgets and assist them in making requests to groups interested in aiding voter registration drives through financial aid. The objectives being to make the best use of funds available from other groups interested in voter registration such as labor unions, etc.

We also would provide copies of the laws concerning registration and election; conduct as many work shops as time permits in order to exchange ideas and experiences in voter registration across the State as well as ideas and techniques from other groups interested in voter registration such as labor unions, etc. and from other areas outside the State. To this end, we submit the following budget to coordinate a State-wide voter registration drive fortthe year 1962.

VI. EXPENSES

1.	Transportation	$ 2,000.00
2.	Banquets and Meetings	2,000.00
3.	Postage	600.00
4.	Three secretaries (8 wks @ $50.00 ea)	1,200.00
5.	Literature	1,500.00
6.	Office Rent	450.00
7.	Telephone Bill	400.00
8.	Office Supplies	700.00
9.	Rental/Office Equipment	500.00
10.	Three (3) field secretaries (8 wks. @ $100 ea)	2,400.00
11.	State Director (2 mos @ $500 ea)	1,000.00
12.	Miscellaneous	500.00
	TOTAL ----------	$13250.00

VII. INCOME

Anticipated contributions from organizations interested in voter registration ---------- $13,250.00

The estimates given in the budget do not include any intensive door-to-door campaigning in the various counties. Primarily it concerns itself with coordination and organization of voter registration campaigns in the counties indicated above. The larger communities such as Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Jackson will submit separate budgets and plans for conducting their own voter registration drives.

Respectfully submitted,

TENNESEE VOTERS COUNCIL

C. F. Williams, General Chairman

COPY

PHONE AL 5-1607

PHONE 254-3381

Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project

(Joint Voter Registration Campaign of the Nashville Branch of the NAACP and the Davidson County Independent Political Council)

1308 Jefferson Street
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

January 8, 1963

Financial report of funds received and spent by the above group.

Received from Voter Education Project (Southern Regional Council)	$ 3,000.00
Total Disbursements	1,755.16
Balance on hand Jan. 8, 1963	$ 1,244.84

Itemized Expenses

Southern Bell Telephone		
June 26th - July 11 (Include installation)	$30.66	
July 11 - Aug. 11	21.78	
Aug. 11 - Sept. 11	21.78	
Sept. 11 - Oct. 11 ($1.10 Long distance)	22.88	
Oct. 11 - (Long distance)	12.86	
Long Distance call made on NAACP phone	1.35	
	$111.31	
Nashville Office Machine Company		
4 Months Rental Typewriter at $7.21 mo.	$28.84	
Newton Quality Press		
4000 Circulars	$14.00	
1000 Letterheads and 1000 Envelopes	22.000	
	$36.00	
Hemphill Press		
1000 Bumper Stickers	$88.75	
500 Badges	18.75	
	$107.50	
Sales Tax	3.23	
	$110.73	

PHONE AL 5-1607

PHONE 254-3381

Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project

(Joint Voter Registration Campaign of the Nashville Branch of the NAACP and the Davidson County Independent Political Council)

1308 Jefferson Street
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

Itemized Expenses Continued

K. G. Rucker Company

10 Rms Impression Paper 8½ x 11	$16.20
10 Rms " " 8½ x 14	20.60
2 Qr Stencil Sheets	8.20
10 lb. Ink	27.50
1 Pkg. Protective Covers	3.95
1 Bk. Carbon Paper	3.25
1 Btl. Typewriter Cleaner	1.00
1 Bx Manila Envelopes 10 x 13	8.50
1 Pkg. Index Cards 4 x 6	.50
1 Bkg. Manila Folders	3.65
1 Bx 3 x 5 Index Cards	2.70
	$96.05
Sales Tax	2.88
	$98.93 ✓

J. W. Frierson Rent on Office (4 Months)	$400.00 ✓
Secretary's Salary	$316.00 ✓
Director's Salary	$300.00 ✓
Travel (Director)	$10.00 ✓
Petty Cash	$10.00 ✓
Voter Registration List	$100.00 ✓
Workers (County Court House)	$207.60 ✓
Postage	$22.00 ✓
Bank Charges	3.75

We are including councelled checks and vouchers for the above expense. One check for $12.86 paid to Southern Bell Telephone has not been returned to us. We will be very happy to give any further details you would like to have.

Submitted by,

E. H. Mitchell, M. D.

Dr. E. H. Mitchell, Chairman

Claude Walker

Claude Walker, Treasurer

PHONE AL 5-1607

PHONE 254-3381

Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project

(Joint Voter Registration Campaign of the Nashville Branch of the NAACP and the Davidson County Independent Political Council)

1308 Jefferson Street
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

JAN 10 1963

8 January 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Director
Voter Education Project, Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, Room 206
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Re: VEP 2-8

Dear Mr. Branton:

The Board of Directors of the Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project has instructed me to request your cooperation in an effort to continue our project for the next four months.

Our program will be organized around the same basic principles. The cooperative efforts of the local Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Davidson County Independent Political Council, students and church groups will continue to be involved in conducting the project. The affairs of the project will continue to be administered by the Middle Tennessee Voters Project.

Specifically, we plan to launch our new effort on Sunday, January 20th with a rally in four middle Tennessee counties: Giles (Pulaski), Maury (Columbia), Williamson (Franklin), and Davidson (Nashville). We plan to exert a greater effort in the counties outside of Davidson this time.

In each county we plan to have workers in the Courthouse at all times during the project. We will check the possibility of having special registration periods set up in neighborhood locations. We plan to check the possibility of night registration for persons unable to register during the day because of conflicting work hours. We plan to have workers in the Courthouse during the auto tag period. We will intensify house to house canvassing. We will contact prospective voters at downtown bus shelters, utilizing student aid for this project. We shall continue to solicit the support of the ministers of the various cities.

I hope I have indicated that our new effort will not deviate from the project just concluded. I feel that when all of the reports have reached your office, you will feel that our initial efforts have been successful. I regret that all reports did not reach you on time, but I will personally assure you that such will not be the case with our renewed efforts. I sincerely hope, too, that our work on the project will warrant your continued financial support.

May I hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Leon Cox

Leon Cox

January 9, 1963

Dr. Edwin Mitchell
Meharry Medical College
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Enclosed you will find two copies of a report on the Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project and a sample of materials used during the campaign. The latter is to accompany the report to the Voter Education Project in Atlanta.

You will recall that arrangements were made for the project to donate $50.00 to the Fisk University Sociology Club for its help in conducting the field interviewers on attitudes. (The money is to be used to make the sixth payment on the Club's Life Membership in the NAACP.) I should like to request that this amount be considered as an outstanding obligation of the project subject to payment when the Sociology Club completes its interviewing in Williamson County.

Sincerely,

Vivian W. Henderson

VWH:gra

Enclosures

PHONE AL 5-1607 PHONE 254-3381

Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project

(Joint Voter Registration Campaign of the Nashville Branch of the NAACP and the Davidson County Independent Political Council)

1308 Jefferson Street
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

January 9, 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Project Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

JAN 10 1963

Dear Mister Branton:

Enclosed you will find the report (2 copies) of the Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project, samples of materials used during the campaign and a financial statement (including checks and vouchers). Please note that one check of twelve dollars and eighty six cents ($12.86) paid to the Telephone Company has not yet cleared the bank; this disbursement is shown in our report.

In accordance with your directive to Attorney Avon Williams in your letter of December 18, 1962, no further disbursements will be made until cleared with your office. I call to your attention the committment to pay to the Sociology Club of Fisk University the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00) for conducting field interviews when this work is completed. I request that you authorize that this disbursement be made when the work is accomplished.

Under separate cover, Mister Leon Cox is forwarding a projection of plans for continuing a voter registration drive in the areas with which we have been concerned. The report of the project also reflects ways and means we consider will be of greatest benefit in pursuing these plans. We, of course, are hopeful that the funds remaining presently may be made available to us for continuing this work.

I trust you will find the enclosed materials complete but will be happy to provide any additional information you may require.

Very truly yours,

E. H. Mitchell, M.D.

E. H. Mitchell, M. D.
Project Chairman

EHM:a

REPORT

on the

Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project

Submitted to the

Voter Education Project

Southern Regional Council

Atlanta, Ga.

REPORT

I

The Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project involves the cooperative efforts of the Nashville Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Davidson County Independent Political Council. For the former organization the Project constitutes one aspect of its multi-phased program, a continuation of its long—time project in the area of voter education and registration. For the latter organization the Project constitutes an effort to improve upon the level of participation in the democratic process by an organization which devotes all of its energy toward the single purpose of using the vote as an instrument to bring about the advancement of Democracy in its locality of operation. A generous grant by the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, Georgia made the Project possible.

As stated, the Davidson County Independent Political Council does engage in politics; the NAACP, however, does not. It should be noted, therefore, that the Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project, a separate structure as described in Part III below, has not and does not engage in politics or

political activity. On the other hand, the Project has attempted to exploit conditions created by political activity in the community as a means of enhancing the aims and objectives of voter registration and education. Four counties are involved in the Project: Davidson, Maury, Giles, and Williamson.

II

Four objectives are involved in the Project:

A. To enlarge upon the status of voter education and the general climate of citizenship responsibility among Negroes with regard to participation in the democratic process through the intelligent use of the ballot.

This objective is pursued through various techniques of voter education, including neighborhood meetings, church meetings, distribution of printed materials and literature, speakers in churches and before groups, radio broadcasts, and through the involvement of people in the actual process of voter registration and voting.

B. To inquire into the status of voter registration and voting by Negroes and trends in voter registration and behavior.

This objective was pursued through bus stops, ? house-to-house and telephone contacts to discover unregistered voters and through a limited research inquiry into selected areas of two counties.

C. To determine negative and positive factors influencing voter registration and voting, including techniques involved in successfully motivating and getting Negroes to register and vote; the role of ward politics and the role of "bloc voting" in local and state politics as a motivating force; the ? impact of issues upon voter participation and the impact of Negro candidates upon voter registration and voting; and the role of citizenship education in political participation.

This objective was pursued primarily through

household interviews in selected areas, through the involvement of people in the actual process of voter registration and voting in response to meetings, Negro candidates for political office and specific efforts by ward workers, and citizen groups to get people registered to vote in the interest of Negro candidates for political office.

D. To achieve as a product of the voter education project 4,000 new registrations among Negroes in Davidson County. No specific goal was set in the other three counties.

III

To implement the voter education project as a cooperative venture, the Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project was set up as an independent vehicle through which the affairs of the Project could be administered under the direction of an independent Board, composed of persons elected and appointed by the cooperating agencies. Local NAACP Branches in the other three Counties, along with other civic groups, provided the base for operations in those areas.

IV

Resources and professional assistance from Fisk University were made available to the Project. The affairs of the Project, however, were under the supervision and management of the cooperating action groups. Members of the Social Science Department at Fisk helped develop background information and undertook the implementation of a limited field study to discover the status of voter education and factors influencing voter registration.

V

The outcomes of the Project may be summarized under three parts dealing with the number of new registrations, the enlargement of political awareness and some of the methods which were effective in achieving the degree of success obtained. A statement on weaknesses and gaps in the Project and on the field inquiry is included.

A. No attempt will be made to itemize each of the specific methods used to pursue the objectives in terms of their specific effectiveness. A subsequent statement will reflect upon the relative strengths and weaknesses of the Project and thereby reflect upon the degree of accomplishment and a range of factors associated with voter education and political participation by Negroes.

1. The Project went far in accomplishing its first objective, that of enlarging upon the general climate of citizenship responsibility and education for participation in the Democratic process through voter registration and voting.

a. Literature from two sources was used effectively to help educate the public and to promote the Project: that developed by the Project itself, samples of which are attached; and that obtained from the national office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Over 10,000 such pieces were strategically used at various points during the Project. They were distributed through normal channels,

including churches, schools, civic groups, the mails, and on automobiles as well as through physicians' offices (see doctor's kit) and business places, such as barber shops, drug stores, and a local bank. As will be noted below, the effectiveness of literature distribution was good, but it could be enhanced if used to complement specific efforts to exploit certain target places and areas to get more registrations. In other words, normal channels of distribution may not be the best channels through which to distribute literature when certain target areas are being pursued.

The literature was distributed to Maury, Giles, and Williamson Counties where local groups distributed the same.

b. Though the Project did not initiate the candidacy of any person seeking political office nor support any such candidate, it did capitalize upon the candidacy of Atty. Z. A. Looby for a seat on the Tennessee State Supreme Court in attempting to evaluate the impact of a Negro running for state-wide office, upon developing voter awareness and educating Negroes with regard to the democratic process. The candidacy of Atty. Looby constituted the first attempt of a Negro for a state-wide office in Tennessee. The Project not only exploited the candidacy of Negroes for its research inquiry on attitudes, but it was also able to develop potential for new registrations as a result of block contacts, telephone contacts and rallies held in connection with the political

campaign itself.

Atty. Looby's candidacy for State Supreme Court had considerable impact upon Negro voting and participation in counties involved in the Project as well as throughout the State. In each of the Counties included in the Project, including Davidson, voting by Negroes was the highest on record.

The candidacy of Atty. Looby served two purposes: first, it gave Negroes a candidate upon which to focus; and secondly, it provided Negroes with a gauge by which to measure their role in local and state politics. For example, for the first time in the State's history, a reasonably accurate estimate (102,000) can be made as to how many Negroes voted in a state-wide primary and general election. In addition, some measure is available to indicate what impact the Negro vote can have upon a state-wide election as well as a local election.

It is estimated that 102,000 Negroes went to the polls in Tennessee on August 2. It is certain that increases in voter registration reported for Maury County were linked directly to the candidacy of Atty. Looby for State Supreme Court. Such is not the case in Davidson County, where the books were closed from May 28 until August 6.

how so?

In other words, it is clear that Atty. Looby's candidacy for State Supreme Court had significant impact in enlarging upon the level of voter education in

Tennessee, the level of political awareness, as well as helping to increase voter registration in one of the Counties included in the Project, Maury County.

c. It should be noted that at least six (6) candidates for City Council in Nashville utilized resources provided by the Project to get people registered to vote. They requested and were given materials developed by the Project to help in their programs to register people within specific locations; at the same time, the Project did not actively support or work with any of the political candidates. (See below the number of people registered through this means and accounted for.)

d. Several church meetings were held throughout the city for educational purposes as well as to recruit volunteers for neighborhood canvassing. Some such meetings were promoted as rallies and others as neighborhood meetings. Some were held in cooperation with Branch meetings of the NAACP. (See newspaper report on "kick-off" rally held in Williamson County.) No accurate record of the number of such meetings is available.

The Project was able to effectively use churches to distribute literature, place speakers and hold meetings and rallies; however, as will be mentioned, active support from the churches was limited, and in general, the churches were ineffective as pivotal points around which to organize for voter registration in Davidson County. (See below.)

e. Newspaper and radiocoverage for the Project was limited. The absence of a widely circulated Negro newspaper at the time the Project was initiated probably accounts for part of the limitation. Two or three articles were carried in a local daily and when a new Director for the Project was named in September, three or four stories were carried about the Project. The radio was used for spot announcements at only one point during the Project. Both the newspaper and radio should be more effectively exploited to promote the Project and to help ti achieve its ends.

2. In essence, the registration Project went far in achieving its objective of enlarging upon voter education among Negroes, despite the limitations set forth above and discussed further below. More systematic use of radio and the distribution of literature to complement specific efforts in target areas as well as greater support from the churches would enhance the full accomplishment of the aim included in this objective.

B. The outcome of the Project in terms of new registrations was relatively good. The Project was centered in Nashville and its major focus was on that city. The registration books in Davidson County were open for only two months, August and September during the period from May 28 through December 3. When the voter registration drive was first started on May 1, two Davidson County elections had not been anticipated which were later

held. Under Tennessee law, books for voter registration close 30 days prior to any election. In essence, therefore, the effectiveness of the Project in getting people registered to vote in Davidson County can be evaluated primarily on the basis of six weeks of possibility only, since much of the opportunity to register people was lost because of unexpected elections.

According to information received at the Registrar's office, 2,990 Negroes were added to the books between May 1 and October 6, with 2,420 having been added from August 10 to October 6. New registrations reported for the other three Counties totaled 800 (Maury - 385; Giles - 260; Williamson - 155). Thus, a total of 3,790 persons were added to the books in the four Counties.

The Project documents 1,478 new registrations with names, addresses, and dates. It documents another 200 persons as having registered on various dates at the request of workers in the Project but whose names were not available for various reasons given by persons registering. Such reasons include the fact that some persons thought they were to get paid for registering, an impression which the Project was rather careful to aviod making. Two hundred registrations occurred during May.

Ward workers and candidates for political office were largely responsible for registering persons beyond the 1,878 included above. The influence of the Project on the efforts of ward workers and political candidates,

however, must be noted. Such persons requested and were given literature developed by the Project; use was made of neighborhood meetings, sponsored by the Project, and the Project's speakers bureau in promoting voter registration in areas of interest to candidates. It is certain that in one ward a candidate registered 310 persons with help provided by the Project; the Project, however, did not insist upon obtaining the names of persons registered by the candidate and his workers. The candidate obviously wanted to use the new registrations in the interest of his campaign. (It is ~~to be~~ understood that the names of persons are being made available to the Project now that the campaign is over.)

C. By far the most important and effective device used to get the people registered involved the exploitation of traffic in the County Courthouse.

There is no pressure on Negroes in Middle Tennessee to prevent them from registering. Such will be discussed below, under the section describing the field inquiry. The only reason Negroes do not register is failure to take the time to do so. During certain periods of the week and month, traffic by Negroes in the Courthouse is always high and during certain periods of the year it is always high. Such comes about through the use of the Courthouse to pay water bills, taxes, and the purchase of city and state automobile licenses during September and March of each year.

This is no reason

For several years the Nashville NAACP has been suggesting to itself that persons be stationed at strategic places in the courthouse at chosen intervals for the purpose of making personal contact with each Negro coming through the building to determine his registration status and to get him registered if the person is unregistered. But the Branch never got around to it. The Project exploited this device very effectively during a six-weeks period in August and September and up to October 6 by using two-person and four-person teams to contact, guide and escort persons to the registration office and register them. The system was particularly useful during September when city automobile "stickers" went on sale. (It is anticipated and planned that the system will be used in January, February and March of 1963. People go to the Courthouse in large numbers during these months to pay taxes, etc., with the peak period coming during the last of February and the month of March, when state automobile tags go on sale.

The courthouse device was supplemented by house-to-house and telephone contacts to encourage people to register when they went for their stickers. They were also encouraged to use transportation provided by the Project not only if such was needed but also to avoid parking problems. (See comment below on transportation system of the Project.) It was also supplemented by bus shelter contacts at the central transfer point for city

bus riders. Students, including the Chairman of the local Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, John Lewis, were very effective in this aspect of the program. Contacts made at the bus shelter were particularly effective in the late afternoon and early evening between 4 and 7 p.m.

This type of contact could be exploited continuously in order to develop potential for voter registration. Follow-up, of course, is extremely important to this device. The fact that approximately 150 contacts were made on some days suggest the potential in a well-coordinated bus shelter program to discover unregistered voters and to determine when such people could be registered. Full benefit was not received from bus shelter contacts during the Project primarily because it was implemented late and was not too well coordinated with the transportation system.

An interesting by-product of the courthouse system was its adaptation by other groups, white and Negro, including "ward heelers" and "political prostitutes". During the last week the books were open before the deadline for city automobile stickers, other groups stationed persons at the courthouse to seek out unregistered persons particularly those who might fall within certain wards. Whites were seeking out Negro and White unregistered persons and Negro workers were doing the same.

It should be noted that the courthouse workers used

by the Project were given a small daily stipend to man their posts and they were checked on frequently by persons from the Project. The workers passed out literature and wore identification ribbons of the Project. To encourage initiative and aggressiveness on the part of the workers, they were also given a small payment above their basic stipend of ten cents for each person registered. This device, incidently, encouraged the workers to seek out persons on weekends and at night to encourage them to come to the courthouse and register.

VI

Comment on Problems, Strengths and Weaknesses

In terms of the objectives under pursuit, the Project, as a vehicle of the NAACP and the DCIPC, achieved substantial results in the field of voter education among Negroes, though it did not fully achieve its objectives in terms of new registrations. At the time of the Project's closing, it had just begun to exploit its potential in terms of new registrations under a new Project Director who was able to take initiative and move with dispatch in getting the job done and the full blueprint of the Project was being put into action.

Two major problems were faced by the Project in getting itself off the ground, neither of which could be anticipated:

A. Unexpectedly, the Davidson County Election Commission set June 28 for a referendum on a new charter for the consolidation of city and county governments.

As a result, the books were closed on May 28. The general election and primaries had been set for August 2. Thus, the Project faced the fact that the books were closed from May 28 through August 6 and again from October 6 through December 3. Davidson County faced five (5) elections from May 28 through November 27. It was during a six-weeks period from August 6 to October 6 that the Project was able to accomplish registrations most effectively, in addition to some work done during the month of May, when the voter registration drive actually started.

B. The second major problem arose from the fact that the person chosen to direct the Project had to be relieved of his responsibilities. The original Director was unable to devote properttime to the work because his wife became ill.

The original Director did an effective job of setting up the office; developing the literature and promotional material; maintaining contact with workers in the other three Counties; attempting to secure the cooperation of churches and other commuhity groups, such as the Nashville Christian Leadership Council; organizing for the campaign; directing speakers and distributing literature to churches and various community groups. The big gap during the initial phases of the Project was in the failure to get more work done in the other three counties where books were open during the month of June. Considerable block work was done under the direction of the original Director but more could and should have been done.

Major weaknesses in the Project center upon three areas:

A. In the beginning, and perhaps throughout the Project, too much emphasis was placed upon trying to organize the voter registration campaign around the churches. Despite letters, telephone calls, and personal contact with Ministers, not too much enthusiasm for the voter registration drive was expressed by many of the churches. The Project attempted to obtain cooperation from ministers' groups. Such was not obtained except in nominal terms. This is not to say that the Project did not have the support of several of the strongest churches in Nashville and several of its "leading" ministers. It did have such cooperation and such support was exploited quite successfully. On the other hand, such support was not widespread. (It might be mentioned that the lack of church and ministerial support was also cited as a vital factor in the failure of Atty. Looby to obtain more votes (he received 81,000 votes) during the August 2 primary. In a state-wide meeting of the Tennessee Voters' Council, which is organized in 62 of the 95 counties of the state, including the counties which account for over 90 per cent of the Negroes in the State, churches were severly criticized for failure to help in this area.)

Substantial effort was put forth to involve all the churches and ministers in Davidson County. At one point during September, for example, churches were offered a voter registration program as a "fund raising" project. The Project offered to donate ten cents to the church for every person

documented as having been registered by the "social action" or other organization in the church. Excellent verbal response was received from several of the churches, but despite persistence and follow-up by the Project, little or nothing was accomplished through the churches. Beyond the matter of literature distribution, tolerance toward letting persons speak on the Project and allowing facilities to be used for meetings, there was little interest in the voter registration drive beyond a few churches and ministers supporting and cooperating with the Project.

Three reasons are advanced for the lack of wider support by the churches for the Project:

1. Some churches express disapproval of participation in anything which they consider political and do not let such enter their programs. Though correspondence and personal and telephone conversations with ministers expressed the urgency of the Project and the voter registration and education features of it, some ministers would not lend their support to the Project. This was particularly true of about ten churches and ministers in approximately four target areas which ~~did~~ do not contain ? "sophisticated leadership".

2. In at least two of the churches in one of the areas described above, there is "evidence" to the effect that the personal interest of the minister in the politics of his ward prevents "outside interference" with his church program for voter education and regis-

tration purposes to protect his own interest.

3. Without elaborating, it is possible that whatever some ministers do not lead, . . . i.e. alone, they possibly cannot follow.

It appears that except for public pronouncements, neighborhood meetings, literature distribution, and other strategic educational devices, churches -- in Nashville, at least -- may not lend themselves as focal points around which to organize voter registration drives. Personal contact, via house to house, telephone and the like supplemented by systematic transportation and the exploitation of human traffic in the courthouse appear to be much more important in terms of actual registration. (During a registration drive in 1960 under the direction of the Nashville Branch, NAACP, with the help of John Brooks of the National Office, a similar conclusion was reached regarding Nashville.)

B. The next major weakness of the Project involved the failure to develop an adequate system of transportation. During August and September when the Project had its best period of operation, more persons could possibly have been registered if a more adequate transportation network had been developed. Provisions for transportation existed but the system could have been more adequately organized.

C. The third major weakness involved the failure to use the press and radio to give more publicity to the Project. A total of eight press articles can be accounted for and one

radio series. (This does not include the excellent voter education achieved through press and radio efforts calculated to enlarge upon the status of voter education during the election campaigns.) This aspect of voter education cannot be divorced from the objectives of the Project though the Project itself did not involve itself in politics. For example, one entire fifteen minute broadcast over WVOL by Avon Williams and Vivian Henderson was devoted entirely to voter education in an attempt to exploit the atmosphere of a political campaign for the purpose of voter education. According to the radio station, as well as the response of the Community, the broadcast was highly effective as a voter education device.) It is anticipated that several such broadcasts involving citizens from across the Community will be effectively duplicated during the voter registration drive to be conducted through March, 1963.

what did they say?

D. At the peak point of the Davidson County Registrations the best coordination with the other three counties was achieved. The Project was able to obtain good coordination in Maury County, limited coordination in Giles County and Williamson County. Because it is the only one of the other three counties to have desegregated its schools as a result of local efforts by the NAACP to come to grips with school desegregation, the Williamson County situation offers an excellent opportunity. The "kick-off" rally held in Williamson County as reported in the news release attached was given only limited follow-up.

E. The Project exercised excellent discipline over its funds and the Project's accomplishments during the six-weeks

period in August and September when the books were open reflect the potential for voter registration involved. About sixty per cent of the funds were used (see attached financial report) to accomplish about fifty per cent of the task set for the voter registration drive.

The exploitation of traffic at the courthouse proved not only to be the most effective device when accompanied by systematic house-to-house and telephone contact, but it also proved to have significant psychological effect on the political life of the county among both Negroes and whites and was a good promotional device for the Project as well as for voter education. With a properly devised transportation system this device has excellent potential during the first three months of 1963 in each of the Project's four counties.

The courthouse aspect of the Project should be continued and given strong emphasis in each of the four counties with proper house-to-house, telephone, bus shelter contact. Particular effort should be made to exploit voter education and registration in those areas of the city and county where little voter education contact is made. Also it is not necessary to wait until automobile licenses are to be purchased to implement the courthouse program. There is sufficient traffic there to warrant its systematic use continuously during selected periods of the week or month.

Further attempt should be made to obtain support from more churches particularly for the purpose of strengthening the work of the speaker's bureau of the distribution of literature.

VII

Voter education and registration is a difficult task which requires careful organization, follow-through and persistence. Time has proved that shouting about it and rallying around it does not get the job done; systematic contact with individuals and, in essence, taking them to the registration table is the only effective way to accomplish the task. As the field inquiry for two Nashville wards shows the only reason people are not registered to vote in Davidson County is "they just haven't gotten around to it". / again this is not a reason!

Taking into consideration the fact that the registration books were closed for a little over three out of five months, during which the drive was operating, the Project obtained good results though it fell short of its objectives in terms of numbers and persons registered and it obtained only limited success in the Counties outside of Davidson. The voter registration drive is important and must be continued, inclusive of the other three Counties, with or without support from other agencies.

VIII

As part of the educational phases of the Project an attempt was made to discover through field inquiry some of the factors which influence voter registration and non-registration among Negroes as well as the status of voter participation and education regarding the process of democracy. Resources did not permit exhaustive field research, which in

essence can be made only by personal interview. A limited inquiry was made as a kind of "pilot" study regarding attitudes on voter registration and the status of political awareness. The field inquiry was designed to provide a general index of attitudes and political awareness among Negroes in locations such as the ones included in the survey and described below.

It was desirable that the survey would involve selected locations in the metropolitan area of Davidson County and at least one non-metropolitan county. Williamson County with Franklin as the County seat was chosen for the non-metropolitan County; however, the inquiry in Williamson County has involved only 23 households at this point, an insufficient number to warrant analysis. At the same time the results of the interviews made in Williamson County up to this point tend to conform to the patterns portrayed in Nashville and it may be that the metropolitan and non-metropolitan differences in voter registration and political awareness are not as great as one may suspect.

Two districts were chosen for the Nashville inquiry with the following characteristics: (1) High concentration of Negroes; (2) Relatively low socio-economic status; (3) No public housing among Negroes; (4) Wards with a reputation of considerable influence or "control" by "ward heelers" and/or "corrupt politicians".

Two hundred seven (207) interviews were obtained from two wards selected on the basis given above. The areas chosen were the Elliott School precinct in the 18th Councilmatic District

TABLE I.

Registration Status of Adult[1] Population
in Davidson County, Tennessee

	Number	Per Cent	Over 21 Number	Over 21 Per Cent	Estimated Registration Number	Estimated Registration Per Cent
Total	399,743	100	242,933	100	165,341[2]	100
Negro	76,437	19.1	45,122	18.6	18,154[3]	10.9

Registrations as Per Cent of Eligible:	Total	Negro
	68.1	33.6

1- Over 21 years of age
2- Provided by office of Registrar
3- Based on data secured from office of Registrar and includes additions by MTVRP of 2,990

TABLE II.

Status of Voter Registration of 207 Respondents
in Two Selected Precincts of Nashville

Responses	Number	Per Cent
Total	207	100
Male	77	31.1
Female	130	62.9
Registration Status		
Registered	116	56.1
Male (as per cent of 207)	39	18.8
Female (" ")	77	37.1
Unregistered	91	43.9
Male (as per cent of 207)	38	18.6
Female (" ")	53	25.6

TABLE III.

Distribution of Registered and Unregistered Persons by Sex

Registration Status and Sex	Number	Per Cent
Total Registered	116	100
Male	39	33.0
Female	77	67.0
Total Unregistered	91	100
Male	38	41.8
Female	53	58.2

TABLE IV.

Reasons Given by Ninety-One Respondents for Not Being Registered

Reason	Number	Per Cent[1]
Thinks you have to pay to register	4	4.4
Never been asked	3	3.3
Just never got around to it	55	60.4
Never thought about it	24	26.4
Just never registered	17	18.7
Doesn't know where to go	5	5.5
Doesn't believe in it	4	4.4
Afraid to register[2]	2	2.2
Failure to be picked up and taken[2]	1	1.1
Just moved[2]	3	3.3
Women shouldn't be in politics[2]	3	3.3
Not interested in voting[2]	1	1.1

1- Multiple answer question, therefore total exceeds 100 %

2- These categories not included in the questionnaire but supplied as answers by the respondents

with a reputation of being under the "control" of ward politician "Good Jelley" Jones and the 17th District which was involved in an absentee ballot scandal during the August 2 Primary for the Fifth Congressional District. Interviewing in the 17th District was confined to the Nashville Electric Service precinct or what shall be called the Charlotte Avenue area. The survey was conducted during the month of October prior to the November 6 general election.

The Elliott School area surveyed contains 303 houses occupied by Negroes making a total of 604 households for the two areas subject to interview. Thus, with 207 of the households included in the survey the findings actually represent 34.3 per cent of the possibilities, which was about the Negro population ratio for the central city prior to annexation and metropolitan government. Most of the respondents (92.8 per cent) worked at occupations below the white collar and professional levels.

Since no attempt has been made to establish statistical precision, one cannot suggest that the findings for the two wards still hold true for the whole Davidson County. As previously stated, however, the findings may provide a general index with regard to wards and districts which may have the general characteristics of those selected for the inquiry and provide some definitive directions for voter education programs.

As shown in Tables I and II, the number of registered voters among the respondents exceeded that of Negroes registered in the County as a whole by a significant margin. Whereas

registration among Negroes is 33 per cent of the adult population in the County in the area surveyed the 56.1 per cent of the respondents were registered.

There is no immediate answer for the higher registration in the survey areas; however, the findings might suggest that control over "ward politics" may reflect itself in higher voter registration in such areas in contrast to relatively low voter registration in general and in those wards not under control and influence of "ward politicians".

On the other hand, the nature of attitudes of non-registered voters in the areas would perhaps be the same for the County as a whole since the major cause expressed by the respondents for failure to register is very simply that they "haven't gotten around to it." There is no evidence of fear or phobia playing any significant role in the failure of people to register, as shown in Table IV. There was no indication among the respondents of failure to realize they could or should register except in those instances where persons expressed attitudes with regard to women being in politics or the attitude that they didn't believe in politics. Such would suggest that the level of awareness regarding the "right to register" would be high even though the rate of registrations is relatively low. (The questionnaire attached may not have sufficiently dealt with this point.)

An attempt was made to establish some index of the level of political awareness among the respondents both registered and unregistered by inquiring as to knowledge of their repre-

sentative in the City Council and his accomplishments as their representative and by inquiring as to their knowledge of candidates for Mayor in the November 6 election.

Of the 207 respondents only 40.6 per cent were able to name a person as their City Councilman while another 5 per cent named a person as their representative to the City Council but named the wrong person, that person being one of the ward workers or ward heelers, or some other undetermined person.

Of the persons registered to vote, 41.4 per cent had no knowledge of their City Councilman and 82.4 per cent of the unregistered persons had no knowledge of their representative in the Council.

Similar patterns prevailed with regard to awareness of the campaign for Mayor of Metropolitan Government. Only 52.8 per cent of the respondents were able to name one of the three candidates for Mayor and 46 per cent were able to name two or three candidates for Mayor. With regard to political participation, only 46.5 per cent of the respondents who were registered indicated that they voted in the August 2 Primary.

In summary, these general findings suggest a status of relatively low political awareness, concern, and voter education among registered and unregistered voters.

The main reason for low voter registration among Negroes in Nashville is lack of concern for the political process and the failure to take time to register. Neither fear nor phobia play any significant role in low voter registration. The Project through its efforts supports the conclusion not only for

TABLE V.

Distribution of Respondents
with Knowledge of City Councilman

	Number	Per Cent
Total	207	100
With knowledge	84	40.6
Without knowledge	123	59.4

TABLE VI.

Distribution of Persons Without Knowledge of City Councilman
as to Registered and Unregistered Persons

	Number	Per Cent
Total registered	116	100
Without knowledge	48	41.4
Total unregistered	91	100
Without knowledge	75	82.4

TABLE VII.

Distribution of Persons
According to Knowledge of Mayor's Race

	Number	Per Cent
Named one or more candidates	112	52.2
Unable to name a candidate	99	47.8

Nashville but for Middle Tennessee. Such underscores, therefore, the urgent need for systematic voter education and registration based upon individual personal contact and the actual delivery of persons to the registration table and registering them.

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TABLE VIII.

Age Distribution
of Ninety-one Unregistered Persons
by Sex

	Number	Per Cent
Total Males	38	100
Under 30	0	0
Between 30 and 45	8	21.0
45 to 60	18	47.5
Over 60	12	31.6
Total Females	53	100
Under 30	15	28.2
Between 30 and 45	10	18.9
45 to 60	10	18.9
Over 60	18	34.0

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Hour of Contact:___

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

Address_____

I

To be filled in by the interviewer:

1. Sex of respondent: Male_____ Female_____

2. Age approximation: Under 30 years of age____ between 30 and 45___

45 ti 60___ over 60___

II

3. What kind of work do you do?

4. Are you registered to vote? Yes___ No___

a. Is your husband/wife registered to vote? Yes___ No___ Doesn't know__

b. If you have children over 21 years of age, are they registered?

Yes___ No___ Doesn't know___

5. If the respondent isn't registered try to find out the reason, for example:

a. Thinks you have to pay to register.___

b. Never been asked.___

c. Just haven't gotten around to it.___

d. Never thought about it.___

e. Just never registered.___

f. Doesn't know where to go to register.___

g. Doesn't believe in it.___

h. _____.

i. _____

6. Who is your city councilman now?_____Doesn't know_____

a. Do you know of anything he has ever done for you_____
_____ or this community_____

_____

7. Who is running for Mayor in the election of November 6? _____
_____
_____

III

Ask only if a registered voter:

8. Did you vote in the August 2 election? Yes___ No___

Ask only if the respondent didn't vote and is registered to vote:

9. Why is it that you didn't vote?_____

Ask only if the respondent is registered:

10. Do you plan to vote in the election on Tuesday November 6? Yes___ No___

11. How do you plan to get to the polls? _____
Will be picked up and taken _____
Will go on his /her own_____

12. Who do you think are the best two politicians in Nashville? _____
_____

Hour contact ended: _____ Interviewer_____

Form I A
N-W
J-15- A I

FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Voter Education Project

I

TO BE FILLED IN BY INTERVIEWER

Hour of Contact _____
Address _____

1. Sex of respondent Male _____ Female _____

2. Age Approximation Under 30 _____ Between 30 and 45 _____
45 to 60 _____ Over 60 _____

II

3. What kind of work do you do? _____

4. Are you registered to vote? Yes _____ No _____
A. Is your husband/wife registered to vote?

Yes _____ No _____ Doesn't Know _____

B. If you have children over 21 years of age, are they registered? Yes _____

No _____ Doesn't know _____

5. If the respondent isn't registered try to find out the reason, for example:

A. Thinks you have to pay to register. _____
B. Never been asked. _____
C. Just haven't gotten around to it. _____
D. Never thought about it. _____
E. Just never registered. _____
F. Doesn't know where to go to register. _____
G. Doesn't believe in it. _____
H. Afraid to register. _____
I. _____
J. _____

6. A. Nashville only: Who is your city councilman now? _____
Doesn't know _____

Do you know of anything he has ever done for you? _____ or this community?
_____ Doesn't know _____
(Use back if necessary)

B. WILLIAMSON COUNTY ONLY: Who is the man responsible for running this town?
_____. Do you know of anything he has ever done for
you? _____? For the community? _____
Doesn't know _____

Who is the man responsible for running Williamson County? _____

III

7. Who are the persons running for Governor in the election on August 2? _____
_____
_____

8. A. Do you know the names of any of the persons running for the State Supreme Court on August 2? _____ _____
_____ _____
_____ _____

B. Do you know who Z. A. LOOBY is? Yes ___ No ___ If yes, who is he? _____
_____

IV

ASK WHY IF A REGISTERED VOTER:

9. Do you plan to vote in the August 2 election? Yes ___ No ___ If no, why? ___
_____

10. If yes, How do you plan to get to the polls? A. Will be picked up and taken
B. Will go on his/her own ___

HOUR CONTACT ENDED _____ INTERVIEWER _____

1-14-63

Several times in this report, the writer has stated that the "reason" for the political apathy met with is that the fxxxxd just never got around to xx registering. This is, of course, not a reason at all, in the sense in which we are interested in reasons. Wshat an effective registration programk must determine is why they never got around to voting. The more or less impressionistic survey done by the project is perhaps the best part of the whole thing. It too discloses that apathy is the principal obstacle which a registration program will have to overcome in Nashville and environs. The fact that the survey disclosed a much higher proportion of registration to eligivles than characterizes Nashville as a whole is instructive, I think. The two wards surveyed were selected for, among other things, the extent to which they were politically organized in a "machine" way. Several studies have indicated that mac hine organization and above normal registration and voting are positively ocrrelated. It can be inferre that the reason for this is that when people are influenced byf a machine organization, they are offered tangible benefits in return for political participation. These benefits may not be desirable from the point of view of the norms of civic morality, but they do appear to be effective in stimulating jpeople to register and vote. The suggestion is that in such areas, particularly when the residents are characterizedkby relatively low socio-economic position, citizenship education should stress the s practical benefits to be derived from voting and should more or less ignore the moral and ethical aspects of political participation. If such persons can be prevailed upon to look to politics for the solution of their jproblems, xxxfx of whatever nature, (within reason) it mays be that a more effective job can be done in encouraging their registration, and their xx use of the ballot in their own best 9nterest as they see that interest.

Minnis

VEP2

FORM VEP 2-3

CUMULATIVE PROGRESS REPORTING

State Tenn. County _____ City Nashville Period Covered _____

RESEARCH REPORTING

	Contact by Door-to-door canvass	By other means	Refused to participate	Instructed at home	Instructed at clinics	Applied for regist.	Successfully regist.	Denied registration
1963 1/1 to 3/31	250	200	27			156	156	0
3/1 to 3/10	800	205	~~42~~	~~251~~			~~149~~	~~149~~
2/11 to 2/28	—		42	251			79	

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

	Advert. Prom. Print.	Fix. & Equip.	Meals	Lodging	Office Rent	Office Supp.	Postage	SALARIES Reg.	SALARIES Tem.	Tel. & Tel.	Tran. & Trav.	Util.	Miscellan.	TOTAL
1962 6/25-11/3	210.73	28.84			400.00	134.93	22.00	823.60		111.31	10.00		3.75 (1)	
													10.00 (2)	1755.16
		28.84			100.00	10.00	10.00	100.00						248.84 (3)
3/13/63		7.21			100.00			100.00		6.13	9.50			222.84
4/26		7.21				10.04	.10	599.95		58.30	99.00		23.00	
													10.00 (4)	807.60
	210.73	72.10			600.00	154.97	32.10	1623.55		175.74	118.50			

audited checks & statements 5/31/63

COMMENTS: audited cancelled checks 1/10/63

1st checks covered period June 25 to Nov. 3, 1962

There was a charge of 12.86 to telephone company accounted for & accepted by us altho check had not yet cleared bank. Date 10/11/62

(1) Bank Charges

(2) Petty cash

(3) Supported by vouchers only

(4) Bank Charges

January 11, 1963

Mr. Leon Cox, Director
Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project
1308 Jefferson Street
Nashville 8, Tennessee

RE: VEP 2-8

Dear Mr. Cox:

Under separate cover, we are sending a supply of VEP forms 1, 2, and 4. Form 1 is the voucher which is required in support of each expenditure of VEP funds. This voucher should be filled out by the individual who actually disburses the money; and the space for item description should contain complete details about the item for which the money is spent. It is important that each voucher support only one expenditure and that no two items be lumped together. For example, do not fill out a voucher in support of a $10.00 disbursement for travel and lodging. Each should be itemized.

Form 2 is a performance report designed to give us an idea of the progress being made during each reporting period. Please note that Form 2 should not contain estimates. We are interested here in actual numerical count of each of the items about which we request information.

Form 4 is for a brief narrative report in addition to the statistical information called for above, and is self-explanatory.

If you have any questions about the use of any of these forms, please do not hesitate to inquire. It is absolutely essential for our research purposes that these forms be properly filled out and mailed to us not later than the tenth of each month - or the first of the week.

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:jcs

BG
2-11-63

February 4, 1963

The Rev. Kelly M. Smith
First Baptist Church
318 Eighth Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Kelly:

As you know, we made a grant to the Davidson County Independent Political Council to conduct a voter registration program in cooperation with the Nashville Branch NAACP, in Davidson and three contiguous counties. This program was interrupted several times by personnel changes and interest in local political activities.

I have written at least two letters to some of the officials of the sponsoring group to inquire about the cooperation and/or coordination of the Nashville Christian Leadership Conference, but I have never been able to get a reply.

I would appreciate it if you would give me your personal appraisal of the voter registration campaign which VEP is sponsoring in Nashville and tell us something about any cooperation which Nashville Christian Leadership Conference is giving to the project.

Kind personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
cc: Mr. E. H. Mitchell
Mr. Leon Cox

2. VE P 2-8

in which you will describe your activities for the month of January.

Mr. Jack Minnis, our Director of Research, will write you also, explaining the use of the forms he will send and giving you instructions concerning the reporting we will require.

Your cancelled checks are enclosed and we have marked our records to indicate the absence of the $12.86 check to the telephone company which you called to our attention since it had not yet cleared the bank.

Every good wish toall of you for continued success and a cooperative spirit.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc.

cc: Dr. V. W. Henderson
Mr. Avon Williams

P.S. In my letter of December 18 to Mr. Williams, I requested information regarding the cooperation of the Nashville Christian Leadership Conference in your voter registration efforts. I would appreciate it if one of you would let me know about this.

BG
~~1-18-63~~
2-4-63

bc: George Barrett

January 11, 1963

Mr. E. H. Mitchell, Chairman
Mr. Leon Cox, Director
Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project
1308 Jefferson Street
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Gentlemen:

Re VEP 2-8

This will acknowledge receipt of your separate letters with reference to the above voter registration program, together with two copies of the report on the Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project, a financial report, and the cancelled checks and vouchers for the period ending December 31, 1962.

We wish to commend both of you, Dr. Henderson, and all of those working with you for such an interesting and objective report of your activities thus far. Although we have not had time to fully analyze the reports, a hurried reading leads me to believe that it is one of the most informative reports yet received by VEP.

This will be your authority to expend the balance of the funds from the above grant, in connection with your continuance of your project as outlined in Mr. Cox's letter of January 8, 1963. You are certainly at liberty to pay the Fisk University's Sociology Club the $50.00 for services in connection with interviews at such time as you determine appropriate.

We now require that all agencies make a complete report to our office each month regarding all financial transactions, activities and results achieved, for the month preceding the report and these reports should be in our office by the tenth day of each month. In this connection, we will need a report in our office on or before February 10, 1963, in

PHONE AL 5-1607

PHONE 254-3381

Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project

(Joint Voter Registration Campaign of the Nashville Branch of the NAACP and the Davidson County Independent Political Council)

1308 Jefferson Street
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

FEB 11 1963

February 8, 1963

Atty. Wiley A. Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Re: VEP 2-8

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find the requested monthly reports. Due to Semester exams at Fisk coupled with the inclement weather, we have not been able to utilize all of our resources. However, the Fisk Sociology Club did manage to conduct 450 interviews, 250 door to door and 200 by telephone from the office.

We have not received complete reports from Giles, Maury, and Franklin. I intend to spend two days in these areas nest week.

Sincerely,

Leon Cox

Leon Cox, Director
Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project

LC:vcp

PHONE AL 5-1607

PHONE 254-3381

Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project

(Joint Voter Registration Campaign of the Nashville Branch of the NAACP and the Davidson County Independent Political Council)

1308 Jefferson Street
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

BUDGET

BALANCE	$1244.84
Nashville Branch NAACP (1-18-63) rent for two months December and January	100.00
U.S. Post Office (1-18-63) stamps	~~100.00~~ 10.00
Leon Cox petty cash	10.00
Nashville Office Machine Company (1-28- 63) rental for typewriter for four months December, November, January and February	28.84
Salary for Secretary (1-1-63)	40.00
Salary for Director (1-1-63)	60.00
Total	$248.84

OK

NEW BALANCE $996.00

Rec'd
2-11-63

VOUCHER

Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth St., N.W., Room 206
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Organization NAACP Field Reporter Claude Walker

City _____ County _____ State _____ Date _____

Amount of this expenditure $ 100.00 CK no 33

Specific item description:

Rent office space Utilities (light, gas + telephone) for one month from Nashville Branch N.A.A.C.P.

Form VEP-1

IMPORTANT: Read directions (over) before completing.

The purpose of this form is to enable VEP to compile accurate records of what VEP funds are spent for. It is absolutely imperative that VEP receive one of these vouchers for <u>every</u> expenditure of VEP funds.

In the space designated "item description" the person making the expenditure should describe in detail what the money was spent for. For example:

Advertising (designating media) - Time:
Food Lineage: (Column inches)
Gasoline (designating # of gallons)
Office Supplies
Salaries (Regular)
Telephone (designating monthly charge and long distance tolls)
Travel Expense (designating bus, train, plane or taxi)
Typewriter Rental
*Workers (designating type of work performed)

This form should be filled out at the time the expenditure is made. It should be forwarded to VEP along with monthly performance reports. The person whose name appears on it is responsible for its accuracy.

*For temporary employees.

VOUCHER

Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth St., N.W., Room 206
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Organization Middle Tenn Voter Project Field Reporter Claude Walker

City Nashville County Lauderdale State Tenn Date 1/18/63

Amount of this expenditure $ 10.00 ~~CK No. 34~~

Specific item description:

postage stamps

Form VEP-1

IMPORTANT: Read directions (over) before completing.

VOUCHER

Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth St., N.W., Room 206
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Organization Middle Tenn. Voter Registration Field Reporter Claude Walker

City Nashville County Davidson State Tenn. Date 1/26/63

Amount of this expenditure $ 28 84

Specific item description: Rental of typewriter for ~~three~~ 4 months from Nashville Office Machine Co at $7.21 per mo. ending 2/21/63

Form VEP-1

IMPORTANT: Read directions (over) before completing.

VOUCHER

Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth St., N.W., Room 206
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Organization Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project Field Reporter Claude Walker

City Nashville County Davidson State Tennessee Date 1-1-63

Amount of this expenditure $ $100

Specific item description:
Salary for Director--$60 for Month of January

Salary for Secretary--$40 for month of January

Form VEP-1

IMPORTANT: Read directions (over) before completing.

VOUCHER

Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth St., N.W., Room 206
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Organization _____ Field Reporter Claude Walk

City _____ County _____ State _____ Date _____

Amount of this expenditure $ 10.00

Specific item description:

petty cash: office expense & supplies

Form VEP-1

IMPORTANT: Read directions (over) before completing.

Form VEP

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT FIELD REPORT

Fisk Univ. Sociology Club — Organization

Leon Cox — Person reporting

Fisk University — Street Address

Nashville — City

Davidson — County

Tennessee — State

Period covered by this report: From Jan aryl to January31

Date submitted: February 8, 1963

Election District to which this report applies: _____ _____ Ward, Beat, etc. _____ Precinct, election district, etc.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
No.* contacted by door-to-door canvass																												150	100	
No.* contacted by other means-TELEPHONE (specify means)																												75	125	
No.* refusing to participate																												20	7	
No.* instructed at home																												0	0	
No.* instructed at other places (specify places)																												0	0	
No.* applying for registration as a result of this program																												86	70	
No.* successfully registered by this project																												86	70	
No.* denied registration																												~~71~~ NONE	~~39~~	

*Persons of voting age

Form VEP-4

Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth St., Room 206
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Additional Reporting for Voter Education Project

In addition to the statistical information called for on VEP-2, we should like a brief narrative report monthly on the four following items for each county in which work is being done:

1. What is the attitude of the registrar's office toward Negro registration? If that attitude is hostile, specify what actions are taken by registrar personnel manifesting this hostility?

Indifferent-- attitude of registrar's office toward Negro registration in Franklin, Columbia, Pulaski has not been hostile

2. Detail any harassment or intimidation of registrants or registration workers by public officials.

Not applicable

3. If there have been overt indications of resistance on the part of the white community in general to Negro registration specify what specific form this resistance has taken.

Not applicable

4. What reasons are given by people who refuse to participate as prospective registrants in the registration program?

Most frequent reasons as indicated by 450 persons who were interviewed by questionaire and telephone : 1 "I am too old to bother." 2, " I am too busy working." 3. " I don't want to get involved in politics."

FEB 15 1963

FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

FEB 15 1963

February 13, 1963

WB
JM
RB
LWD
PA
SB

Atty. Wiley Branton
Southern Regional Council
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth St. N. W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Wiley,

Thought you would be interested in the enclosed material.

Sincerely,

Vivian

Vivian

If SRC. plans to reproduce this report I would like to have a copy sent to Rev E. Bell 328 Chenault Huntsville, Ala

Return to VEP

TENNESSEE VOTERS' COUNCIL

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PARTICIPATION BY NEGROES IN TENNESSEE STATE GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

Submitted by
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT CONTACTS

NASHVILLE
December 15, 1962

2-VEP 2-8

C O N T E N T S

I. About The Tennessee Voters' Council

II. Opportunities For Participation in Tennessee State Government

APPENDIX:

Negro Employment in Tennessee State Government, A Report by the Nashville Community Conference on Employment Opportunity

T E N N E S S E E V O T E R S' C O U N C I L

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT CONTACTS

Mrs. Mildred Freeman
Frank Gordon
M. Grandberry
Vivian W. Henderson
B. L. Hooker
Herman H. Long
T. C. Ozier
Larry Pendergrass
Thomas E. Poag
Russell B. Sugarmon
C. T. Vivian
Avon Williams
Harvy Vick
C. F. Williams, President

A. W. Willis, Chairman

CONSULTANTS TO THE COMMITTEE

Herman H. Long
Vivian W. Henderson

Mahlon H. Griffith

TENNESSEE VOTERS' COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM

I

ABOUT THE TENNESSEE VOTERS' COUNCIL

The Tennessee Voters' Council is primarily a leadership group organized for the purpose of increasing and maintaining the Negro voting strength at its maximum potential, organizing and coordinating the Negro vote to play an effective role in the State of Tennessee. The Council does not propose to dictate or to direct the individual voter's choice of candidates. The Council, however, does stand for the proposition of analyzing and studying the record, background, and position of candidates in public office and, after deliberation by leaders from across the State, the Council attempts to make a recommendation to the voters in the best interest of the Negro citizens.

In the Council, dedicated leaders assemble in serious deliberation on the issues facing the Council and it is believed that the views and conclusions reached by the Council will be in the best collective interest of all of the people of Tennessee. True leaders are not self-appointed, but rather represent men who have been thrusted in the forefront to make decisions and give guidance to their respective followers. If proclaimed leaders do not, in fact, represent the best interest of their claimed followers, the natural results will be a rejection of this leadership to be replaced by new, dedicated and sincere leaders.

The Tennessee Voters' Council does not have the branches or units in which to pass down policies and give directions and instructions. On the contrary, the Tennessee Voters' Council has independent supporting organizations located in every county with any significant Negro population. These organizations go by various names, such as: THE SHELBY COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CLUB; THE DAVIDSON COUNTY INDEPENDENT VOTERS' COUNCIL; HAMILTON COUNTY VOTERS' COUNCIL; THE JACKSON-MADISON COUNTY VOTERS' LEAGUE; and others. These organizations have supported and backed up the Tennessee Voters' Council and its decisions of their own free will because

they believe that the views and conclusions growing out of their deliberations are in the best interest of all the citizens of the State of Tennessee. These are the groups that will actually carry the battle in this fight for Democracy and Freedom. All of these groups are dedicated to the principles that " in unity there is strength" and "we should unite if we are to make progress".

Just as physical locations have great effect upon strategic battle positions in war, Tennessee Voters' Council's battle positions must follow the natural locations of our people in the "Battle with the Ballots". We must fight from where we live.

The total Negro adult population in the State of Tennessee, according to the U. S. Census of 1960, is approximately 314,000, of which two-thirds or 216,363 reside in five (5) urban areas, namely: Memphis, Jackson, Chattanooga, Nashville, and Knoxville, while 90,953 reside in 44 counties with ten (10) of these counties containing from 3500 to 10,000; twenty (20) of these counties from 1000 to 35,000, and the remaining fourteen (14) from 500 to 1000. This means that all of the adult population, with the exception of approximately 6500, reside in 49 of Tennessee's 95 counties. All 49 of these counties could be considered significant in terms of organization of the State in one (1) voting unit.

A further examination of the distribution of adult Negroes in Tennessee can be seen, as follows: In West Tennessee, comprised of the seventh, eighth, and ninth Congressional Districts, there are 176,156 adult Negroes representing 51.12% of the Negro population of the State. In Middle Tennessee, comprised of the fourth, fifth, and sixth Congressional Districts, there is a Negro adult population of 82,949 constituting 26.43% of the State's total Negro adult population. In East Tennessee, comprised of the first, second, and third Congressional Districts, there is a Negro adult population of 54,769 representing ~~17.45%~~ 18.55 of the State's total Negro population.

During the August 2, 1962, Primary and again in the November 6, 1962, General Election, the Tennessee Voters' Council worked vigorously in 62 of Tennessee's 95 counties where all but some several hundred of Tennessee's Negro

adult population reside. The Council perfected political organizations in each of the 62 counties in which it operated. It can be said, fairly certain, that no other organizations operated in any of the 62 counties, with the exception of ineffective groups in the five (5) urban cities and one or two scattered counties in and around the urban areas. As a result thereof, an estimated 102,000 Negroes went to the polls in the August Primary of which a conservative estimate of 85,000 voted for the winning candidate for Governor, Frank G. Clement, who polled a total of 309,333 votes over and against William Farris who polled a total of 202,813 votes and P. R. Olgiati who polled a total of 211,812 votes. A shift of 54,000 Negro votes to either of the other two major candidates would have changed the results. In the General Election, the Negro voting pattern held firm and approximately 82,000 Negroes cast their votes for the Democratic nominee for Governor.

II

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PARTICIPATION BY NEGROES IN STATE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS IN TENNESSEE

A

Emerging from the many changes occurring in the State of Tennessee, and the nation, are "new" opportunities for increased and improved participation by Negroes in the business of operating our State Government. The opportunities are new only in the sense that Negroes in the State have new expectations regarding active participation in State Government as an accompaniment to their open and active political participation, with new drive and orientation, to help elect government officials who they hope will pursue programs and policies commensurate with their expectations, and help elect government officials who will take positive steps to absorb Negroes in a significant way in conducting the affairs of the State.

The State of Tennessee has experienced many improvements during the past decade, including improvements in its racial climate. These changes have brought the State to the threshhold of becoming, in reality, the gateway to the "New South". It is in its best position to move forward, with vigor, in terms of absorbing <u>all</u> citizens into the mainstream of its economic and political structure

and bring about substantial improvements regarding the role of Negroes in State affairs.

Results produced by vigorous leadership in this area would not only improve upon the situation in so far as Negroes are concerned but such would lend itself to placing into focus for the Nation the important role Tennessee and its leadership plays in the "New South".

B

Participation in State Government covers several areas and it may come in several different forms. For example: merit employment, and the absorption of Negroes into the employee force of the State, with open opportunity to acquire higher levels of occupations in the various departments and administrative agencie: is involved; job appointments to administrative posts are involved; and reprensentation on policy-making Boards and Commissions is another type of participation.

The work and dfforts of the Tennessee Voters' Council is directed toward the achievement of open and active participation by Negroes in running the State Government. It has worked to help elect government officials whom it hopes will implement programs to accomplish such ends. It is within this framework that a set of hopeful expectations are presented in this memorandum regarding the absorption of Negroes into the affairs and operations of the State during the next four years.

C

EMPLOYMENT, APPOINTMENTS, AND REPRESENTATION(1)

1. Employment.--It is unnecessary to dwell on the urgency of employment opportunity for Negroes in the departments and agencies of our State Government. The work of President Kennedy's Equal Employment Opportunity Committee has done much to bring the problem into excellent focus and vigorous leadership is being exercised at the Federal level in this area with significant results having been obtained within a relatively short period of time.

The current status of employment and occupational opportunity in the State

(1) See below, Part F, on the role of Tennessee Voters' Council in the area of appointments and Board representation.

Government of Tennessee is set forth in a document accompanying this memorandum.(2) A major conclusion emerges from the data: that Negroes are seriously underutilized in State Government employment in terms of (1) numbers of Negroes employed; (2) in terms of distribution of employment of Negroes among the various agencies and departments; and (3) in terms of occupations held by Negroes.

For example, Negroes make up 16.4 per cent of the State's population, but in 14 agencies employing 17,295 persons Negroes make up only 1,223 or 7.1 per cent of the total number employed in these agencies. (The total number of persons employe by the Government is about 20,000.) Over eight-tenths, 82.3 per cent, of the jobs in the State fall in white collar categories....i.e. clerical, professional, supervisory, but just over one-tenth, 11.2 per cent, of the 1,223 Negroes employed in the 14 agencies occupy white collar positions; clerical workers are utilized by 81 per cent of the government's agencies and departments but only 11.7 per cent of the agencies employ one or more Negroes in this capacity; and only 1.5 per cent of the 1,223 Negroes employed in the 14 agencies are employed in clerical jobs. There are 1,216 job classifications in the 14 agencies but Negroes are included in only 9.5 per cent of these classifications, suggesting restrictions and limitations with regard to occupational mobility within State Government operations. By and large the majority [illegible] 80.3 [illegible] per cent of the total Negroes employed in the 14 agencies are employed in menial, operative, service, custodial jobs and as semi-skilled and unskilled laborers.

Tennessee has lost through outmigration 10 per cent of its Negro population during <u>each</u> of the last two decades. The majority of this outmigration involved young people between the age of 18 and 35, that part of the population in which the State has made considerable investment for purposes of education and training, the most valuable part of our human capital. This loss is attributed primarily to one set of factors, the <u>denial</u> of economic or employment opportunity to Negroes

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(2) "Negro Employment in Tennessee State Government," A Report Prepared for the Nashville Community Conference on Employment Opportunity by Herman H. Long and Vivian W. Henderson

within the State

and the attraction of such opportunity outside the State in nonsouthern areas. For example, the Highway Department reports the availability of training jobs for student engineers, particularly during the Summer months. Tennessee A & I State University is charged by the State with the responsibility of training engineers but none of them have either been employed by the State nor ever included in such training programs as those offered by the Highway Department.

The State Government of Tennessee is obligated to give leadership in opening new and better opportunities, on a nondiscriminatory basis, to Negro citizens, involving in particular its young people. It is hoped that the forthcoming administration will take positive steps and give leadership in accomplishing the aims involved in this area.

2. Administrative Appointments.--The authority to make administrative appointments and the ability to exercise influence over appointments to administrative positions offers the forthcoming administration an excellent opportunity to give leadership in the area of absorbing Negroes in State Government. Here again it is unnecessary to go into detail regarding the wide range of possibilities for appointing Negroes to positions of respect, responsibility and authority to help run the affairs of the State. It should be pointed out, however, that the Tennessee Voters' Council is hopeful that persons with strength and qualifications will be appointed, who can meet the criteria of respect and responsibility.

a. The list of possibilities for appointments can be very long. Only a few areas are included here: appointments in the area of insurance and banking revenue and taxation, in the administration of justice, in the administration of public welfare, to the various Departments of Health, in the area of corrections and parole, and in personnel administration.

b. The Tennessee Voters' Council is also hopeful that Negro persons will be appointed in capacities as Administrative Assistants in the Executive Offices of the State. This too, very importantly, should be a person of strength and quality who can and will assist the Administration in developing and carrying

out policies and programs in fulfilling the aims set forth in this document.

The matter of appointment covers the whole operation of State Government, it is hopeful that the forthcoming Administration will move forward in this area in so far as Negroes are concerned.

3. Representation on Boards and Commissions. At the present Negroes have no representation, by racial identity, on any of the Boards and Commissions of the State, excepting the Youth Guidance Commission. Such representation is important with regard to all policy-making bodies of the State. There are certain of such bodies, however, where Negro representation is more important and, indeed crucial than others. The following examples fall in the latter category: State Board of Education; the welfare commission, the corrections and parole board; the prison board, the various health boards such as mental health and public health and the State Hospital Board; the various examining boards including medical, barbering, funeral and real estate; and, where it is within the authority of the Executive appointment, the Election Commissions of the State and County.

D

STATE HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

One of the vehicles presently in use in 34 states, the District of Columbia and several municipalities to work to bring about a better human relations climate is through a well established Human Relations Commission. Given the proper structure these agencies have proved to be very effective in their work. They are established either through legislation or by Executive Order. Various names are given the body so established and they have varying degrees of authority and responsibility regarding scope and activity. Our "sister state," Kentucky, was one of the most recent states to establish such a Commission.

It is hoped that Tennessee will have such a body with full authority to pursue a positive program in the area of human relations, and to work with, and through, the State Government to create a climate throughout the State which will

be conducive to its growth and the fullest absorption of Negroes in the social, economic and political life of the State.

E

Beyond the matters given above, the Tennessee Voters' Council is concerned with various other problems and issues which become more important each day.

1. Education

a. Blind School and Special Education.--One of the most serious inequities in the field of education relates to the fact that the Negro School for the Blind is not open and has not been open this year. The Tennessee Voters' Council is unequivocally opposed to segregated schools in any form; but Negro blind children do not have the privilege of attending even a segregated school. The desegregation of the State School for the Blind is urgent as well as other programs devoted to vocational rehabilitation and special education. It is hopeful that the forthcoming administration will take firm and positive steps in this area.

b. Vocational and Technical Training.--The status of Vocational and Technical Training is not too good throughout the State. Our industrial climate is dependent upon an adequate flow of manpower to meet new labor demands. The TVC is on record as strongly favoring the establishment of regional vocational and technical schools on a fully desegregated basis.

c. Joelton and Pikeville Schools.--Tennessee needs an expansion of such programs as the one at Joelton. This school devoted to rehabilitation of youth deliquents is operating at a high level. At the same time, the Pikeville School for Negro Boys is still in need of serious improvement in terms of management and systematic rehabilitation. During the last Administration of Governor Frank Clement significant steps were taken to upgrade the operations at Pikeville and significant results were obtained. Major steps are still needed to bring the school to the level of operation where rehabilitation is in reality a full

possibility. It is hoped that the forthcoming Administration will continue to make substantial improvements at Pikeville. (This offers a type of example as to why Negroes should be on the Board of Corrections. Except through limited access by interested citizen groups little contact with the policy making functions associated with Pikeville is had by Negroes).

d. Tennessee A & I State University.--The Engineering School at Tennessee A & I State University is not accredited; it needs money in order to become accredited and it should be expanded in accordance with changing demands of our labor markets. It is hopeful that the forthcoming Administration will work toward the expansion and accreditation of the engineering program at A & I.

Middle Tennessee is the only grand division of the State without a public supported University which in fact is available to all citizens, despite the presence of facilities in Nashville which could serve all citizens. Quoting from Dr. Herman Long,(3) "It seems apparent that it is assumed that the primary future role of A. and I. will be to serve Negro youth of the state." It is hoped that the forthcoming administration will work toward providing the kind of educational program in engineering and other fields that will make A & I attractiv to all citizens and let its image be directed toward that end.

2. Capital Punishment.--The incoming Governor is on record as favoring the elimination of capital punishment. The TVC strongly supports this position and it is hoped that the Governor will give leadership in eliminating capital punishment during the 1962 legislature.

3. Public Accommodations Legislation.-- The TVC is on record as favoring a public accommodations law that forbids discrimination against persons because of race.

4. Reapportionment.--The TVC is on record as favoring reapportionment and it strongly recommends that reapportionment be made in an equitable manner which will enhance the opportunity for all citizens to be elected to the Legislature.

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(3) Herman Long, The Negro Public College in Tennessee, Journal of Negro Education, Summer, 1962, page 348.

5, Prison and Parole Reforms.-- The operation of our State penal system is in need of reforms which will lead toward the rehabilitation of prisoners rather than continue to stress punishment. Opportunity for such rehabilitation is limited under the present system. Likewise our parole laws are inadequate to provide those rehabilitated with a full opportunity to return to society. It is hoped that the forthcoming Administration will give leadership in bringing about change in these areas.

F

ROLE OF THE TENNESSEE VOTERS COUNCIL

The Tennessee Voters' Council is hopeful that consideration be given to the areas mentioned above. The Council has at its disposal direct contact and information concerning the problems peculiar to the Negro Citizens of this State as wel as problems of vital interest to all citizens of Tennessee. We stand ready to be of assistance in the implementation of the progress not only in the areas mentione above but in any and all areas of human endeavor vital to bringing about greater prosperity in the State and of bringing about a more Democratic process.

Respectifully submitted,

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT CONTACTS

Atty. A. W. Willis, Chairman

Rev. C. F. Williams, President
TENNESSEE VOTERS' COUNCIL

NEGRO EMPLOYMENT IN TENNESSEE STATE GOVERNMENT

A Report by the

Nashville Community Conference
on Employment Opportunity

Prepared by Dr. Herman H. Long and Dr. Vivian W.
Henderson, Consultants

Submitted: December 14, 1962

A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T

The Conference on Community Employment Opportunity expresses its deep gratitude and appreciation for interest and cooperation which Governor Buford Ellington gave, unhesitatingly and unstintedly, to the furtherance of this inquiry.

To the heads of the Departments sharing in the study and making available essential information, we also extend thanks.

No better example can be cited, perhaps, of the value and worth of the democratic process than the honest encounter of Chief-of-State, public official and citizen demonstrated in this effort to redress grievance.

NEGRO EMPLOYMENT IN TENNESSEE STATE GOVERNMENT

(A Preliminary Report)

In the spring of 1962, Governor Buford Ellington was waited upon by a committee of Negro citizens largely representing the Nashville Community Conference on Employment Opportunity, although membership of the committee included persons active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other organizations. This meeting was part of a series of conferences and interviews which the NCCEO had initiated among both private and public sectors of the employment field, aimed toward determining the status of Negro utilization and altering the assumptions and practices which have produced local, regional and national patterns of chronic exclusion and under-use. It was perhaps the first occasion in the recent history of the community that a representative group of Negro leaders had opportunity to raise, with the chief policy-maker of the state, basic considerations of policy and practice underlying Negro employment in state government. The discussions produced a full, candid and rewarding review of the problem and led to some initial steps toward further study and amelioration.

The major proposal to come out of this session was the need to determine the actual status of Negro employment in agencies of the state government and to appraise the degree to which the directors of these agencies were attempting, or were inclined, to effect practices of <u>merit employment</u> of Negro workers broadly across all occupational levels in contrast to the traditional pattern of

"Negro jobs." Accordingly, the NCCEO undertook an interview coverage of the several agencies and Governor Ellington, in his own interest and in good faith to the Committee, introduced the study effort to the departmental executives and elicited their full cooperation. This report summarizes the findings produced by interviewing teams of the NCCEO in conference with the heads of 14 agencies of the Tennessee State Government and from reports submitted to NCCEO in two instances where direct interviews could not be arranged.

In the main, this report will deal with the essential statistical data on the number of Negro employees and the levels of occupation in which they were used by the several agencies. Important qualitative information obtained in the interviews can be added in a later and fuller account. As a reflection of the general climate of attitude which obtained in this effort, it should be mentioned, at the outset, that in every instance the interviewing teams were warmly welcomed by the several department heads, and full cooperation was given. In retrospect, the interviewing teams look upon this direct and friendly encounter as an invaluable educational experience -- both for themselves and the departmental directors -- in entering into issues which, for the most part, had lain unattended.

Extent of Negro Worker Use

The major findings of the study are summarized in the four tables contained in the text of this report. An additional appendix table, Table A, carries a full breakdown of the Negro employes by specific jobs and job levels. Among the 14 agencies covered, a total of 17,295 employees were reported, representing approximately 85 percent of an estimated 20,000 workers serving all of the agencies

in state government. (See Table I.) These agencies had a total Negro employee force of 1,223, and it is likely that this number is a very close approximation to all of the Negro workers under state agency employment.

Negro workers were 7.1 percent of the total employee force of the state agencies, exclusive of the personnel of state institutions of higher learning who, because they are directly hired by the institutions involved, were not immediately pertinent to the study. As a benchmark for purposes of rough comparison, it may be observed that Negroes constitute 16.4 percent of the state's population. Thus, their representation in employment opportunities offered in state government, 7.1 percent, is grossly below their proportion in the total population -- less than half.

As to extent of Negro employment over the range of state agencies, the following findings are most salient:

1. Some Negro workers were found in all of the 14 reporting state agencies, with the number ranging from a low of one worker in the Department of Standards and Purchases to a high of 492 in Public Welfare.

2. Even with such representation, however, in all but one agency, Public ~~Welfare~~ HEALTH, the number of Negro workers fell far below their proportion in the general state population. In this agency, Negro employment exceeded the gross population standard by a conspicuous margin.

3. Negro employment in state government is largely concentrated in two agencies -- Mental Health and Public Health -- which together had 797 Negro workers, amounting to <u>65 percent</u> of all Negro employees in state establishments.

   The third highest proportion of Negro employees was found in the Department of Education where its 83 Negro workers constituted 10.4 percent of the total employee force.

Table I Tennessee: Total Emplooyees and Number and Percent of Negro Employees by Department (14 Departments) 1962

Department	Total Employees	No. Negro Employees	Percent Negro Employees
All Departments	17,295	1,223	7.1
Agriculture	179	9	5.0
Conservation & Commerce	1,575	44	2.8
Corrections	975	82	8.4
Education	795	83	10.4
Employment	861	35	4.1
Highways	6,018	55	.9
Insurance & Banking	204	9*	4.4
Labor	70	2	2.9
Mental Health	2,419	305	12.6
Personnel	30	2	6.7
Public Health	2,096	492	23.5
Public Welfare	1,418	93	6.6
Safety	655	11	1.7
Standards		1	

* Includes Regulatoary Boards -- Total 113; Negro 6.

5. On the other extreme the most severe under-representation of Negro workers was in the departments of Highways and Conservation. In the case of the latter agency, the 44 Negro employees were only 2.8 percent of the total agency force of 1,575.

Range of Job Access

In addition to numerical or proportional representation in the work force, a further and important index to employment opportunity is the degree of Negro or minority worker use over the total range of jobs available. It is possible to have relatively large numbers of Negro workers concentrated in only a few job types or categories, in which case the sheer size of the Negro worker force would not at all be an adequate index of good employment opportunity. Thus, as a partial measure of constriction of opportunity or its opposite , the quantitative range of job types and classes in which Negroes are found becomes significant. Table II summarizes the data in this regard. It shows the number of job types or classes which were available in the agencies, on the one hand, and the number in which Negro workers were found, on the other.

The most conspicuous general finding in this regard is the very limited extent of Negro worker use over the total range of jobs available in the state government agencies. A total number of 1,216 job types or classes were found in these agencies and Negroes were found in only 115 or 9.5 percent of the cases.

Another way of putting it is that Negroes have failed to find access to more than 90 percent of the types of jobs available in state government.

Table II Tennessee: Number of Job Classes[1] in 14 State Administrative Agencies and Number and Percent in which Negroes are Employed

Department	Total Job Classes	No. of Job Classes with Negroes	Percent of Job Classes with Negroes
All Departments	1,216	115	9.5
Agriculture	50	4	8.0
Conservation & Commerce	125	13	10.4
Corrections	15	13	86.7
Education	294	10	3.4
Employment	63	9	14.3
Highways	236	8	3.4
Insurance & Banking	91	3	3.3
Labor	23	2	8.7
Mental Health	22	16	72.7
Personnel			
Public Health	150	19	12.7
Public Welfare	90	16	17.8
Safety	57	2	3.5
Standards			

1. Job classes or types not equivalent to number of employees or jobs filled, since more than one worker may hold a job in a certain class or type.

In the case of specific agencies, the following findings are of additional significance.

1. Even though Education was among the highest ranking agencies in proportion of Negro employees, it feel within the lower ranking establishments in terms of range of job types held by Negroes -- 3.4 percent. Others in this category were Agriculture (8.0), Highways (3.4), Insurance and Banking (3.3), Labor (8.7), and Standards.

2. Mental Health comes out best among all the agencies, having a high level of Negro employees (12.6%) and a high degree of Negro access to the types of jobs available in the agency (72.7%).

3. Public Health, with the highest numerical and proportional Negro employee force, nevertheless had Negro workers in only 12.7 percent of the job type range.

Occupational Level of Negro Employee Force

The pertinent data here are contained in Tables III and IV. In general, state administrative functions require a high degree of employee concentration in clerical and professional performances -- commonly referred to as "white collar jobs." It may thus be assumed, in the absence of a breakdown of the total state employee force by occupational level, that the vast majority of jobs cluster in these categories. A Significant point of evaluation, then, is posed by the question as to how much the occupational distribution of Negro state employees conforms to this general pattern.

1. Occupationally, it is apparent from the findings that the pattern of Negro use is exactly the opposite from that which obtains generally in state employment. More than half the Negro employees (50.6 percent) are in unskilled jobs.

   If the professional and clerical jobs are combined to comprise a general "white collar" category, 80.3 percent of the Negro workers fall below this level of occupation. These include technical, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers.

Table III Tennessee: Distribution of Negro Employees in State Administrative Agencies by Occupational Level*

Occupational Level	Number of Negro Employees	Percent*
All Levels	1,223	100.0
Professional I	31	2.6
Professional II	101	8.6
Semi-Professional & Pre-Professional	82	7.0
Technical, Skilled Workers & Craftsmen	159	13.6
Clerical	17	1.5
Semi-Skilled	186	15.9
Unskilled	597	50.9
Unclassified**	6	
Not Given by Level	44	

* Percentages exclude "not given" (all from one agency)

** Members of Regulatory Boards.

Table IV Tennessee: Negro Employees in 14 State Administrative Departments by Number and Percent in Professional Jobs, Above Unskilled Level, and in Unskilled Jobs

Department	Total Negro Employees	Professional Jobs		Above Unskilled		Unskilled	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Departments	1,223	132	11.3	580	49.4	593	50.6
Agriculture	9	1	1.1	5	5.6	4	4.4
Conservation	44						
Corrections	82	27	32.9	79	96.3	3	3.7
Education	83	23	27.7	53	63.9	30	36.1
Employment	35	3	8.6	25	71.4	10	28.6
Highways	55			12	21.8	43	78.2
Insurance	9			3	33.3	6	1.1
Labor	2			1	50.0	1	50.0
Mental Health	305	9	2.9	157	51.5	148	48.5
Personnel	2					2	100.0
Public Health	492	23	4.7	157	31.9	335	68.1
Welfare	93	46	49.5	88	94.6	5	5.4
Safety	11					11	100.0
Standards	1					1	100.0

* Percentage excludes 44 employees unclassified by occupational level.

2. The most extreme under-representation of Negro workers was found in clerical jobs. Only 17 Negro employees were so classified, and they accounted for a bare 1.5 percent of the Negro worker total.

3. There were just 132 Negro professional workers of all types embracing the Negro employee force. This number amounted to 11.2 percent of the Negro worker segment.

4. On the more favorable side, Corrections, Education and Public Welfare had the largest segments of Negro workers in professional jobs, with 32.9, 27.7 and 49.5 percent of their workers, respectively, so classified.

5. At the same time, six agencies -- Highways, Insurance and Banking, Labor, Personnel, Safety and Standards, did not have a single Negro worker to fall into either of the two professional classifications.

Training Opportunities

In addition to direct employment, the state government provides opportunity for training in programs for which the state programs have special needs. These positions are available at both pre-employment and post-employment levels, providing opportunity for entrance into a wide variety of professional jobs and for improvement of job status of those under employment. The following is a listing of these available training opportunities, as seen in the job titles reported by the Personnel Department for all of the state agencies.

IN-SERVICE POSITIONS

Juvenile Probation Division

1 Field Probation Trainee

Department of Conservation and Commerce

1. Geologist Trainee
2. Student Geologist Part-Time
3. Industrial Economist Trainee

Department of Welfare

1. Child Welfare Trainee
2. Tuition and Maintenance Grant

Department of Public Health

1. Industrial Hygiene Aide
2. Sanitary Engineering Aide
3. Engineering Aide coop.
4. Clinic Assistant
5. Clinic Aide
6. Medical Assistant
7. Dental Extern

Administration Division (Agricultural)

1. Serologist Trainee
2. Jr. Seed Analyst Trainee

Department of Highways

1. Engineering Aide High School -- Seasonal
2. Engineering Student coop.
3. Engineering Student coop. TPI
4. Engineering Aide College -- Seasonal
5. Instrumentation Trainee

Department of Mental Health
1. Student Nurses (R.N. Course)

Department of Public Welfare
1. Child Welfare Trainee

Department of Public Health

1. Nurses (undergraduate)

No information was at hand which indicated the actual number of persons found in the trainee positions. But it was of interest to this study to determine to what extent Negroes had found access to these opportunities for training. On the basis of the listing of specific jobs held by Negroes in state government, it was found that Negro trainees existed in only two cases: one Negro in a nurses program, and one whild welfare trainee. The pattern which obtains generally in occupational use seems likewise to apply in the accessibility of training opportunities in the state programs.

Basic Policy Changes

In the context of these findings as to the extent and pattern of Negro use, two important changes in policy which were effected during 1962 should be observed. One of these, as reported to the committee by Governor Ellington, is the initiation of procedures to eliminate the racially separate arrangements and procedure for handling Negro worker applicants in the State Employment Service. The extent to which this was achieved, and whether the same job orders which the central or white agencies receive and process also now go to former Negro offices, was not determined. While this is a step toward breaking the pattern of job restriction facing Negroes in the general job market of the state, it may not effect substantially the status of Negro employment in the state agencies themselves.

For many years, it has been the practice of the state to maintain recially separate listings of eligible Negro and white applicants from which selections are made by the department heads for job openings. As of the current year, these separate listings were abolished, and no racial designations are included in the single list of eligibles maintained for job selection. Undoubtedly, this is a significant policy departure, inasmuch as in theory it removes the shadow of racial designation from the official job selection procedure of the state.

A Final Word

The findings of this inquiry confirm in general a low degree of Negro participation in job opportunities available in state government employment. Negro workers comprised only 7.1 percent of

the employee force of 14 state administrative agencies, which, by rough comparison, is less than half the proportion that Negroes comprise of the population of Tennessee.

The substantial majority of Negro workers was found in just two of the agencies -- Mental Health and Public Health. Together these agencies had a total of 797 Negro workers who accounted for 65 percent of all Negro employees in state government. Even thouth at least one Negro worker was found in all of the agencies, in six instances Negro employment was hardly more than nominal or token.

To the pattern of limited use must also be added the factor of limited access to the types of jobs available in state government. Out of the 1,216 types or classes of jobs which existed in the agencies, Negro workers had managed to find access to only 115. Thus, Negro access was excluded, in terms of current practice, in more than 90 percent of the range of job types.

In qualitative and occupational terms, the findings indicated that, in contrast to the general high concentration of state job functions in the professional and clerical levels, the pattern of Negro job occupations was the exact opposite. More than half the Negro workers were in unskilled jobs, and some 80 percent fell outside the general "white collar" occupations.

Limited use of the training opportunities for entrance to higher level state jobs also obtained in the case of Negro workers. Only two Negro trainees were found in the variety of trainee programs currently under operation.

There were conspicuous differences between the several state agencies in the extent and range of Negro use. In all of the factors covered by the data, the Highway Department represented the most gross pattern of Negro employee under-utilization, although five others with only token numbers were just slightly better. On the other end of the spectrum of use, characterized by larger numbers of Negro employees and use over a relatively wider range of job types, the departments of Mental Health, Public Health, Public Welfare and Education were found. But even in these cases, a high degree of Negro use was not consistently found to be associated with access to a wide range of job types. Public Welfare had the highest proportion of Negro workers in professional jobs -- 49.5 percent -- but a lower percentage of its employee force was Negro (6.6) than obtained for all of the agencies together (7.1). And in another instance of relatively better practice, Mental Health, with 12.6 percent of its employees Negro, only 2.9 percent of the Negro workers were in professional jobs. Still further, Public Health had the largest number and percentage of Negro employees among all of the agencies, and yet 68.1 percent of these were in unskilled job performances.

The single statistic which best symbolizes the extremely marginal position of the Negro worker in Tennessee state government is the fact that among the agencies employing large numbers of clerical workers only 17 Negroes were reported in clerical jobs.

Dr. Herman H. Long
Dr. Vivian W. Henderson
Analysts for the NCCEO Committee

December 14, 1962

Table A: Tennessee Negro Employees in State Administrative Agencies by Occupational Level

Professional I

1.	Superintendent	1	
2.	Physician	1	
3.	Dentist	2	
4.	Educational Consultant	3	
5.	Principal	1	
6.	B. S. Manager II	1	
7.	B. S. Manager III	1	
8.	Psychiatrist	1	
9.	Child Welfare Consultant	1	
10.	Sr. Child Welfare Worker	5	
11.	Case Supervision	3	
12.	Sr. Welfare Worker	11	31

Professional II

1.	Probation & Parole Officer	3	
2.	Teachers & Sub-Teachers	36	
3.	Jr. Chemist	1	
4.	Veterans Employment Representative	1	
5.	Psychologist	1	
6.	Registered Nurse	14	
7.	Dental Hygienist	1	
8.	Social Workers - incl. Welfare Workers	27	
9.	Nurses	13	
10.	Counselors	4	101

Semi-Professional & Pre-Professional

1.	Guard	12	
2.	Dorm Supervisor	33	
3.	House Mother	3	
4.	Interviewers	18	
5.	Interviewer Clerk	3	
6.	Occupational Therapist & Assistant	6	
7.	Student Nurse	1	
9.	Homemaker	5	
10.	Child Welfare Trainee	1	82

Technical, Skilled Workers & Craftsmen

1.	Offset Press Operators & Assistants	7
2.	Asst. Warehouse Supt.	1
3.	Warehouseman	2
4.	Construction Carpenter	1
5.	Skilled Construction Laborer	3
6.	Laboratory Technician	1
7.	Laboratory Asst.	1

Technical, Skilled Workers & Craftsmen (Continued)

8.	Attendents & Supervisors	140	
9.	Chef	1	
10.	Meat Cutter	1	
11.	Shop Mechanic	1	159

Clerical

1.	Stenographer, Typist & Clerical	10	
2.	Stockroom Clerk & Attendant	7	17

Semi-Skilled

1.	Truck Driver	3	
2.	Cook	49	
3.	Janitor-Machine Operator	8	
4.	Janitor-Clerk	4	
5.	Housekeeper	1	
6.	Div. & District Helper	6	
7.	Div. Car & Truck Greaser	2	
8.	Laboratory Aides	3	
9.	Nurses Aides	51	
10.	Practical Nurse	31	
11.	Shop Workers Hazardous I, II & III	28	186

Unskilled

1.	Maintenance (Service & Custodial & Porters)	94	
2.	Janitory-Messenger	33	
3.	Janitor	49	
4.	Utility men (Gldg. & Furnace)	14	
5.	Maids & Dieners	110	
6.	Food Service (except dietary)	179	
7.	Laundry Personnel	48	
8.	Kitchen Attendants	1	
9.	Night Watchmen	1	
10.	Parts Cleaner	1	
11.	Tire Changer	1	
12.	Park Attendant		
13.	Park Ranger		
14.	Waiter Captains		
15.	Waiters		
16.	Pantry Girls		
17.	Laborers		
18.	Orderlies	10	
	Other Unskilled		
	Farm Personnel	11	
	Other Full-Time	40	
	Part-Time	4	597

Unclassified (Board Personnel)

Funeral Director Board	3	
Full-Time Examiner-Insp.	1	
Cemetary Board	1	6

February 21, 1963

Dr. Vivian Henderson
Department of Economics
and Business Administration
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Vivian:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the memorandum on "Opportunities for Participation by Negroes in Tennessee State Government." I have read it in its entirety and certainly want to commend you and the Committee on Government Contacts for your learned presentation.

Although my past experiences did not enable me to know what has been done in similar instances in other southern states, this appears to be the first report of its kind from a southern state which has ever been brought to my attention. I would appreciate your keeping me informed of any developments from time to time regarding the status of Negro employment in the Tennessee state government, and of any changesin attitude or policy by the Clement administration.

Kind personal regards.

Sincerely,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

2-VEP2-8

VEP 2-8

LOOBY AND WILLIAMS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
McCLELLAN-LOOBY BUILDING
CHARLOTTE AT FOURTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
ALPINE 5-8457-8

Z. ALEXANDER LOOBY
AVON N. WILLIAMS, JR.

2 March 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

This is a reply to your request for information regarding the alleged exclusion of the Nashville Christian Leadership Conference from participation in the Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project.

Although it is true that the funds are being administered by an independent board, the members of which were appointed jointly by the Nashville Branch N A A C P and the Davidson County Independent Political Council, nevertheless, it is not true that the Nashville Christian Leadership Council or any other organization has been excluded at any time from participation in this project. On the contrary I am informed that very shortly after the project was launched last Spring the then Director, Mr. George Chrite, personally solicited the cooperation and participation of the Nashville Christian Leadership Council in organizing and carrying out the project. It is my understanding that he received a negative response.

Appointment of the board to set policy regarding the financial management of the project was done by the Nashville Branch N A A C P and the D C I P C because it was felt that this aspect of the affair required very close cooperation and control and that these two organizations represented a sufficiently broad cross-section of the community to

obtain and maintain public confidence with, at the same time, the liaison essential to the effective financial management and operation of the project.

Always with kindest personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Avon N. Williams, Jr.

ANW/ib

cc: Dr. V. W. Henderson
Mr. Leon Cox
Mr. E. H. Mitchell

VEP 2-8

First Baptist Church
319 EIGHTH AVENUE, NORTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

PHONE ALPINE 5-8757

KELLY MILLER SMITH
MINISTER

MAR 12 1963

March 11, 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Project Director
Voter Education Project
Room 206 - 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

I know it is ridiculous for me to be more than a month late in answering your letter, but if you could see the condition of my desk--and my mind, you would understand.

I do not feel that I can give an appraisal of the Voter Registration Campaign here, as I have not been a part of the machinery carrying it forward. I will say this, it's been awfully quiet!

The Nashville Christian Leadership Council has been ready and willing to cooperate in whatever manner possible and this was voted in our board meeting. The campaign has been so quiet however, that we have had difficulty finding out who was doing what. Needless to say, we were not asked to participate with the sponsoring groups.

I recently heard that a report was sent to you regarding the voter registration project here. Some of us here in Nashville would be most interested to know how effective the campaign is.

If there is anything you want me to do, let me know. My response will be much more prompt than this one.

Yours sincerely,

Kelly Miller Smith

Kelly Miller Smith

KMS/jmo

2-VEP2-8

3-18-63

March 13, 1963

Mr. Leon Cox, Jr., Director
Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project
1308 Jefferson Street
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Cox:

I'm sorry you had run out of voucher forms - we are sending you a supply of these and also progress reporting forms under separate cover.

I am returning your financial statement for the month of February so that you can re-enter these items on the appropriate voucher forms when you receive them since these are the only acceptable forms which we can use for completing our books.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

enc.

P.S. I notice an item for $150 to James Brown for Pulaski Membership Drive. We will need an itemization on the voucher for this expenditure, so that we will know for what types of activities this money was spent.

PHONE AL 5-1607

PHONE 254-3381

Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project

(Joint Voter Registration Campaign of the Nashville Branch of the NAACP and the Davidson County Independent Political Council)

1308 Jefferson Street
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

March 10, 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RE: VEP 2-8

Dear Sir:

Our project is in full swing and promises to fullfill our expectations during the next three weeks.

We will have a complete survey and registration reports from Maury, Giles, and Williamson counties by the end of this month.

Sincerely,

Leon Cox Jr.

Leon Cox Jr. Director

LC: vcp

P.S. Please send us additional report sheets.

34
4-8-63

April 1, 1963

Mr. Leon Cox, Jr., Director
Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project
1308 Jefferson Street
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Cox:

On March 13, at your request, we sent a supply of voucher and progress reporting forms to your office. We requested that the detailc of your February reporting be transferred to the voucher forms before re-submission to this office since this is the required reporting form for such information.

We requested also an itemized breakdown of expenditures covered in a $150 check to James Brown for Pulaski Membership Drive.

May we expect an early reply? Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

PHONE AL 5-1607

PHONE 254-3381

Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project

(Joint Voter Registration Campaign of the Nashville Branch of the NAACP and the Davidson County Independent Political Council)

1308 Jefferson Street
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

April 6, 1963

Dear Mr. Brandon,

We have not received any of the forms we requested in our last report to you. For this reason we have not been able to return to you an official financial report for last month.

I am afraid if we do not receive the forms immediately our report for this month will be considerably late.

Sincerely,

(Miss) A. T. Whittaker, Director

BU
4-16-63

April 9, 1963

Miss A. T. Whittaker, Director
Middle Tennessee Voter Registration
Project
1308 Jefferson Street
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Miss Whittaker:

On March 13th, I replied to a letter from Mr. Cox and sent him the additional required forms which he requested. I also returned your financial statement for the month of February so that they could be handled on the proper forms. On April 1st, I wrote Mr. Cox again reminding him that we still have not received your official report.

In both these letters ~~are~~ we requested an itemized breakdown of expenditures, covering a $150 check to James Brown for the "Pulaski Membership Drive".

Your letter of April 6th to Mr. Branton was received this morning, and from its tone, I wonder if the Middle Tennessee Project received any of the correspondence to Mr. Cox which I mentioned above. I am enclosing several vouchers and progress forms - enough to cover your statements, and also sending a large supply under separate cover.

May we hear from you soon?

Sincerely yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

JL:js

D6
4-30-63

April 23, 1963

Miss A. T. Whittaker, Director
Middle Tennessee Voter Registration
Project
1308 Jefferson Street
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Miss Whittaker:

We are eager to close our books on the VEP 2-8 grant and, therefore, request an early reply to my letter to you of April 9.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

PHONE AL 5-1607

PHONE 254-3381

WBV

Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project

(Joint Voter Registration Campaign of the Nashville Branch of the NAACP and the Davidson County Independent Political Council)

1308 Jefferson Street
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

APR 25 1963

April 23, 1963

2-8

Mrs. Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Levine:

I am mailing under separate cover the voter registration and financial report for our Project in Middle Tennessee.

You will notice on our financial statement that we had a deficit of approximately $35.00. This was offset by the Davidson County Independent Council.

Work in Maury, Williamson, and Giles counties is having a positive effect, and the contacts we have made are good. In Davidson county, as a result of surveys in target areas, we are in position to pinpoint non-registered voters. For these reasons, we are continuing the voter registration efforts in all four counties. The results of our progress will be made available to your office.

The substantive report based on the MTVRP is being prepared by Dr. Vivian W. Henderson. You may expect to receive the results of his research in late June or early July.

Very truly yours,

A. Theressa Whittaker

A. Theressa Whittaker
Director

atw

May 24, 1963

Miss A. T. Whittaker, Director
Middle Tennessee Voter Registration
Project
1308 Jefferson Street
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Miss Whittaker:

On May 1st, we wrote requesting cancelled checks and bank statements on your grant bank account from the beginning of the grant (5-24-62) to the present. We have not yet received them.

May we look forward to these by return mail so that we can close our books on this account?

Very truly yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

JL:js

5-8-63

May 1, 1963

Miss A. T. Whittaker, Director
Middle Tennessee Voter Registration
Project
1308 Jefferson Street
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Miss Whittaker:

Thank you for the remaining vouchers and financial reports which have enabled us to bring our accounting records up-to-date on your grant.

In order that we may be able to audit this account and close our books would you kindly send us, by return mail, all cancelled checks and bank statements on your grant bank account from the beginning of the grant (5/24/62) to the present. We will return them to you quickly.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

May 31, 1963

To: Wiley A. Branton
From: Jean Levine
Re: VEP 2-8 Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project

While it has been impossible to do an absolutely accurate audit of this account due to the fact that one can't always tell for what reason some of these cancelled checks were written, still within a very small amount the project's figures and my accounting do match.

May I return the cancelled checks and bank statements?

Advertising, Printing & Promotion	$ 210.73
Fixtures & Equipment	72.10
Office Rent	~~240.00~~ 600.00
Office Supplies	154.97
Postage	32.10
Salaries	1623.55
Telephone & Telegraph	175.74
Transportation & Travel	118.50
Bank Charges	13.75
Miscellaneous	33.00
	$ 3034.44

Grant Made 5/24/62	$3000.00
Above expenditures	3034.44
	($ 34.44) paid from their own funds

Ok. to return checks
A.G.B.

June 3, 1963

Miss A. T. Whittaker, Director
Middle Tennessee Voter Registration
Project
1308 Jefferson Street
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Miss Whittaker:

Thank you for sending us the cancelled checks and bank statements on your project account. We are returning them to you enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

Selected Tennessee Counties
Voting age Population

		WHITE			NON-WHITE		
COUNTY	County Seat	TOTAL	NUMBER REGISTERED	PERCENT REGISTERED	TOTAL	NO. REG.	PERCENT REG
DAVIDSON	NASHVILLE	207479 197,949			47509 44,984		
GILES	PULASKI	11,601	11,000	94.8	2,161	1,000	46.3
MAURY	COLUMBIA	21064 20,323	18,988	93.4	4939 4,710	3,540	75.2
MONTGOMERY	CLARKSVILLE	24,503	13,465	55.0	5,916	2,610	44.1
WILLIAMSON	FRANKLIN	11,919			2,616		

Disbursements

Rent:	6/15 - 7/15	$100.00	$300
	7/15 - 8/15	100.00	
	8/15 - 9/15	100.00	
Office Supplies:	(Mimeo, etc.)	98.93	
	Postage	11.00	
	Typewriter (6/21 - 7/21)	7.21	21.63
	7/21 - 8/21	7.21	
	8/21 - 9/21	7.21	
Telephone:	(Initial)	52.41	74.22
	Second	21.78	
Campaign Printing:		110.73	
		36.00	
Director:	6/15 - 7/15	60.00	$120
	7/15 - 8/15	60.00	
Secy.:	6/25 - 7/20	75.00	$150
	7/23 - 8/17	75.00	
Voter Regis. Lists		100.00	

109.93
21.63
131.56

$1,022.51

WB

Geo Barrett wants you to read this.

If Vivian could be let down from the cloud, something interesting might be worked out here. Could for instance, see [illegible] in a registration drive ~~in~~ served by the Social Science Dept & Fish.

Block workers
instructions & forms
to fill or use otherwise

INSTRUCTIONS FOR BLOCK LEADERS

Block leaders are the foundation of progressive neighborhood organizations. They are the life of communication between the organization and the people of the neighborhood. Their duties are:

1. Contact and make friends.
   (a) Visit each neighbor's home and introduce themselves.
   (b) Tell them about the neighborhood organization and its purpose.
   (c) Be sure to explain the importance of every adult in the community becoming a qualified voter and voting.

2. Ask them to help the organization program by:
   (a) Coming to and taking part in its regular meetings.
   (b) Helping whenever and wherever possible.
   (c) Letting you make a voting survey of every adult in the home. (20 years of age and over.)

3. Leave with a friendly expression and again remind your host that:
   (a) You are the block's representative for the organization.
   (b) To call you concerning any of their community problems.
   (c) That you will keep constant contact with them about community and organization developments.

DO

1. Do be friendly.
2. Do explain the how and why of your organization's program.
3. Do let the host talk.
4. Do begin your survey today.
5. Do keep in constant touch with your neighbors.
6. Do get them to become qualified voters.

DON'T

1. Don't get angry. (Maybe the host's corns hurt).
2. Don't ask to make a voting survey standing at the door.
3. Don't do all of the talking.
4. Don't put off until next week.
5. Don't just visit when you want a favor. Stop by and get their ideas sometimes.
6. Don't forget a follow-up visit when they make a promise.

DO GO BEYOND THE CALL OF DUTY TO INCREASE THE VOTING STRENGTH

MIDDLE TENNESSEE VOTER*REGISTRATION PROJECT
Data Sheet for Block Canvassers

Street _____ Block Number _____

Block Captain _____ Precinct Leader _____

Name of Block Canvasser _____ Address of Block Canvasser _____

Date _____ Hour Beginning _____ Hour Ending _____

House No.	Name of Citizen	Registered	Not registered	Will regis. at once	Wish transport	Need rep	O
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							
9.							
10.							
11.							
12.							
13.							
14.							
15.							
16.							
17.							
18.							
19.							
20.							
21.							
22.							
23.							
24.							
25.							
26.							
27.							
28.							
29.							
30.							

MIDDLE TENNESSEE VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT

1308 Jefferson Street Phone 254-3381 Nashville 8, Tennessee

Master Card for Non-Registered Voters

NAME ADDRESS PHONE	Will Register Now	Wish Trans-portation	Need to Report New address	Will be Available to Go

IF YOU DON'T VOTE --- DON'T SQUAWK!

BLOCK MAP

Number Interviewed _____

No. not interviewed _____

Total _____

_____ Ward _____ Precinct

_____ Number of Block

Canvassers:

_____

_____

Precinct Leader:

_____

(use reverse side for comments)

REQUEST FOR RE-REGISTRATION

COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTIONS,
.....COUNTY.

You are hereby requested to change my address on Permanent Registration Records as shown on the enclosed certificate of Registration from.....
(Old Address)

To.....
(New Address)

Exact Location.....Apt. No.....City.....

....., County of.....
(Ward or Precinct)

effective this.....day of....., 19.....

(Signed).....

SOS51-PR5

Form No. 1

APPLICATION FOR ABSENTEE BALLOT

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTION:

.....County

.....Tennessee

The undersigned expects to be absent from his home County on.....
(date)

when the.....election will be held and will be unable to
(general or party primary)

appear at the polls on said date. I am a legally qualified voter entitled to vote in said election in the

.....precinct, ...ward, of the City of.....

or the.....precinct of the.....civil district of said County.

I apply for an absentee ballot to vote in the aforesaid election and desire that the said ballot be sent to me at the address given following my name.

This.....day of....., 195.....

.....
(Signature)

.....
(Name printed)

.....
(Address to which Ballot is to be sent)

.....

NOTE: If absentee ballot is claimed because of physical disability, Doctor's certificate to that effect must be attached.

ENDORSEMENT OF ELECTION COMMISSION

We, the election commissioners of.....County certify that the application for absentee ballot was received by us by.....
(whether by personal delivery or by mail)

on.....and that we compared the signature on the application with
(date)

that of the voter on the registration records in the office of this Commission and have found the two signatures to be of the same person.

We approve the issuance of an absentee ballot under said application and the method of delivery requested therein. Said ballot was delivered either personally or by mail on.....
(date)

to the voter in a sealed envelope.

.....

.....

.....
Commissioners of Election.

Date _____

Time _____

Place _____

No. Persons _____

MIDDLE TENNESSEE VOTER-REGISTRATION PROJECT
1308 Jefferson Street
Nashville 8, Tennessee
AL 5 1607 254-3381

REGISTRATION TRIP SHEET

NAMES:	ADDRESSES:	COMMENTS:

Reported by _____

Transported by _____

May 11, 1962

Miss Dorothy Dawson
Assistant Director
Southern Project
U. S. National Student Assn.
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Dawson:

Re: NSA Voter Project, Raleigh, N. C.

We have carefully considered the request of National Student Association under date of May 3, 1962, in which you asked the Voter Education Project to give financial assistance in the sum of $1,140 toward your total budget of $4,140 to carry on a voter registration project in Raleigh, North Carolina during the period of June 15 to August 15, 1962.

We are pleased to inform you that your request has been approved, and we will make available to you the sum of $1,140, or as much thereof as is necessary for your project. Any portion of this grant not required by your project should be returned to VEP.

I would suggest that you check with the local registrar in Raleigh to determine exactly when the office is open for registration following the May 26 primary , so as to be sure that the office will be open for registration during the time that your project will be going on.

I am enclosing a statement of the conditions which we are required to impose upon all grants made, so that you may study them and take such steps as may be necessary to comply with the conditions contained therein. Let us know when and how you want the check issued to cover the amount of our grant.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

Enclosure

Jo 3-8322 MAY 3 1962

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

3457 CHESTNUT STREET • PHILADELPHIA 4, PA. • BAring 2-1106 • CABLE, NATSTUD - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

May 3, 1962

Attorney Wiley Branton
Director, Voter Education Fund
5 Forsyth Street NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Attorney Branton:

I am writing in regard to the National Student Association's Voter Registration Project in Raleigh, North Carolina, which we discussed previously. Enclosed is a description of the project and our proposed budget.

One aspect of the budget requires further explanation. The assurance of faculty and administrators that we could house the project at Shaw University was a major factor in our selection of Raleigh as a site for the project. When it was too late to find another location, we were told that Shaw University would not have space available during the summer. The present arrangement of living in a one-story apartment house complex was the best solution we could find, in spite of diligent search for cheaper quarters.

Presently we have been promised $100.00 on the $240.00 total rental cost for the summer. Raleigh leaders are trying to raise the rest of the cost of the rent, since they recognize that we will also have to beg, buy, or borrow furnishings for the apartments. I would like to feel assured that the cost of housing will be covered and will be glad to return this $140.00 if the Raleigh citizens do raise that amount.

I would like to request financial assistance from the Voter Education Fund in the sum of $1140. The remainder of the cost of the project, $3,000, is being supplied by the Marshall Field Foundation. If the enclosed information is insufficient, I will be happy to answer any questions you might have.

I am most appreciative of your consideration of our request.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Dawson

Dorothy Dawson, Assistant Director
Southern Project, NSA

/cl

President
EDWARD R. GARVEY
University of Wisconsin
Assistant to the President
ROBERT P. ROBINSON
University of Illinois

NATIONAL AFFAIRS
Vice President
PAUL POTTER
Oberlin College
Program Vice President
MICHAEL A. NEFF
University of Illinois
Program Vice President
EUGENE H. ZAGAT
Harvard College
Administrative Assistant
ROGER M. LEED
Harvard College
Student Government Information Service Director
SHEILA McCANN
Emmanuel College
Public Relations Director
J. SCOTT KEECH
Academic Freedom Project Director
NEAL W. JOHNSTON
Southern Human Relations Project
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
West Coast Office
2161 Shattuck Avenue
Berkeley, California

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
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Administrative Assistant
HENRY J. BOITEL
Saint John's University
Assistant
JOSEPH LOVE
Stanford University
Campus Administrator
MARY BETH SCHAUB
Bryn Mawr College
Director, Foreign Student Leadership Project
GEORGE HAZELRIGG
University of Oklahoma
Director of Special Exchanges
FRANK CRUMP
Columbia University

Educational Travel, Inc.
20 West 38th Street
New York 18, New York
2161 Shattuck Avenue
Berkeley, California

NATIONAL ADVISORS
John Cogley
Staff Administrator
The Fund for the Republic
Rev. T. M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.
President
University of Notre Dame
Russell Kirk
Editor
The University Bookman
Ralph McGill
Publisher
Atlanta Constitution
Robert H. Shaffer
Dean of Students
Indiana University
Milton Shapp
President
Jerrold Electronics

Chairman
National Advisory Board
DR. EUGENE FONTINELL
Professor
Queens College
Chairman
Financial Advisory Board
RUTH HAGY BROD

ASSOCIATED WITH: American Council on Education • International Student Conference • U. S. Commission for UNESCO • World University Service • Council on Student Travel • Young Adult Council • Nat'l Citizens Committee for UN Day • Nat'l Scholarship Service & Fund for Negro Students

PROPOSED BUDGET

for

NSA Southern Project Voter Registration Project

June 15 -- August 15

Insurance for participants	$100.00
Utilities (gas, electricity, water, at $20/month).	40.00
Furnishings and supplies (cooking equipment, beds, dressers)	60.00
Rent	140.00
Postage and telephone.	35.00
Leaders' travel and expenses	150.00
Local transportation (for students canvassing and attending meetings).	65.00
Food (approximately $1.10/person per day).	1250.00
Educational supplies and speakers.	250.00
Recreation (weekend trip)	100.00
Honorarium for a couple to participate as consultants and chaperones . . .	200.00
Personal expenses for students ($50.00 per student)	750.00
Travel for students to and from project	1000.00
TOTAL	$ 4140.00

United States National Student Association

Voter Registration Project

Raleigh, North Carolina

June 15 - August 12, 1962

Purpose of the Project

The purpose is to stimulate and encourage the registration of qualified Negro voters in Raleigh, North Carolina. Toward this end, it is necessary to inform citizens of the advantages of voting, explain to them how to register, and educate them as to the responsibilities and potentialities of being a registered voter.

In addition to this goal of voter registration and education, the project can provide a rare learning experience for the participants. There will be opportunities to see civic processes at work, to cross racial and class lines in the community, and to be confronted with social issues and possible solutions. This purpose will be aided by seminars, discussions, forums, and speakers.

The project, limited as it is to voter registration, will not include action in other areas of civil rights.

Coordination of the Project

The National Student Association has worked closely with the American Friends Service Committee (in the person of Mr. Richard Ramsey) and with the Human Relations Special Project of the National Student YWCA, staffed by Miss Ella Baker. It has conferred with the staff of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in order to avoid overlapping with their program.

Location of the Project

Raleigh is a town of approximately 94,000 people, 25,000 of whom are Negro. Only 4,000 Negro citizens are registered, and it is estimated that 500 of these names are not current. In view of the fact that there are five Negro registrars in the city, it is obvious that efforts in voter registration are needed. The only test for registration is reading a two or three-sentence passage from the U. S. Constitution; there is no poll tax.

In comparison with cities in the rest of the South, Raleigh is a "moderate" or "progressive" town. The lunch counters there are desegregated; one theater is desegregated; the schools offer token desegregation and are considering a genuine plan of integration.

Although the primary is in May, the fall election will be important for two reasons. First, the Republican Party is gaining strength there, and secondly, a Negro will probably be in the run-off for city councilman. (There is already one Negro on the City Council.)

Student Activities in Registration

The students in the project will work with the Raleigh Citizens Association, whose chairman is Dr. Grady Davis. This group represents all Negro organizations in the city and has a Political Action Committee devoted specifically to voter registration. Their work will include the following: mapping the registered and unregistered voters, door-to-door canvassing, organizing block meetings, keeping records, disseminating information to voters about election procedures, and facilitating registration through car pools and baby-sitting.

The group will include fifteen students -- interracial and coeducational -- a married couple to act as chaperones, and a director.

Housing of the Participants

The students will live in adjacent apartments. The total rent will amount to $240.00, of which $100.00 will definitely be provided by a local citizen. They will share responsibilities for cooking.

MAY 24 1962

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

3457 CHESTNUT STREET • PHILADELPHIA 4, PA. • BAring 2-1106 • CABLE, NATSTUD - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

May 23, 1962

Attorney Wiley A. Branton
Director, Voter Education Project
Room 206, 5 Forsyth St. NW
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Attorney Branton:

On behalf of the National Student Association, I would like to gratefully acknowledge the grant of $1,140.00 from the Voter Education Project for our voter registration program in Raleigh, North Carolina, this summer. We are most appreciative of this aid, since without it the project would have been seriously limited in the number of participants and the duration of their work.

In reply to your question about the period when the books will be open, we learned that they are open the entire year. The limitation is that in order to vote in a run-off, if there is one, a citizen would have had to register this spring.

I have carefully studied the conditions governing grants and guarantee that these will be fulfilled. We would like the check before June 1st, made payable to the N.S.A. Voter Education Project. We will deposit the money from the Voter Education Project in the Citizens' Trust Company here in Atlanta and place the funds from the Field Foundation in a Raleigh bank in order to keep the accounts straight. I am wondering if you would like to go over the records at the end of the eight weeks in August or periodically during the summer. We will certainly return any funds not used for the project.

Again, let me thank you for your interest and help with our program.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Dawson

Dorothy Dawson, Director
Voter Education Project

ASSOCIATED WITH: American Council on Education • International Student Conference • U. S. Commission for UNESCO • World University Service • Council on Student Travel • Young Adult Council • Nat'l Citizens Committee for UN Day • Nat'l Scholarship Service & Fund for Negro Students

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EDWARD R. GARVEY
University of Wisconsin
Assistant to the President
SHEILA C. McCANN
Emmanuel College

•

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University of California
Academic Freedom Project Director
NEAL W. JOHNSTON
University of Chicago

Southern Human Relations Project
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

West Coast Office
2161 Shattuck Avenue
Berkeley, California

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Milton Shapp
President
Jerrold Electronics

•

Chairman
National Advisory Board
DR. EUGENE FONTINELL
Professor
Queens College
Chairman
Financial Advisory Board
RUTH HAGY BROD

JUN 1 1962

RETURN THIS COPY TO VEP

Receipt acknowledged this 31 day of May, 1962.

Dorothy Dawson

May 30, 1962

Miss Dorothy Dawson
Assistant Director
Southern Project
U. S. National Student Assn.
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Re: VEP 2-9 Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Miss Dawson:

Pursuant to instructions contained in your letter to us of May 23, we are enclosing herein our check made payable to N.S.A. Voter Education Project in the amount of $1,140.00, representing payment in full of the grant which VEP approved on May 11, 1962, in connection with your summer student project in Raleigh, North Carolina.

We previously furnished you with a statement of the conditions of the grant, which you have acknowledged. We are enclosing a carbon copy of this letter and request that you acknowledge receipt of the enclosed check and your understanding of the conditions of the grant by signing the carbon copy where indicated and returning it to us for our files.

Please be assured of our continuing interest in your project, and if we can be of service to you in any way, please let us know.

With every good wish for success.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

Enclosures

WAB/mr

July 23, 1962

Miss Constance Curry, Director
Southern Project, NSA
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Re: VEP 2-9

Dear Connie:

Thank you for your letter of July 13 in which you enclosed information pertaining to the Raleigh Voter Education Project. I had already picked up some of the materials on a visit to your office last month.

The news from Dorothy Dawson to the effect that more than 700 people have been registered in Raleigh was received with considerable interest here in the Voter Project, and we certainly wish for you and the Project continued success in your efforts. It is still my intention to visit the Project before it ends in order to observe first-hand some of the working operations.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

WAB:gwc

cc: Mr. Max Hahn

VEP. 2-9

JUL 16 1962

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

3457 CHESTNUT STREET • PHILADELPHIA 4, PA. • AREA CODE 215 • BAring 2-1106 • CABLE, NATSTUD

July 13, 1962

Mr. Wiley Branton
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

I am not sure whether Dorothy Dawson mailed you any information about the Raleigh Voter Education Project before she left. However, it just occurred to me that you should have some information on this project for your files. I have enclosed a report that we used for the May meeting of the Southern Project Advisory Committee, a list of the students who are actually now working with the Project, and some information sent to the participants before their arrival in Raleigh. The latest report from Dorothy, which was a few days ago, was that they have registered 700 people.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Connie

Constance Curry, Director
Southern Project, NSA

CC/cl

Enclosures 3

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University of Wisconsin
Assistant to the President
SHEILA C. McCANN
Emmanuel College

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fifteenth NATIONAL STUDENT CONGRESS
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY • AUGUST 19 TO AUGUST 30, 1962

REPORT ON 1962 VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT

For Southern Advisory Committee Meeting

May 31, 1962, Atlanta, Ga.

I. Dates and Location -- Raleigh, North Carolina
June 15th-August 3rd

II. Project Personnel -- Advisor, Reverend Roy G. Smith
Director, Dorothy Dawson

III. Seminar Mailing -- Beginning on April 15, letters of announcement and application forms were sent to the following groups:

A. All NSA member schools
B. All Southern members of the National Executive Committee of NSA
C. Members of the Southern Advisory Committee
D. 1961 Seminar participants
E. All students at the spring SNCC conference
F. Members of the Northern Student Movement
G. Members of Students for a Democratic Society
H. Approximately 150 individual student, faculty, and organization contacts

IV. Applications -- We received 43 applications from students, including 16 men and 26 women applicants, 28 Northerners and 14 Southerners, 10 Negroes and 32 white students, and one man from Ceylon.

V. Selections -- Members of the Selection Committee were Miss Ella Baker, Southern Student YWCA; Mr. Paul Potter, National Affairs Vice-President, NSA; Miss Constance Curry, Southern Project Director, NSA; and Miss Dorothy Dawson, Voter Registration Project Director. Selections were made with attention to experience, maturity, and potential for leadership in civil rights, and with consideration of:

A. Geographical representation (Northern or Southern)
B. Balance of men and women students
C. Balance of Negro and white students
D. Some personal interviews made by NSA staff or staff of civil rights organizations

VI. Program --
The group will be living at St. Augustine's College in Raleigh. The students will work with the Raleigh Citizens Association, which represents all Negro organizations in the city and has a Political Action Committee devoted specifically to voter registration. Their work will include the following: mapping the registered and unregistered voters, door-to-door canvassing, organizing block and precinct meetings, keeping records, disseminating information to voters about election procedures, and facilitating registration through car pools and baby-sitting.

Raleigh is a town of approximately 94,000 people, 25,000 of whom are Negro. Only 4,000 Negro citizens are registered, and it is estimated that 500 of these names are not current. The books will be open throughout the summer.

List of Participants - see other list
(tentative)

Mr. Jimmy Lee Bennett, awaiting re-instatement to Southern U.
Miss Kathryn F. Calhoun, Swarthmore College
Mr. Jack Cannon, Weber College in Utah
Miss Ann Cook, Sarah Lawrence College
Miss Brenda E. Dean, Denison University
Miss Sharon Jeffrey, University of Michigan
Mr. Andrew Miller, Johns Hopkins University
Miss Jane Phillips, Immaculate Heart College
Miss Martha Prescod, University of Michigan
Mr. Ray Raphael, Reed College
Mr. Tracy V. Rogers, Talladega College
Mr. Charles Siler, awaiting re-instatement to Southern University
Miss Jane Stembridge, Union Theological Seminary
Mr. Willie J. Thomas, University of Ohio
Mr. Walton E. Ward, University of Tennessee

PROPOSED BUDGET
for
Voter Registration Project

Income:

Marshall Field Foundation (left over from the grant of 1959-1961)	$2,731.17
Voter Education Project	1.140.00
TOTAL	$3,871.17

Expenditures

Insurance for participants	$ 60.00
Room and Board at St. Augustine's College	1,350.00
General Administration (postage, telephone, etc.)	35.00
Advisor's travel	200.00
Local Transportation in Raleigh	76.17
Educational Materials and Speakers	250.00
Recreation (weekend trip)	140.00
Honorarium for Advisor	200.00
Personal Expenses for Students (laundry, haircuts, etc.)	560.00
Travel for Students to and from Project	1,000.00
TOTAL	$3,871.17

VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT

PARTICIPANTS' ADDRESSES

CARLETON COLLEGE (Minn.)
Mr. Robert Althauser
c/o Carleton College
Northfield, Minn. (till June 11)
or
6815 Glendora Ave.
Dallas 38, Texas (after June 11)

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY (La.)
Mr. Jimmy Lee Bennett
728 Plum Street
Minden, La.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE (Pa.)
Miss Kathryn Calhoon
104 Pine Lane
Chapel Hill, N. C.

WEBER COLLEGE (Utah)
Mr. Jack Cannon
2559 Grammercy
Ogden, Utah

DENISON UNIVERSITY (Ohio)
Miss Brenda Dean
Huffman Hall, Denison Univ.
Granville, Ohio (till June 11)
or
1346 Otis Place N.W.
Washington 10, D. C. (after June 11)

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Miss Sharon Jeffrey
1210 Washtenaw
Ann Arbor, Mich. (till June 12)
or
10045 Grandville
Detroit, Mich. (after June 12)

~~BEREA COLLEGE (Ky.)~~
~~Mr. Gerald Mitchell~~
~~1309 Arapahoe St.~~
~~Massilon, Ohio~~

IMMACULATE HEART COLLEGE (Calif.)
Miss Jane Phillips
2344 West 30th St.
Los Angeles 18, Calif.

REED COLLEGE (Oregon)
Mr. Ray Raphael
14 East 75th St.
New York 21, N. Y.

TALLADEGA COLLEGE (Ala.)
Mr. Tracy Rogers
527 Malain St.
New Iberia, La.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE (Mass.)
Miss Susan Schwartz
1823 Asylum Ave.
West Hartford, Conn.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
Miss Jane Stembridge
45 Greenbrier Apts.
Lynchburg, Va.

~~TALLADEGA COLLEGE (Ala.)~~
~~Miss Jo Ann Tyler~~
~~7755 S. Langley St.~~
~~Chicago 19, Ill.~~

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
Mr. E. Walton Ward
Route 11
Kingsport, Tenn.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE AT DURHAM
Mr. Ira L. Williams
501 Umstead St.
Durham, North Carolina

HIGH SCHOOL -- LOUISVILLE
Miss Nancy Pennicks

INFORMATION SHEET
VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT

Housing Facilities

All students will live at St. Augustine's College. Bed linens will be provided. Students should bring their own towels. It might be wise to bring a light blanket also.

Students will eat in the dining hall of the college.

Mail

If you want to send anything to Raleigh before you come, mail boxes to the Voter Registration Project, c/o Mr. J. O. White, Method Post Office, Method, North Carolina. This is a small town on the edge of Raleigh, and we can take your mail to the college when you arrive.

All mail during the Project, from June 15th to August 3rd, should be addressed to you c/o St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C.

Insurance

All participants will be insured for medical and dental expenses during the Project and within fifty-two (52) weeks thereafter for accident or sickness incurred during the Project. The policy also includes life insurance. In addition, the participant is covered for forty-eight (48) hours prior to the Project while he is traveling to Raleigh and for forty-eight hours after the Project while he is returning home from the Project.

Financial Needs

The Project will cover the cost of your transportation while in Raleigh, as well as your room and board. The Project will pay each student $5.00 per week for personal expenses. If you anticipate needing more than that, you can deposit money at the Mechanic's and Farmer's Bank in Raleigh.

What to Bring

You will need informal clothes and sturdy walking shoes for your work in Raleigh. You can anticipate very warm weather with some rain. Bring enough "dress" clothing for church, meetings, and parties. Also, bring a swimming suit and casual clothes appropriate for picnics.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON RALEIGH

Raleigh is the capital of North Carolina. It has a total population of about 94,000 people, approximately 25,000 of whom are Negro. At last count, 4,500 Negroes were registered, but 500 of these are thought not to be current. There are five Negro registrars in the county, indicating that reticence on the part of Negroes to register is not primarily a result of pressure by the white community. It should be pointed out, in fact, that there is a small group of white people who are dedicated integrationists. The local white colleges, Meredith and North Carolina State, provide a liberalizing influence in Raleigh, as do the state government officials.

There has been some progress in desegregation in the city. One theater is desegregated; the downtown lunch counters are desegregated; and the public schools have token desegregation. One City Councilman is Negro, and a Negro was running for County Commissioner this spring. (The election was May 26; I have not heard the results.) Some slight progress is being made in merit employment.

The Voter Registration Project participants will be working with the Raleigh Citizens Association, an organization which represents most Negro groups in the city. Dr. Grady Davis, Dean of the Shaw University Divinity School, is Chairman of the Association. The Association has appointed a Political Action Committee to work in voter registration with our group. Work in voter registration will include the following: mapping the registered and unregistered voters, door-to-door canvassing, organizing block and precinct meetings, keeping records, disseminating information to voters about election procedures, and facilitating registration through car pools and baby-sitting.

You should not anticipate any violence and probably no harrassment. This is particularly true since you will not be involved in any direct action other than registration, in accordance with the conditions of the foundation grant for the Project. We will discuss the questions of public behavior further at the orientation sessions in Raleigh.

JUL 1 6 1962

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

3457 CHESTNUT STREET • PHILADELPHIA 4, PA. • AREA CODE 215 • BAring 2-1106 • CABLE, NATSTUD

July 13, 1962

Mr. John Walker
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Walker:

I am not sure whether Dorothy Dawson mailed you any information about the Raleigh Voter Education Project before she left. However, it just occurred to me that you should have some information on this Project for your files. I have enclosed a report that we used for the May meeting of the Southern Project Advisory Committee and a list of the students who are actually now working with the Project. The latest report from Dorothy, which was sent a few days ago, was that they have registered 700 people.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Connie

Constance Curry, Director
Southern Project, NSA

CC/cl

Enclosures 2

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Affiliation	Township	Precinct	Registrar—*Do not write above—For Board only*

Last Name Mr. Mrs. Miss	Christian Name	Middle Name or Initial

Residence Street or Road	Post Office Address & Zone	Age	Color	Sex

Place of Birth	Date of Application of Transfer		
	Month	Day	Year

I hereby certify that I have removed my residence from ..... Street, Town of ....., Precinct No. ....., ... Township, County of Wake, North Carolina, to the above address. I have this day applied for registration before the undersigned registrar of this Precinct where I now reside, and I hereby authorize the Board of Elections to cancel and void my registration in the former Precinct, and make proper entry of transfer to and registration in the proper Precinct of my present residence. I have sworn to the foregoing and have again taken the registration oath.

	OATH ADMINISTERED BY
Signature of Elector	Registrar—Board Member

WAKE COUNTY REGISTRATION TRANSFER CERTIFICATE

WAKE COUNTY CONSOLIDATED REGISTRATION

CAPITAL PRINTING CO., RALEIGH, N. C.

MCM F57812-60

Affiliation	Township	Precinct	Registrar — Do not write above — For Board only

VOTING RECORD: (INSTRUCTIONS: AS ELECTOR VOTES, RECORD FACT OF VOTING WITH LETTER "X" IN THE PROPER SPACE BELOW)

Year	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Primary Election																											
General Election																											
City Primary																											
City Election																											
Other Election																											

REGISTRATION DECLARATION MADE UNDER OATH BY ELECTOR

Last Name (Print) Mr. Mrs. Miss	Christian Name (Print)	Middle Name or Initial (Print)	Affiliation

Residence Street or Road (Print)	Post Office Address and Zone (Print)	Challenged	Age	Color	Sex Male or Female

Nativity — Place of Birth	Date of Application for Registration			Misc.
	Month	Day	Year	

I HAVE TAKEN THE REGISTRATION OATH AND LIKEWISE SWEAR THAT THE FOREGOING INFORMATION IS TRUE

	Oath Administered By:
Signature of Elector	Signature of Registrar

ADDRESS CHANGES						PARTY AFFILIATION CHANGES		
TOWNSHIP	PRECINCT	ADDRESS	POST OFFICE	DATE	ENTERED BY	AFFILIATION	DATE	ENTERED BY

REMARKS

7/28/62

Project started in Raleigh June 15, 1962 - to end Aug. 3 -
as of 10:00 A.M. 7/28/62 - 1467 registered in city of Raleigh
new + 77 transfer of people
who had moved from former
residence

Literacy test consists of simply reading oath regarding
registration. —

John Winston — Negro city councilman. (Building Contractor) -
2 Negro floating registrars can go anywhere.

Workers go out from 4 to 8 in the afternoon.

Tracy Rogers — New Iberia, La. — former student of Talladega.
going to Drake next year.

Raleigh Citizen Assn. — (Negro group active in political
affairs)

Dr. Brady Dorsia — Shaw U. — is president of Citizen Assn.

UEP 2-9

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith; that I have been or will have been a resident of the State of North Carolina for one year and of _____ township (precinct or ward) for thirty days by the date of the next general election; or that I was a resident of _____ township (ward or precinct) on the _____ day of _____ (being thirty days preceding the election) and removed therefrom to _____ township (ward or precinct), where I have since resided; that I am twenty-one years of age or will be by the date of the next general election; that I have not registered for this election in any other ward or precinct or township. So help me, God.

REGISTER TO VOTE

the rights you win
will be your own !

voter registration campaig
ll be held in this precinct
during the next few days

sponsored by the raleigh citizens association

WHY YOU SHOULD REGISTER TO VOTE!

Did you know that:

---only 4 thousand out of 20 thousand Negroes over 21 in Raleigh are registered to vote in elections ---for mayor, city councilman, governer, senators, President of the United States.

---Mr. J.J. Sansom, a Negro running for County Commissioner, lost by less than one person voting for him in every six blocks.

---Mr. John Winters, present Negro City Councilman, won by merely 120 votes.

---voting makes it possible for you to help choose your local, state and federal officials.

---voting gives you a voice in determining:

- the kind of school YOUR CHILDREN attend.
- the kind of welfare service YOU can get for YOUR FAMILY in time of need.
- the kind of treatment YOU receive at the hands of the police.
- the kind of justice YOU get in courts.
- the kind of hospital treatment YOU can get when you are sick.
- the kind of job YOUR children can get with your city, state or country.
- how many taxes YOU have to pay and how your tax money is spent.--

---voting helps you on the road to the promised land where there will be a better life for YOU and YOUR Family.

VOTING IS THE RIGHT OF ALL AMERICAN CITIZENS

********** REGISTER AND VOTE **********

~~Not to be return to manuscripts~~
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RALEIGH NEWS AND OBSERVER (N. C.)
p.16
Date: ~~AUG 4 1962~~

Negroes Register Over 1,600 Here

A Negro voter registration drive in Raleigh concluded Friday with over 1,600 new voters signed up during the past seven weeks.

Group director, Dorothy Dawson of the National Student Association in Atlanta, said the results of the drive were "pleasing" to her. She said the 15 students who participated had gotten 1,641 local residents to register.

The group, which has been in Raleigh since June 15, traveled through Negro precincts explaining registration and voting procedures. Traveling registrars went though the districts swearing in the voters enlisted by the students.

Miss Dawson said that the group encountered only scattered hostility in spite of the fact that it was both coeducational and racially mixed enterprises. She said the students encountered some "stares" from the white community and occasional lack of cooperation from Negroes.

Some prospective voters contacted by the students "didn't want to sign anything that was put out by the Government," she noted. "They were afraid they might be signing themselves down the river."

Many Negroes, she discovered, "had the feeling they would not benefit by voting. They don't see the connection between the ballot box and the bread box."

Miss Dawson noted also that there was "quite a lot of ignorance about registering, itself." Some thought they had registered when they were visited by the census takers, she noted.

She commented that some Negroes contacted asked "Who do you want me to vote for?" She said students told the voters they were not supporting individual candidates or issues, but were only attempting to get voters to register.

Miss Dawson said many people had not voted, not because they were apathetic, but rather because of "a sense of futility."

She said it would take "further work to get these people to vote. It won't be automatic."

She said she would recommend to the National Student Association and to the American Friends Field Service which sponsored the project that the enterprise be tried again in other Southern cities. She commented, however, that such attempts would probably be limited to "peripheral states," rather than in the deep South.

She praised the Raleigh Citizens Association for its part in the project. The association put the group in touch with local leaders and "the more groundwork laid by the local people, the more people we registered," she said.

August 20, 1962

Miss Constance Curry, Director
U.S. National Student Association
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Connie:

I write you because we do not have Dorothy Dawson's present address and because you may have in your files the essential data which we need concerning the NSA Voter Project. At any rate, Connie, we need the data sought below immediately as we are in the process of preparing a full and final report on the "crash" programs.

I am sending a copy of this letter to you for Dorothy who may be there in Columbus at the NSA meeting with you. It is entirely possible that she would have in her possession the precise information we need; otherwise our office will expect to hear from you around the first week in September. If she is there, however, and does have the data we need, please have her complete the appended form and return it to us. Further, our Research Director, Jack Minnis, may have a need for more data of a different nature at a later date.

Best wishes for a fruitful NSA convention.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Walker
Assistant toProject Director

JWW:jl
enn. 3
cc: Dorothy Dawson

File NSA

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

3457 CHESTNUT STREET • PHILADELPHIA 4, PA. • AREA CODE 215 • BAring 2-1106 • CABLE, NATSTUD

SEP 13 1962

September 10, 1962

Mr. John Walker
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Walker,

Enclosed are the completed information forms you requested.

My apologies for the delay on this. I have been travelling for a month, which makes keeping up with correspondence and business rather difficult.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Dawson

Dorothy Dawson, Assistant
NSA Southern Project

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EDWARD R. GARVEY
University of Wisconsin
Assistant to the President
SHEILA C. McCANN
Emmanuel College

•

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University of Chicago

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Southern Human Relations Project
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
West Coast Office
2161 Shattuck Avenue
Berkeley, California

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Professor
Queens College
Chairman Financial Advisory Board
RUTH HAGY BROD

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fifteenth NATIONAL STUDENT CONGRESS
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY • AUGUST 19 TO AUGUST 30, 1962

SPECIMEN INFORMATION SHEET

Date of Report Aug. 26, 1962

City Raleigh County Wake State N. Carolina

1. List the wards and precincts in which you worked during the ~~90~~ 50-day period Precincts 20, 22, 25, 26, 35, 34, and 18

2. How much VEP money did you spend on the above area? $1140. total spent

A. Itemize the expenditures below, if possible.

all was paid to St. Augustine's College for room and board of students

3. Statistical Information:

A.	May 1, 1962	August 1, 1962
Total VAP*	58,030	58,030
Negro VAP	12,845	12,845
Total Registration		
Negro Registration		

figures taken from 1960 Census

* Note: see attached page

B.

1. Total number of Negroes making application for registration, as a result of your program during period. 1645 for initial registration; 78 for transfers

2. Total number of Negroes denied registration during period. no figures available; only illiterates & persons convicted of felonies were denied registration

3. Total number of Negroes instructed re registration during period we did not have citizenship schools

4. Total number of Negroes receiving instruction who were denied registration during period

5. Total number of Negroes who refused to participate in the project none refused; a few didn't help as much as they might have

6. Describe briefly the techniques used to study and secure voter registration in the area listed above Students went in groups of 7 & 8 to canvass Negro residential areas, bringing people from their homes to "floating registrars" who sat in a car nearby, thereby moving from block to block as a unit. Several times the registrars were stationed on a busy street corner, while students canvassed the area and brought people to them.

*Voting Age Population of specific area worked.

*Note:

In a letter from the Wake County Board of Elections, answering my request for accurate and final figures on changes in registration for the city of Raleigh, the following was given:

	June 15, 1962	August 5, 1962
Total Negroes registered	4,966	6,468
Total Negro and white registered	37,487	38,508

You will note a discrepancy between the total increase in voters (1,021) and the increase in Negro voters (1,502) of 481 persons. I can only suppose that this was a typographical error on their part.

The "floating registrars" with whom we worked submitted 1,645 registration forms to the Board of Elections. This substantiates the net increase of 1,502 Negro voters in Raleigh given above by the Board of Elections because 143 of the people we registered were from the county, rather than the city.

Return to VEP

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT

June 15 - August 3, 1962

Report to the Advisory Board,

Southern Student Human Relations Project

January, 1963

NSA VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT

The NSA Voter Registration Project was held from June 15 to August 3, 1962, in Raleigh, North Carolina. The Project was a part of the total program of the Southern Student Human Relations Project, which is financed by a grant from the Marshall Field Foundation and administered by the United States National Student Association. This voter registration project was partially financed by money remaining in the 1959-61 Field Foundation grant and partially financed by a grant from the Voter Education Project. (See Budget.)

The purpose of the project was for students to carry out a voter registration campaign in Raleigh, North Carolina. The project included fifteen students altogether, both Northern and Southern, Negro and white, men and women.

Dorothy Dawson, Assistant Director of the Southern Project, was responsible for the planning and direction of the project, and the Reverend Roy Smith, Campus Pastor, United Christian Fellowship of the University of Colorado, acted as advisor.

Preparation for the Project

From March through the middle of April, a great deal of time was devoted to finding a location for the project. This was done in cooperation with Mr. Dick Ramsay, College Division of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), who was looking for a site for the AFSC Voter Registration Project. In this process, visits were made to Charlotte, N. C.; High Point, N. C.; Greensboro, N. C.; Jackson, Miss.; Jackson, Tenn.; and Raleigh, N. C. Locations were judged according to the following requirements: (1) the need for voter registration work, (2) the support of the local community for a project, (3) availability of housing, (4) safety of the location for the students, (5) whether the books were to be open, and (6) the possibility of using forthcoming elections as motivation for registering. The different towns were considered at a meeting of Mr. Dick Ramsay, Constance Curry, Paul Rilling, Ella Baker, and Mrs. Sandra Hayden. The Southern Project selected Raleigh, North Carolina, as the location for its project, and the AFSC chose Jackson, Tennessee.

The recruitment of participants for the project began in mid-April, when letters of announcement and application forms were sent to all NSA member schools, all Southern members of the National Executive Committee of NSA, members of the Southern Project Advisory Board, 1962 SSHRS participants, all students at the spring SNCC

Conference, members of the Northern Student Movement, members of Students for a Democratic Society, and approximately 150 individual student, faculty, and organizational contacts in the South.

A total of forty-five (45) applications was received, and selections were made during May and June. Members of the Selection Committee were Constance Curry, Director of the Southern Project; Paul Potter, National Affairs Vice President of NSA; and Miss Ella Baker, National Student YWCA Southern Human Relations Project. The applicants included 17 men and 27 women, 29 Northerners and 15 Southerners, 11 Negro and 13 white students; and an application was received from an exchange student from Ceylon.

Selections were made with attention to experience in civil rights, maturity, and potential for leadership, and with consideration of: (1) geographical representation (Northern and Southern), (2) balance of men and women, (3) balance of Negro and white students, (4) some personal interviews made by NSA staff or staff of civil rights organizations.

The group was finally balanced as follows: 8 men, 7 women; 8 Southerners (a questionable category with students having moved, etc.), 7 Northerners; 7 Negroes, 8 whites.

The following students were selected:

Name	Home	School
Robert Althauser	Dallas, Texas	grad. of Carleton Coll. grad. student at Duke
Jimmy Lee Bennett	Minden, La.	Southern Univ.
Kitty Calhoon	Chapel Hill, N. C.	Swarthmore Coll.
Jack Cannon	Ogden, Utah	Weber College
Brenda Dean	Texas & Wash., D. C.	Denison Univ.
Sharon Jeffrey	Detroit, Mich.	Univ. of Michigan
Nancy Penick	Louisville, Ky.	Central High School Louisville
Jane Phillips	Los Angeles, Calif.	Immaculate Heart Coll.
Ray Raphael	New York, N. Y.	Reed College
Tracy Rogers	New Iberia, La.	Talladega College
Susan Schwartz	W. Hartford, Conn.	Radcliffe College
Jane Stembridge	Lynchburg, Va.	grad. of Meredith Coll. was also at U.N.C.
Bobby Talbert	Fernwood, Miss.	Campbell College
Walt Ward	Kingsport, Tenn.	Univ. of Tenn.
Ira Williams	Durham, N. C.	N. C. College

During the spring, housing in Raleigh demanded an unusual amount of attention, since we had been assured that housing was available at Shaw University and only later discovered that internal problems at the college made that impossible. After trying unsuccessfully to find a private home adequate for the needs of the group, a delegation of local Negro leaders secured permission for the group to live at St. Augustine's College. Time was also spent in Raleigh with the Voter Registration Committee of the Raleigh Citizens Association in making preparations for the project. This committee was established by that organization after they invited NSA to sponsor the project in Raleigh and thereby was the most direct contact with the Negro community of Raleigh. An effort was made in meetings with this committee to map out the campaign, prepare campaign forms for keeping records, and arranging orientation and role-playing sessions for the students. Communication was established with several ministers, both Negro and white, and with the local Quaker group.

Meanwhile, various materials were sent to the participants, including general background information on Raleigh, names of the other participants, travel forms, etc. Materials and books were gathered to take to Raleigh for a library on civil rights. Materials to assist in the students' orientation were prepared, including college rules, voter registration statistics and requirements, maps of the city and campus, voter registration sample forms, and songbooks. Final arrangements were made on dorm rooms, office space for the project, and meals.

Orientation was held for the students the first two days they were in Raleigh. This included general discussion on college regulations, behavior which would be expected of the group while on campus and in town, the daily schedule for the summer, and other basic information. Local Negro leaders were invited to speak to the group on the political situation in Raleigh, the history of Raleigh in regard to race relations, and on how to work in voter registration.

Operation of the Project

The registration campaign in Raleigh was rather unusual because the Negro member of the City Council was able to have two extra registrars appointed for the summer. This made it possible for these two procedures to be followed in the campaign: (1) the students could go from door-to-door encouraging people to register at the precinct registrar's home, and (2) they could go with the specially-appointed registrars into Negro neighborhoods. After discovering that the students were capable of going from door-to-door only a limited number of hours per day without suffering severely from the heat, it was decided that work "in the field"

should involve only the second alternative. Mobile registration units (one car, one registrar, and several students) went from block to block with the students going to the homes and encouraging people to go out to the car and register. One student would sit next to the registrar and take down the name and address of every new registrant. Students also handed out cards to the new registrants which indicated their precinct number, where they should go to vote, and whom they could call for transportation to the polls. These mobile registration units operated from as early as the registrars were available--usually from about 4 p.m. until about 8:30 or 9 every night, after which the students ate dinner. Follow-ups to homes in which the family had been out were made during the early afternoon on Sundays.

During a discussion of progress in the desegregation of local schools at the first meeting of the Raleigh Citizens Association which the students attended, the students in the project volunteered to help the Negro transfer students by tutoring them on subjects for which they lacked sufficient academic preparation. This was organized in conjunction with the Raleigh Citizens Association Education Committee and administrators from the local Negro schools. Participants in the project gave tutoring sessions in several subjects every morning to about twenty-five (25) students.

During the hours between the morning tutoring and the afternoon registration work, students engaged in a variety of activities. They had elected a chairman of the group and then divided into committees on community relations, voter registration, recreation, study, and transportation. In addition, several students volunteered to form a secretariat for keeping records, typing stencils, and fulfilling other secretarial needs. Some of the many activities carried on by these committees were: preparing handbills to hand out in Negro neighborhoods, mapping out routes for the mobile registration units, working with precinct leaders, trying to set up citizenship schools, talking to Negroes in a neighborhood in preparation for the campaign, keeping records on the new registrants, and working with local canvassers. The entire group met twice a week to make decisions demanding the consent of all the students and to evaluate their week's work. It was also a regular part of the schedule for the group to attend the Raleigh Citizens Association meetings and to speak, along with the preacher, about voter registration at four or five churches each Sunday.

The study program was somewhat irregular. Speakers at the project included Rev. Will Campbell, Director of Southern Project of the National Council of Churches; Dr. Abraham Holtzman, professor of political science at North Carolina State College; Dr. James McBride Dabbs, President of the Southern Regional Council; Mr. William Barbee, President of the North Carolina AFL-CIO; Dr. Richard King, professor of agricultural economics at North Carolina State College; Charles McDew, Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating

Committee; Mr. Dick Ramsay, AFSC; Dr. Wilmath Carter, pr fessor of sociology and author of book on the sociological history of the Southern Negro; Dr. Willian P. Wallace, professor of history at Meredith College; and the Reverend Finlator, member of the North Carolina Civil Rights Commission. The students prepared a study curriculum with corresponding maading materials and movies and planned seminars for which they prepared reports. A very worthwhile learning experience was attending the Duke conference on "The Impact of Political and Legal Change in the Postwar South", as was attending a citizenship school sponsored by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Monroe, North Carolina. There was also a fruitful discussion with Dr. Donald R. Matthews and Dr. James W. Prothro, two professors of political science at the University of North Carolina who are conducting a study on Negro voter registration in the South.

Recreational facilities for the group were limited to the campus because the local parks and swimming pools were segregated. Even on campus, the only recreation available to the students was playing pool. Students could go swimming at a camp owned by a Quaker family which was only a few miles from Raleigh. Local Negro families entertained the group at their homes at least two or three times a week.

The last week or so of the project included special activities. The group gave a swimming party for all the local students who had helped in the project and gave a tea for all the adult leaders who had devoted their time and energy to assisting the project. The Raleigh Citizens Association sponsored a mass meeting where the students were asked to speak about their summer's experience. There was a lengthy meeting with local Negro leaders to discuss the campaign, talk about how the local people could follow it up, and discuss the problems of getting Negroes interested in voting. (The students and staff were surprised with the presentation of congratulatory speeches and presents during this meeting.) On the day before the project ended the group had an all-day retreat at a Boy Scout camp to evaluate the summer.

During the campaign, 1641 Negroes were registered. Estimating the number of Negroes 21 years of age and over from the 1960 census tracts, the number 1641 represents approximately 25% of the previously unregistered Negroes. It was estimated that 1000 of the 4966 names already on the books were not current. The Negro population is approximately one third of the total Raleigh population. The students (and staff) were quite discouraged about the project, in spite of the large number of newly registered Negroes, because they seriously doubted whether these people would ever vote, much less realize their political privileges and responsibilities in any manner other than voting.

(For further analysis, see evaluation prepared for the USNSA Student Government Bulletin.)

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

3457 CHESTNUT STREET • PHILADELPHIA 4, PA. • BAring 2-1106 • CABLE, NATSTUD - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

April 19, 1962

Dear

The National Student Association Southern Human Relations Project is happy to announce that it will sponsor a pilot project in voter registration in Raleigh, North Carolina, from June 15 to August 12.

The purpose of this project is two-fold: to help register local Negro citizens, approximately 18% of whom are now registered, and to provide an educational experience for college students. The fifteen students, an interracial and coeducational group, will work with the Raleigh Citizens Association. They will make a survey of registered and unregistered voters, encouraging citizens to register through a door-to-door campaign and through block and precinct meetings; carry on a citizenship education program about issues, candidates, and political structures; facilitate transportation to the registrars' offices; and keep records on the campaign. There will also be seminars, speakers, and forms for the orientation and education of the participants.

The project will be under the leadership of Dorothy Dawson and a married couple. The students will live together with the leaders in a house, doing their own cooking. All room and board will be paid by NSA, in addition to which each student will receive $50.00 during the eight weeks for personal expenses. Some funds are available to pay travel expenses to and from Raleigh.

The Voter Registration Project is part of the Association's over-all human relations program, which includes regional and national conferences on intergroup relations. As part of the Southern Project, it is financed by a grant from the Marshall Field Foundation.

fifteenth NATIONAL STUDENT CONGRESS
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY • AUGUST 19 TO AUGUST 30, 1962

ASSOCIATED WITH: American Council on Education • International Student Conference • U. S. Commission for UNESCO • World University Service • Council on Student Travel • Young Adult Council • Nat'l Citizens Committee for UN Day • Nat'l Scholarship Service & Fund for Negro Students

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SHEILA C. McCANN
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Professor
Queens College
Chairman
Financial Advisory Board
RUTH HAGY BROD

NSA is cooperating in this effort with the American Friends Service Committee and the Southern Regional YWCA. The AFSC will hold a similar project for fifteen college students in Jackson, Tennessee. Inquiries about it may be made to Mr. Dick Ramsay, 1818 South Main Street, High Point, North Carolina.

This letter is being sent to you with an application form for your use, or in hopes that you will see that students on your campus, in your organization, or in your area receive this information. Applications must be received at the NSA Southern Project Office by May 12. Announcements of final selections will reach all applicants by May 25. If you know of additional potential participants, do not hesitate to write for more application forms.

We shall look forward to hearing from you or students whom you have contacted.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Dawson, Assistant Director
Southern Project, NSA

Paul Potter
National Affairs Vice President, NSA

/cl

Enclosure

Southern Project, NSA

APPLICATION
for
Voter Registration Project

General Instructions:

A. Please fill in this form as completely as possible. It will be used as a basis for selection of participants in the Voter Registration Project sponsored by the National Student Association Southern Project.

B. When space is insufficient, continue answers on the reverse side of the page, numbering them to match questions.

C. Please print clearly or type.

D. All applications must be received by May 1, 1962. Notice of final selections will be mailed by May 30.

1. name Mr. / Mrs. / Miss _____
(last) (first) (middle)

2. current address _____

current phone number _____

dates you can be reached here _____

3. permanent home address _____

home phone number _____

dates you can be reached here _____

4. summer address _____

phone number _____

dates you can be reached here _____

5. parent or guardian _____

address _____

phone number _____

6. school _____

7. If in graduate school, give field of study, school and date of graduation

8. What is your present field of academic concentration? _____

9. Since we want to select an interracial group for the project, please give your ethnic origin.

10. List whatever experience you have had in the South -- living, traveling, visiting, or knowledge of the South gained through reading and study.

11. Have you had any campus, community, or organizational experience in human relations or interracial programs?

12. Have you had any campus, community, or organizational experience dealing with general social, political, or economic issues? (This would include volunteer work in a political party, work with a social service organization, etc.)

13. What conferences, projects, work camps, or seminars have you attended which would provide background experience for the Voter Registration Project?

14. Do you have any physical handicaps which might limit your participation in the Project?

15. What travel experience have you had either in the United States or in other countries?

16. Do you have any experience in teaching? In particular, are you qualified to teach reading and writing?

17. What positions or responsibilities will you have on campus or in your community during the nest year?

18. If you are to graduate, what are your vocational plans, and what responsibilities will you have in the community?

19. Please attach a statement in 500 words or less indicating your reasons for being interested in this project. Include in your discussion answers to the following questions:

    a) What do you think could be achieved by an increased number of registered Negro voters in the South?

    b) What problems do you expect to encounter personally by participating in the Project?

    c) What personal benefits do you expect from the Project?

20. Please have a transcript of your college grades sent to the address given below by May 1st.

21. A limited amount of money is available to help pay transportation costs to and from the Project. If you are in need of financial aid, indicate here:

22. When you have completed this form, please return it immediately to:

Voter Registration Project
Southern Office, NSA
41 Exchange Place S.E., Room 701
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Signature _____

Date of birth _____

Place of birth _____

Deadline for application: May 1, 1962

Selection date: by June 1, 1962

Please list the name, address and position of two adults who are in a position to evaluate your personal qualifications. If possible, list one faculty member and one community leader whose vocation or avocation is relevant to the nature of the project. Note: Recommendation forms will be sent directly to them.

(If you are unable to return this entire application immediately, please detach this section and send it to us now.)

A. Name _____

Position _____

Address _____

B. Name _____

Position _____

Address _____

your name _____

college _____

address _____

CONFIDENTIAL

APPLICANT _____

COLLEGE _____

RECOMMENDED BY _____

United States National Student Association

Voter Registration Project

You have been requested to recommend this candidate, who is applying to us for participation in the NSA Voter Registration Project. In brief, the Project will be for the purpose of educating students about political participation and social issues, in addition to the obvious goal of registering Negro voters in the Raleigh, North Carolina, area. This will entail fifteen students--interracial, coeducational, Northern and Southern--living in a house for eight weeks with a director and a couple to chaperone. The students will work with the Raleigh Citizens Association on the actual registration campaign and will participate in educational programs on their own.

In order that the program be successful, the Selection Committee asks that you give a full and frank evaluation of the candidate. Your completion of these questions and the comments which you add will be of great assistance in assuring the highest quality for the program. It is understood that all information in this evaluation will be kept strictly confidential.

With apologies for requesting urgency, we would ask that you return this form by May 20.

* * *

In the following attributes, rate candidate according to other students you know:

	Fair Top 60%	Good Top 30%	Very Good Top 15%	Excellent Top 5%
1. General Intelligence				
2. Speaking Ability				
3. Physical Stamina				

4. How do you evaluate the candidate's interest in and comprehension of civil rights? Do you feel this present interest is based on deep convictions or temporary enthusiasm?

5. How do you evaluate this candidate's understanding of human relations? Would his understanding enable him to live creatively in an interracial group? to relate easily to the community?

6. In doing door-to-door canvassing, could the student retain patience and calmness even when rebuffed?

7. Do you think the student would have a genuine sense of responsibility in carrying out the purposes of the project?

8. Is the student capable of independent thinking and initiative?

9. How do you evaluate the candidate's personality in terms of:

   a. maturity and judgment?

   b. ability to adjust to unexpected situations?

10. Recognizing that the purpose of the project in terms of social action and change is limited to voter registration, do you think the student could conform to this purpose in his behavior, in spite of his concern about other problems of discrimination?

11. What do you feel are the candidate's reasons for participation?

12. Do you feel that the candidate at this time is ready to participate in the project? If you have reservations, what is his potential for growth? Will his experience during the project help him to assume leadership later on his own campus or in his community?

Please use a separate sheet to give the Selection Committee any additional information about the candidate.

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM BY MAY 20, 1962.

to

Voter Registration Project, NSA
Room 701, 41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Recommender's signature _____

Position _____

Address _____

BUDGET

Sources of Income	Deposited
Marshall Field Foundation (remaining in 1959-61 grant: $2731.17)	$2500.00
Voter Education Project	1140.00
	$3640.00

Expenditures	Budgeted	Spent
Insurance	$ 60.00	$ 56.35
Room and Board	1350.00	1310.85
General Administration	35.00	121.98
Advisor's Travel	200.00	175.00
Local Transportation	76.17	161.65
Educational Materials & Speakers	250.00	153.60
Recreation	140.00	75.00
Honorarium for Advisor	200.00	200.00
Students' Personal Expenses	560.00	565.00
Students' Travel	1000.00	806.34
	$3871.17	~~$2435.77~~ $3625.77

(Prepared for the NSA Student Government Bulletin)

RALEIGH VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT

The National Student Association, after discussion with representatives of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the American Friends Service Committee, and the Southern Human Relations Project of the National Student YWCA, decided in January, 1962, to undertake a voter registration pilot project whose participants would be Northern and Southern, Negro and white, men and women students--fifteen in all. During the spring the Southern Project of NSA undertook to set up the project--find a location, solicit the support of the Negro groups in that town, recruit the students, and find one person for leadership in addition to a staff member from the NSA Southern Project. The Voter Education Project and the Field Foundation provided financial support which paid all student expenses.

The location was determined by need for voter registration work, whether the books were to be open during the summer, the availability of housing, local support for the project, the possibility of using forthcoming elections as motivation for Negroes to register, and the relative safety of the town for the students. After much investigation for a site meeting these requirements, Raleigh, North Carolina, was chosen. Housing was provided by St. Augustine's College. The Raleigh Citizens Association, a coordinating body for Negro organizations in that city, indicated that it was anxious to do work in voter registration and promised its help to the students. Students were recruited through NSA member schools, through other civil rights student groups, and through individual contacts. A selection committee chose fifteen participants from about fifty applicants.

Some of the questions which had to be answered in planning the project might be of use to other groups interested in such programs, so they are repeated here: (1) What is the ideal size for a group? (2) Should the group be interracial? If so, what proportion of Negroes and whites is best? (3) Should Northern students be included? If so, in what proportion to the rest of the group? (4) Is it preferable to have the group live at a college where they might have less sense of unity but enriching contact with local students or to live in a house which poses the problems of adequate space and chaperonage acceptable to the Negro community? (5) What qualifications should be met by participants, and how can these be revealed in application forms? (We used lengthy application and recommendation forms, but suggest personal interviews also.) (6) How can students be recruited?

Raleigh would be categorized by most Southerners as "liberal", meaning that its discrimination is subtle rather than blatant or violent, unless forced to the surface by threat of change. In this sense, it is typical of most cities in the border states of the South and of most Northern cities. The difficulty in this kind of atmosphere is not that whites prevent Negroes from registering, but that many Negroes are not interested in registering. The term "apathy" is frequently used to describe this lack of

motivation, but apathy is only the result of many experiences which have made the Negro feel that the vote will not benefit his own life. It is the causes of the apathy which must be examined if we are to learn how to overcome this indifference.

It is necessary to realize that Negroes have had no participation in--much less faith in--politics as a means of change until the last few years, except for the brief and disillusioning period following the Civil War. The few instances since that time have usually involved a Negro bloc vote organized by paternalistic Negro "spokesmen" and delivered with few demands to enterprising whites. The feeling that white people in general and white politics in particular are not to be trusted has remained since the Compromise of 1877, when the Southern white Democrats and Northern Republicans began their conservative alliance by negotiating the end of Reconstruction and protection of Southern Negroes in return for votes to elect a Republican President.

Encouraged in recent years by the elimination of the white primary and by the passing of civil rights acts in 1957 and 1960, some Negro leaders in the South have come to see the importance of making the Negro voice heard in political circles, but the great majority of Negroes continue to be estranged from politics. The most pertinent question for this majority is how voting might affect actual living conditions, or, put tritely, how the ballot box affects the breadbox. With very little choice in candidates, with fear that any Negro who runs for an office is in league with the white power structure and unconcerned about their own welfare, with no awareness of political issues and how they might influence social and economic changes, great numbers of Negroes maintain the attitude that politics is white folks' business.

Beyond this, many Negroes have a general fear of legal matters, since the law has always meant going to jail or paying taxes, and thus they fear the legal technicalities of registering--taking an oath, signing one's name, answering questions about job, family, home, etc. A particular cause for this fear in Raleigh, so the students were told by local people, grew out of an incident in the past when a group of whites solicited votes from Negroes to change the city government system, after which the opposing white group collected the names of all new Negro registrants and encouraged the tax collector to demand payment of all their back taxes. Because of other tax incidents peculiar to North Carolina, many Negroes thought, wrongly, they had to pay a "head tax" if they registered to vote.

In addition to the political estrangement between Negroes and whites, there is lack of contact and some latent personal hostility between the middle, "high-status" class of Negroes and the lower class Negroes, partially because the former is seen as profiting

from "the system". As a result, appeals from middle-class Negroes, even political candidates or office-holders, will not necessarily succeed in getting the lower class to register.

These were the attitudes which the fifteen students encountered upon their arrival in Raleigh on June 15th, where they would be working for the next seven weeks. Surprisingly, two Negro registrars were appointed in addition to the regular registrars because of the efforts of a local Negro politician. These registrars, who according to the normal registration system in Raleigh would remain in their homes to take applications, were instead used in a mobile registration campaign. The students and registrars were divided into cars which covered all the Negro neighborhoods in the city, block by block. The students would canvass each street and bring registrants to the car, where the applicant was required by the registrar to take the literacy test and go through the other formalities of registering. Obviously there was no racial discrimination. On a few occasions the registrars were set up at tables in the downtown area where students could bring passers-by to register.

The mobile registration technique was used when the registrars were willing to give their time and when the most people would be home--that is, from about 4 p.m. to about 9 p.m. The rest of the students' time was devoted to going back to homes in which the family had been out, promoting the voter registration campaign, studying civil rights (seminars, speakers, papers, reading, etc.), and tutoring the Negro children who were to transfer into white schools the coming fall.

Civil rights organizations working in voter registration have used the techniques of citizenship schools to encourage increased participation in politics. The project in Raleigh tried many times to get local leaders to initiate such programs, but always in vain. Attempts were made to set up both precinct and block meetings to promote the campaign, but this failed except when the students circumvented the precinct leaders and went directly to the people living in the area. Prior to entering a particular section of town, students or Negro Boy Scouts handed out notices describing the campaign and explaining why people should register to vote, and each Sunday students attended four or five churches, where they and the preacher would give a short talk on registering and voting. As often as possible, students advertised the campaign with a loudspeaker truck in Negro neighborhoods. The fifteen students in the project received a great deal of assistance in the work from local Negro students, as well as from some dedicated adults.

In terms of the actual number of Negroes registered (1,641), the campaign was considered successful. Estimating the number of Negroes 21 years of age and over from the census tracts of 1960, the number 1,641 represents approximately 25% of the previously unregistered Negroes. It was estimated, however, that 1,000 of the 4,966 names already on the books were not current. This figure

must also be judged in light of the large number of Negroes disqualified by the literacy test and the smaller number disqualified by residence and other requirements. Other positive results of the project were that the campaign functioned as an inspirational influence within the Negro community and, as indicated by local newspapers, was noted for its impact by the white community. The project was also an educational experience for participants in the program, if only in their coming to realize the difficulty of the task; and it helped to meet the academic and psychological needs of the transfer students.

Considering the crucial goal of genuinely integrating Negroes into the political system, one can only wonder whether these new registrants would ever vote and doubt seriously that they would be actively political to an extent greater than voting. The students were aware that the major burden for involving the newly registered Negroes rested with the people of Raleigh after the project was completed, so they tried to aid Negro leaders in this effort through various means. For example, students handed out cards to new registrants indicating their precinct number and whom they should contact for transportation to the polls and compiled records on newly registered Negroes for the Raleigh Citizens Association.

The Raleigh Project was a pilot project, an experiment, with the immediate goal of registering as many Negroes as possible in that city. That goal, however, must be viewed as only one step toward the end of full citizenship, and that step as a rather simple and mechanical one. If we are to discover the merit of such a program and its implications for future student work, the following questions must be considered. (1) What results can be expected from a strong Negro vote, and how can these results be used as motivation for a voter registration campaign? (2) What is necessary to achieve genuine and total integration of Negroes into the political realm? (3) What role can students play? Obviously, these questions are interrelated, but an attempt will be made to deal with them separately. The reader must be cautioned that the answers given are offered tentatively on the basis of the summer's experience, and after some further study of the problems, presented in Raleigh.

First, what results can be expected from Negro participation in politics? This is not an irrelevant question, since it is the question asked by the "apathetic" Negro. It is the question which students must be able to answer before they start knocking on doors asking people to register if they expect to be convincing. Certainly a powerful Negro vote would lead to some changes by a favorable government: perhaps the city would lower the color bar for a few of its jobs; perhaps it would press for increased desegregation of schools; perhaps it would support the desegregation of public facilities. The changes which are needed, however, are not toward token integration so much as toward improvement of the conditions facing all lower socio-economic classes in our country. This would involve

economic and social change as well as the elimination of discrimination, including better wages, assurance of medical care, improved housing conditions, greater employment opportunities, increased educational opportunities, to the degree that every one of the twenty million Negroes in the United States can note substantial change in his own life.

Given the political balance of power in America between liberal and conservative forces, it is doubtful that these changes will necessarily occur as a result of an increased Negro vote. The most that can be hoped for is that the Negro vote, as a minority or swing vote, will weigh the balance toward more equitable legislation. Even if Negroes were to take over the power structures in counties where they outnumber whites and operate as a force for radical change, the state would still function as an obstructing influence, and the federal government as, at best, a moderating influence. Some have hoped that the balance would be altered through realignment, such that Negroes, the white laboring class, and the white liberal intellectuals could be united in one politically powerful party. Even if this occurs and such a coalition is in a position to effect radical changes, before that time comes there will have grown up too many generations of children who have been taught that if they're black, stay back. A crisis situation in unemployment might bring about sufficient protest to get change (such as when Negroes threatened a march on Washington during the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt), but such a crisis is not immediately forseeable. Finally, perhaps there could be a carry-over from the racial crisis which does prevail in the South to consciousness of class problems regardless of color. Civil rights leaders are preoccupied with color rather than class barriers in their programs, however. The white "liberal" stresses color discrimination rather than class discrimination, and the lower class white, who feels class discrimination, cannot overcome his race prejudice in order to unite with the Negro.

To reiterate, the Negro vote is extremely important in achieving limited goals, but utopia should not be expected as a result of Negro political power any more than one could conclude that New York has resolved the problems of Negroes because of its large Negro vote, relatively liberal politicians, and laws against discrimination. The limitations of Negro influence in politics should be kept in mind when doing voter registration work, and they should remind us that the struggle to substantially alter the conditions of most Negroes in our country will require changing economic and social conditions as well as changing the patterns of discrimination.

With these two goals in mind--working toward the elimination of color barriers and toward those changes which would help all oppressed peoples regardless of color--let us consider how the Negro vote could be organized as an influential power in politics. Some of the problems which hinder this attempt are momentous: the lack of informed and militant leaders, the inexperience of Negroes in

using politics as a means of achieving change, widespread ignorance about the elemental facts of politics (such that many Negroes in Raleigh did not understand the difference between registering and voting, or between registering to vote and registering with the census bureau), the absence of candidates who provide meaningful alternatives to voters, and the lack of an effective organizational means of applying political pressure. These problems should make it clear that having great numbers of Negroes on the books is meaningless if there are not concomitant solutions to these greater problems.

Given a situation like Raleigh, one possible approach to achieving genuine integration of Negroes into politics might be through long-range grass-roots organization and education. This integration into politics is more than voting once a year against a racist or for a Negro, although such action is not to be discounted. Whatever circumstantial factors might have operated to prevent establishing citiznnship schools in Raleigh, their value is still questionable as a technique, because such schools presuppose greater interest in politics than presently exists. Citizenship education would be most effective if first the people's particular needs are discovered, and citizenship education is related to how to meet those needs. For example, some of the most enthusiastic Negroes we met in Raleigh were a small number of families who wanted the city to build a bridge across a small creek so that their children wouldn't have to walk through a field to get to school. It is possible that these families could be educated to the importance of their voting power in the process of appealing to the mayor for the bridge. Small but committed groups should be built around these issues in the hopes of building on the enthusiasm and organization created for the single issue to broaden knowledge and interest in larger issues. Although this technique would take a long time, it might be the only way in which great numbers of Negroes could be in a position to will their way in politics rather than just positively or negatively respond to what the present power structure offers.

Finally, what is the student's role in the kind of situation typified by Raleigh? If the objective is simply to register large numbers of Negroes without being assured that they will be aware of what that vote can mean and how to use it, then students can be helpful in summer projects. On the other hand, if the objective is to make Negroes really knowledgeable and active in politics, then such a summer project can have only limited results. In a location where the greater problems of education and participation are being met by local leaders, then students can provide valuable manpower. There are other alternatives, of course. Students can take a year out of school to work in voter registration and education as the SNCC staff does. Students can work in their own communities for just as long a period without having to quit school, although they could obviously not devote as much time to the work while they are also studying.

Student work in areas of white resistance to Negro registration might be a different matter. If the goal there is to stop discrimination in registration and election practices, then a student group could certainly challenge the discrimination, try to get affadavits filed against registrars, and look to the Justice Department for elimination of the discrimination. It may be that the drama of any kind of action in the Deep South could lead to a greater appreciation of citizenship and thereby provide incentive for further political involvement.

Realizing that poverty and oppression do not discriminate according to color and that people who share common needs are natural allies, students should seek ways to work in voter education with lower socio-economic groups of whites as well as with Negroes. These efforts would be most fruitful where immediate goals of Negroes and whites could merge; for example, the removal of anti-picketing laws (which are enforced against both union picketing and Negro demonstrations), increased public welfare legislation, reform of tax policies, etc., are changes which would benefit both whites and Negroes.

Northern students as well as concerned Southern students can work to effect change through politics without being involved in Southern voter registration campaigns. Students can raise money for Negro candidates in the South and work in election campaigns for Negro candidates (or any liberal on civil rights) in the North. Students can assist in voter registration by doing reaearch on the areas involved. Students can lobby for favorable legislation, in particular for legislation which aifects Negro registration, such as the literacy test bill, strengthened civil rights codes, and the ending of procedural strictures such as the cloture rule in the Senate and the seniority rule in congressional committees. Students can press their political parties nationally to encourage the participation of Negro and integrated political groups in the South.

This analysis has intentionally emphasized the negative side of the picture for two reasons. First, it seems to be assumed all too often that voting, or more precisely, getting the names of Negroes on the books, will automatically result in constructive change and in a Negro citizenry fully participating in the political system. Secondly, it is not uncommon to hear students and student organizations speak about voter registration as if there were millions of Southern Negroes eager to vote and that a student group must simply go into an area, offer a little encouragement, and the harvest of voters will be reaped. It is hoped that this description of the Raleigh Project has questioned those assumptions at least as they apply to cities like Raleigh and that it will initiate discussion and deeper consideration of how the greater challenges of a democracy can be met.

* * *

THE RALEIGH TIMES

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 21, 1962

Group Pushing Registration Among Local Negro Voters

By JOHANNA ADLER
Times Staff Writer

Fourteen members of the National Student Association will be in Raleigh through August 3 to canvass the Negro population to promote voter registration.

The students, along with their leaders—Miss Dorothy Dawson of Atlanta, Ga., and the Rev. Ray Smith of Boulder, Colo.—arrived in Raleigh on June 15.

The group is working in cooperation with the Raleigh Citizens Association.

It has no particular goal as to the number of people it hopes to put on the books—it hopes "to get to as many people as it possibly can."

According to Miss Dawson, a similar effort is now under progress in Jackson, Tenn. The Tennessee project is under the sponsorship of the American Friends Service Committee.

When asked why Raleigh was selected for the project, Miss Dawson supplied three answers:

—The registration books are open here all summer.

—There seemed to be a need here to register Negro voters.

—The Raleigh Citizens Association "wanted us to come."

Thus far, the students have spent the great majority of their stay here in orientation.

They started canvassing Monday night and to date have completed eight hours of canvassing. Seventeen voters have registered as a result of the students' visits.

Each day the students spend a great deal of time studying, discussing various aspects of their projects, reading selections on a rather lengthy reading list, and holding seminars.

Dr. Lillian Parker Wallace, author and recently retired head of the Meredith College history department; Dr. Wilmoth Carter, Shaw University professor and author; and Dr. Abraham Holtzman, State College professor of history and political science have already been speakers at the students' meetings.

Before they go out to canvass, the students study precinct maps, the city directory and they contact precinct leaders.

Students here for the project are from many states — South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky, Texas, Oregon, California, North Carolina, Connecticut, New York, Utah, Virginia and Georgia.

The National Student Association is an organization of college students from around 400 colleges. It was organized to encourage education and communication among students.

The NSA national office is in Philadelphia and the branch headquarters are in Atlanta.

The American Friends Service Association was organized to provide assistance in social service throughout the world. It is a nonpartisan organization and through the years, has offered assistance for problems in many areas.

According to Miss Dawson, the NSA and the AFSA have not sponsored voter registration projects before. She said the YWCA is also aiding in the voter projects.

Miss Dawson noted that many college students are working on voter registration in the South this summer—although they are not working under the sponsorship of these three organizations.

Members of the National Student Association currently working on voter registration among Negroes in Raleigh discuss their project with their leaders The Rev. Ray Smith (immediate left), advisor, and Miss Dorothy Dawson (center, head of the table) director. The Raleigh Citizens Association is working with the students who will be here through August 3. They are staying at Augustine's College.

ODDS-ENDS

BY ROBERT G. SHEPARD

MAKING HISTORY

"Love thy neighbor."

The 16 Negro and white college students representing the National Students Association (NSA) in a concentrated drive to awaken our local people to the importance of registering are making history here in Raleigh.

It is the first time an attempt of this magnitude has been made here and its results will be closely

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

REGISTRATION WORKERS — Above picture shows members of the Student Registration Corps who will be working in the Raleigh area this summer in an effort to increase Negro registration. Students represent 16 colleges, ant some from all parts o tfh country.

Mass Registration Drive To Commence In Raleigh

Sixteen students representing as many schools and universities from New England to California have begun the job of attempting to enroll 10,000 additional Negro voters in the Raleigh area.

Directed by Miss Dorothy Dawson, a Christian Education major at Howard University, the group had its first meeting with the Voting and Registration Committee of the Raleigh Citizens Association last Saturday (June 16) afternoon on the campus of St. Augustine's College where the student group is housed.

At this briefing meeting, J. J. Sansom, chairman of the Voting and Registration committee welcomed the young people to the city. Aims, objectives, possibilities and probabilities of this registration efforts were discussed by James A Shepard, Dr. John H Tilley, Rev. C. W. Ward, Rev. J. Osea McCloud, Thomas Kee, Clarence Lightner, and others.

Rev. Ward presented the group to his congregation at the First Baptist Church Sunday morning. It is planned to have the student group to be presented to a Raleigh church audience each Sunday morning during their 8 week stay here.

Following other briefing sessions Sunday evening and Monday morning, a pilot registration project was set up for Washington Terrace. For the past three days, the registration effort has been centered in this area. By doing this, it is hoped that a smooth, well knit plan of operation can be evolved, so that when the actual block by block, door to door registration canvassing begins next week, the work can go forward with a minimum of time and effort.

The students report that as far as this pilot project has been quite successful. They say they have encountered a few pockets of resistance they were not able to overcome. These instances are recorded on their report sheets and will be the subjects of a visit from the Citizens group [illegible]

THE CAROLINIAN
RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1962

ODDS & ENDS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

watched all over this country.

No one is paying these dedicated students to do this. It is true that their expenses are being taken care of by NSA and each is given a token amount of money to pay for incidentals. But when you take into consideration the fact that even though some of them may be fortunate enough to have ways and means to continue their education next fall, each of them must certainly be animated by a burning zeal to herve his fellowman. How else can you account for their willing to pound the hot streets day after day for 2 months, ringing door bells and literally begging residents to let them come in and talk about the advantages of good citizenship.

We have had the happy privilege of talking to and with these fine young people. We were greatly impressed by their purity, their sincerity and by their faith in God and man. Their leader, Miss Dorothy Dawson, a native of Texas, is amply qualified to lead and direct this gigantic effort.

They will be calling at YOUR home within the very near future. Please receive them cordially. Respond to their plea. They are not trying to sell you anything. They will not ask you for a donation or a contribution. They will ask you to do something for yourself, your family and your community.

In as much as these young people have assembled themselves here from all over this country, have left off doing the thing this summer which may have brought them more personal gain or pleasure, isn't it the least you can do to show them you appreciate their interest in YOUR welfare to converse with them. Okeh? Let's [illegible] Okeh? Okeh?

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Voter Registration Project

Students Doing Leg Work

By JONATHAN FRIENDLY.

College students participating in a current Negro voter registration drive are just doing "leg work," according to the leaders of the project.

"Raleigh had a good program already going," said Dorothy Dawson, the director of the student operation. The students came to Raleigh, she said, because they could be "useful" and because they were "wanted."

Miss Dawson, a graduate student at Harvard and an officer of the National Student Association in Atlanta, said that she and various officers from the American Friends Service Committee visited a number of cities before deciding to work in Raleigh for the summer. The NSA and the AFSC pay the living expenses of the 15 students engaged in the project, but the students have volunteered their work without pay.

Miss Dawson pointed out that a lot of these students normally do work during the summer to help pay for their college educations. "They did make sacrifices to do this," she said.

James Shepard, chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Raleigh Citizens Association, said that back in April the AFSC told him "they were shopping for a city" in which the project could be tried. This is the first time that the NSA and AFSC have tried this particular undertaking.

"We never had a concentrated effort going before," Shepard noted. But he pointed out that the Citizens Association had planned a voter registration drive this summer and that voter registration was part of the association's over-all program.

Dr. Grady Davis, president of the association, said that voter registration was one of the "immediate goals" set by the association last September. He said that a special committee, headed by J. J. Sansom, has been set up to conduct the drive.

He said that the purpose of the drive was "to encourage Negroes to assume and accept the role of good citizens." Registration and voting are "basic in good citizenship," he declared.

5,000 Registered.

Wake County has about 30,000 Negroes, of whom better than 20,000 are eligible to vote. Shepard said that at present there are only approximately 5,000 Negroes registered.

Miss Dawson said that the drive was related to a survey of job opportunities for Negroes which was conducted in Durham in 1958 by the AFSC. She said that the relative ease with which the mixed group had carried out its program in Durham had encouraged thinking along similar sorts of projects in other North Carolina cities.

The 15 students, nine of whom come from the South, arrived in Raleigh June 16. They received orientation speeches and material Sunday and Monday before taking to the streets in Negro districts Tuesday afternoon.

So far, said Miss Dawson, the students have gotten about 100 people registered.

The students pound the pavements, calling on people in their homes, during the afternoon and early evening hours. In the morning, when people are generally at work or away from home, the students do paper work, attend seminars and read material about Raleigh and its economic and political set-up.

The students will be here through August 3. They are staying at St. Augustine's College.

The Citizens Association has procured a list of registered voters in the districts the students are canvassing, and this list, along with some copies of the City directory, lets the students know which people they should approach to get registered.

The project is being confined exclusively to Negro areas, Dr. Davis said. Shepard pointed out that local people have been asked to help in order to "break the ice" between the students and the unregistered people.

Shepard said that the voter registrars have given "very good cooperation." The registrars, he said, have been willing to travel around in the districts in order to make easy for the people to register if they wanted.

He also praised the church leaders and the precinct leaders for their helpfulness in the project.

Shepard said that the students did not try to argue with people or pressure them into registering. "If they want to be left alone, we leave them alone."

Dr. Davis said that the drive was "strictly non-partisan. How they register is their choice."

In addition to the 15 students being sponsored by the NSA and the AFSC, there are 10 or 15 students from Shaw and St. Augustine's who are helping with the project. Miss Dawson and Rev. Roy Smith of Boulder, Colo., are the directors of the students.

Miss Dawson said that the students had all volunteered for the project after the NSA had sent out bulletins to its member colleges and universities describing the project. She said that the students selected for the program all have had experience in student activities and in community problems.

Miss Dawson said that students did similar projects in other parts of the country, but that this sort of program let the "students take part in the Southern problem." It gives them an opportunity to be "relevant and beneficial to the United States as students," she declared.

Shepard said that many students have told him that they were "very much impressed with the good racial relationships in Raleigh." He said most felt "they were in an atmosphere conducive to this type of work."

Asked why he had volunteered for this project, Smith, campus pastor at the University of Colorado, said that his desire was "twofold."

"It grows out of a feeling of dissatisfaction with the way the church speaks to social issues," he stated. As a representative of the church, he said, he felt he ought to do something about the situation.

Secondly, he said, he volunteered because of a "conviction about the basic rightness of equality in the political realm." He said he wanted to get people to vote "irrespective of color."

Smith said he felt many students had wanted to participate in the project because they had "gotten their fill of academic involvements."

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER, RALEIGH, N. C.
Sunday Morning, June 24, 1962

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YOUNG AND ELDERLY REGISTER — Above pictures show members of the registration campaign signing up Raleigh citizens of all age brackets. Top photo shows Mrs. Mabel Winters, special registrar, administering the oath to Mrs. Agnes Gee, 65, of 604 W. Lenoir St. This is the first time Mrs. Gee has registered after spending most of her life in Raleigh. Bottom photo shows two students with the registration campaign registering Mrs. Mary M. Cleaves, owner, of 710 S. West St. Students are Nancy Penick of Louisville, Ky. and Percy High of Raleigh.

WILL NEGROES HERE LET THIS OPPORTUNITY PASS?

Raleigh Negroes now have the best opportunity to get their names on the voting lists than at any time within modern hisory. Unfortunately they are passing this opportunity up.

The integrated group of students representing the National Students Association have been knocking on the doors of Negro homes here for over 2 weeks now. Despite thier efforts and hard (if you don't think they are really trying, follow them around one day) they have not succeeded in getting 500 new registrants.

They have made over 2,000 calls, talked with more than that number and yet the percentage of response has been less than 25 percent.

Of course there are reasons for this dismal result. The number one reason is; Negroes in Raleigh, by and large, are satisfied with the status quo. They are so hide bound by ignorance and stupidity that the only way to really get through to them is to blast away this hard shell with articulate stimulation and motivation.

The failure todate of the registration drive proves that the Negroes here have not been neither stimulated nor motivated in this direction.

The Negro ministry here has been appealed to in this connection. We do not know how much appealing our clergymen have done. We can say this however, if they have been appealing to their hearers to join this registration drive, we only hope that their religious appeal will have more effect than their poltical appal has had.

So far, it has been virtually impossible to get the lazy Negro adults here to get up off of their fat bottoms and work with these students. It is most difficult for these young people, total strangers, to interest people in doing something

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Over 1,000 Are Registered

REGISTER 1,000 — Students working with the voter registration campaign were successful in registering the 1,000th voter. Pictured above center is James G. Ruthland, 1008 Poole Rd., the 1,000th registrant, being put on the books by students taking part in the drive.

Students Jubilant Over Efforts

A mass citizens rally to commemorate the closing week of the registration drive which has been going on here since June 15 will be held here next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The rally meeting will feature a talk by Charles McDew, chairman of the Students Nonviolent Coordinating Committee with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.

McDew who has been arested and jailed 27 times for his civil rights activities, led the Student Nonviolent demonstrations in Albany, Ga., McCombs, Miss., and in Baton Rouge, La. At present, 7 of the student participants are now picking

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 10)

SUDENTS JUBILANT OVER EFFORTS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

cotton in the cotton fields of Miss. in order to obtain money for their subsistence.

In addition to McDew, Miss Dorothy Dawson, Director of the Raleigh Student Registration Project will give a summation of the work done here this summer. Miss Dawson will cite some of the experiences of the students in securing over 1,000 new voters.

C. [illegible] Barber, acting Executive Secretary of the N. C. Teachers Association and City Councilman [illegible] Waters will speak about the President Lyndon Johnson's recent Washington conference on civil opportunities for minority groups.

Musical selections by some of the city's outstanding musical talent will also be featured during this meeting.

George F. Newell, chairman of the program committee of the Raleigh Citizens Association will serve as master of ceremonies.

THE CAROLINIAN
RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1962

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Negro Vote Campaign Falls Short In City

Raleigh Negroes were criticized Sunday by members of their own race for failing to participate in a current voter registration drive, which has fallen far short of original estimates.

"I don't think there can be too much praise for these results," declared a field secretary of a bi-racial college student group at a mass meeting of about 150 members of the Raleigh Citizens' Association.

"When we see things like we've seen in Raleigh recently," said Reginald Robinson of Atlanta of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. "We wonder if this whole fight (for equal rights) is worth while."

Other members of the student group, which is sponsoring the six-week registration drive, told the gathering at the Martin Street Baptist Church that they expected to have only 1,400 to 1,500 new voters in Raleigh at the end of the drive.

Expected 10,000.

Miss Dorothy Dawson, chairman of the project, said the Citizens' Assn. had made no official goal for the project which will end within the next 10 days, but "loosely estimated" that 10,000 new voters could be found.

The students reported that they had been able to find only 1,203 new voters and encouraged the local Negro leaders to continue the drive "another six weeks" in the hopes of raising the total.

All types of resistance were encountered by the students, Miss Miss Dawson said. One Negro lady even threatened to cut one student with a knife, if someone again appeared seeking voters.

"Some of them," she said, "didn't want to participate in the campaign because of a fear of being manipulated."

"Others couldn't see a connection between the ballot and the breadbox. Some felt 'secure' in semi-decent jobs and felt the others should fight for themselves," she continued.

"There are some that feel they would be used only for the benefit of the Negro leaders, the upper class," she said. "Some, too, are afraid to sign anything legal."

Not Informed.

"But most important," she added, "is that many are not informed. There is a great amount of ignorance here. It should not be criticized, but corrected."

She urged the leaders to get the city's young Negroes active in their organization, especially those reluctant to vote. "Those are the ones who are joining the Black Muslim," she warned, referring to a secret, militant Negro organization.

The study[illegible] who spoke at the meeting we[illegible] introduced by the city's first Negro councilman, John Winters, who also voiced dismay at the voter apathy. "I want you to tell them the truth," he urged the students, "about how hard it is to get Negroes to register here."

On other matters, however, Winters seemed satisfied.

"I think there is going to be a great change in the next two or three years in employment practices here," he continued. Another speaker, Ralph Campbell, president of the local NAACP chapter, had predicted "there will be some changes in the State Employment Security Commission very soon."

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER, RALEIGH, N. C.
Monday Morning, July 23, 1962

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Negroes Register Over 1,600 Here

A Negro voter registration drive in Raleigh concluded Friday with over 1,600 new voters signed up during the past seven weeks.

Group director, Dorothy Dawson of the National Student Association in Atlanta, said the results of the drive were "pleasing" to her. She said the 15 students who participated had gotten 1,641 local residents to register.

The group, which has been in Raleigh since June 15, traveled through Negro precincts explaining registration and voting procedures. Traveling registrars went though the districts swearing in the voters enlisted by the students.

Miss Dawson said that the group encountered only scattered hostility in spite of the fact that it was both coeducational and racially mixed enterprises. She said the students encountered some "stares" from the white community and occasional lack of cooperation from Negroes.

Some prospective voters contacted by the students "didn't want to sign anything that was put out by the Government," she noted. "They were afraid they might be signing themselves down the river."

Many Negroes, she discovered, "had the feeling they would not benefit by voting. They don't see the connection between the ballot box and the bread box."

Miss Dawson noted also that there was "quite a lot of ignorance about registering, itself." Some thought they had registered when they were visited by the census takers, she noted.

She commented that some Negroes contacted asked "Who do you want me to vote for?" She said students told the voters they were not supporting individual candidates or issues, but were only attempting to get voters to register.

Miss Dawson said many people had not voted, not because they were apathetic, but rather because of "a sense of futility."

She said it would take "further work to get these people to vote. It won't be automatic."

She said she would recommend to the National Student Association and to the American Friends Field Service which sponsored the project that the enterprise be tried again in other Southern cities. She commented, however, that such attempts would probably be limited to "peripheral states," rather than in the deep South.

She praised the Raleigh Citizens Association for its part in the project. The association put the group in touch with local leaders and "the more groundwork laid by the local people, the more people we registered," she said.

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER, RALEIGH, N. C.
Saturday Morning, August 4, 1962

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Negro Voters Could Swing Elections Here

By BETTY CAVAN
Times Staff Writer

The importance of the Negro vote has risen considerably in Raleigh and Wake County in recent years.

This summer, a team from the National Student Association registered more than 1,500 Negro voters in Raleigh within a two months period.

The registration, which fell short of student anticipation, pushed the total number of Negro registrants to 6,466 in Raleigh. The Negro faction constitutes over one-sixth of the total voters registered in the Raleigh area.

In the whole of Wake County, 8,425 Negroes are eligible to vote, meaning that about one-eighth of Wake voters are Negro.

Taken as a block, the Negro vote is large enough to control local elections, based on the average number of votes in such elections.

In the city council election of 1961, 13,436 persons voted. For this election, 37,638 persons were registered. The 6,466 Negro votes could be a deciding factor in future elections.

In the 1961 state bond election, 15,088 votes were cast compared to the 60,316 voters registered.

When Wake County defeated a bond issue for a county-wide library system, only 8,177 persons—less than the 8,425 total Negro voters—went to the polls.

The special state bond election of 1959 drew only 5,624 voters with 47,335 persons registered in Wake County.

The rising influence of the Negro vote in local elections has not gone unnoticed by politicians and candidates.

They have solicited the Negro vote, in some instances promising that a candidate will be sympathetic to the Negro cause or possibly will see to it that the Negro is offered better job opportunities.

In 1961 for the first time a Negro (John Winters) was elected councilman. An attempt to elect a Wake County Commissioner fell short this year, however, the voting definitely showed traces of the large part the Negro vote plays in elections.

In general elections where approximately 75 per cent of the voters in the county turn out, the Negro vote is weaker but is still not overlooked as a possible influence.

In the November 1960 general election, 45,934 out of a possible 60,201, persons voted.

This fall, Wake County will vote on county office holders as well as two bond issues, a $11.5 million school bond issue and a Memorial Auditorium city bond issue.

If Negro voters turn out, the influence will be felt sharply in the bond elections and could easily throw the vote either way.

RALEIGH TIMES Aug 10, 1962

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

3457 CHESTNUT STREET • PHILADELPHIA 4, PA. • AREA CODE 215 • BAring 2-1106 • CABLE, NATSTUD

FEB 11 1963

February 7, 1963

Attorney Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Wiley,

Enclosed is a report on the voter registration project held in Raleigh, parts of which, at least, might be of interest to you. I have given copies minus the newspaper clippings to members of our Advisory Board and am mailing a copy to the Marshall Field Foundation.

Remember the old adage, "better late...."

Sincerely,

Dorothy

Dorothy Dawson, Assistant
NSA Southern Project

2-NSA-VEP 2-9

ASSOCIATED WITH: American Council on Education • International Student Conference • U. S. Commission for UNESCO • World University Service • Council on Student Travel • Young Adult Council • American Association for the U.N. • Nat'l Scholarship Service & Fund for Negro Students

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Memo from **WILEY A. BRANTON**

LWD:

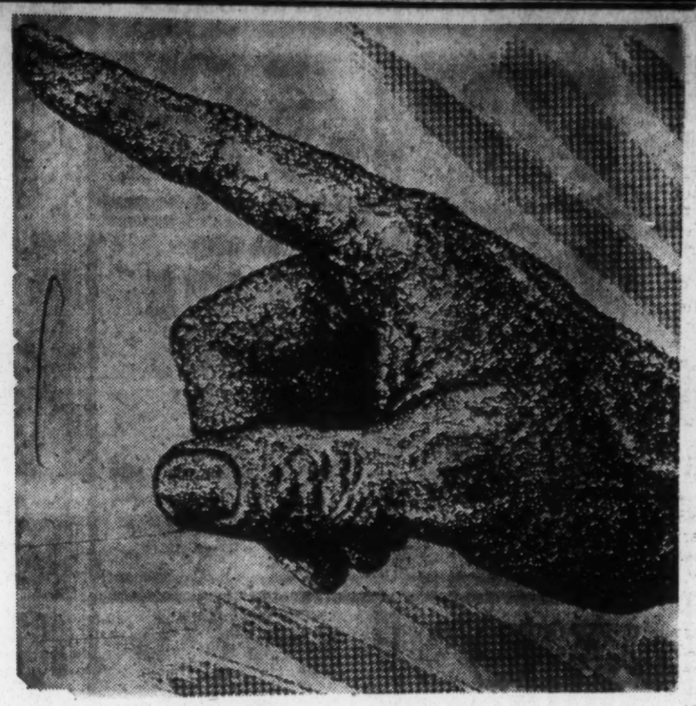
I know you cannot possibly read all the reports coming into VEP but I thought you might like to see this one.

~~WB~~

WB

thank you - very interesting

MASS REGISTRATION DRIVE



PURPOSE: 10,000 NAMES

ON THE REGISTRATION BOOKS

DID YOU KNOW?

Raleigh, the capitol City, has the lowest per capita Negro Registration of any North Carolina city . . . Your city.

BE A GOOD CITIZEN!

You cannot be a good christian or a good citizen unless you help select the persons who govern you. You Can't help select these persons unlees you vote. You can't vote unless you register.

SPECIAL STUDENT TEAMS TO ASSIST

During this mass registration campaign, selected teams of college students, accompanied by your friends and neighbors will call upon you to assist you in registering They are your friends. Please receive them cordially and welcome them into your homes.

SPONSORS

This registration drive is being sponsored by the churches of Raleigh, your pastor and 40 participating organizations. It is being carried out under the auspices of

THE RALEIGH CITIZENS ASS'N

J. J. SANSOM, Campaign Manager

A Voteless People Is A Hopeless People

VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT

PARTICIPANTS' ADDRESSES

CARLETON COLLEGE (Minn.)
Mr. Robert Althauser
c/o Carleton College
Northfield, Minn. (till June 11)
or
6815 Glendora Ave.
Dallas 38, Texas (after June 11)

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY (La.)
Mr. Jimmy Lee Bennett
728 Plum Street
Minden, La.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE (Pa.)
Miss Kathryn Calhoon
104 Pine Lane
Chapel Hill, N. C.

WEBER COLLEGE (Utah)
Mr. Jack Cannon
2559 Grammercy
Ogden, Utah

DENISON UNIVERSITY (Ohio)
Miss Brenda Dean
Huffman Hall, Denison Univ.
Granville, Ohio (till June 11)
or
1346 Otis Place N.W.
Washington 10, D. C. (after June 11)

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Miss Sharon Jeffrey
1210 Washtenaw
Ann Arbor, Mich. (till June 12)
or
10045 Grandville
Detroit, Mich. (after June 12)

~~BEREA COLLEGE (Ky.)~~
~~Mr. Gerald Mitchell~~
~~1309 Arapahoe St.~~
~~Massilon, Ohio~~

IMMACULATE HEART COLLEGE (Calif.)
Miss Jane Phillips
2344 West 30th St.
Los Angeles 18, Calif.

REED COLLEGE (Oregon)
Mr. Ray Raphael
14 East 75th St.
New York 21, N. Y.

TALLADEGA COLLEGE (Ala.)
Mr. Tracy Rogers
527 Malain St.
New Iberia, La.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE (Mass.)
Miss Susan Schwartz
1823 Asylum Ave.
West Hartford, Conn.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
Miss Jane Stembridge
45 Greenbrier Apts.
Lynchburg, Va.

~~TALLADEGA COLLEGE (Ala.)~~
~~Miss Jo Ann Tyler~~
~~7755 S. Langley St.~~
~~Chicago 19, Ill.~~

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
Mr. E. Walton Ward
Route 11
Kingsport, Tenn.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE AT DURHAM
Mr. Ira L. Williams
501 Umstead St.
Durham, North Carolina

HIGH SCHOOL -- LOUISVILLE
Miss Nancy Pennicks

CONFIDENTIAL

APPLICANT _____

COLLEGE _____

RECOMMENDED BY _____

United States National Student Association

Voter Registration Project

You have been requested to recommend this candidate, who is applying to us for participation in the NSA Voter Registration Project. In brief, the Project will be for the purpose of educating students about political participation and social issues, in addition to the obvious goal of registering Negro voters in the Raleigh, North Carolina, area. This will entail fifteen students--interracial, coeducational, Northern and Southern--living in a house for eight weeks with a director and a couple to chaperone. The students will work with the Raleigh Citizens Association on the actual registration campaign and will participate in educational programs on their own.

In order that the program be successful, the Selection Committee asks that you give a full and frank evaluation of the candidate. Your completion of these questions and the comments which you add will be of great assistance in assuring the highest quality for the program. It is understood that all information in this evaluation will be kept strictly confidential.

With apologies for requesting urgency, we would ask that you return this form by May 20.

* * *

In the following attributes, rate candidate according to other students you know:

	Fair Top 60%	Good Top 30%	Very Good Top 15%	Excellent Top 5%
1. General Intelligence				
2. Speaking Ability				
3. Physical Stamina				

4. How do you evaluate the candidate's interest in and comprehension of civil rights? Do you feel this present interest is based on deep convictions or temporary enthusiasm?

5. How do you evaluate this candidate's understanding of human relations? Would his understanding enable him to live creatively in an interracial group? to relate easily to the community?

6. In doing door-to-door canvassing, could the student retain patience and calmness even when rebuffed?

7. Do you think the student would have a genuine sense of responsibility in carrying out the purposes of the project?

8. Is the student capable of independent thinking and initiative?

9. How do you evaluate the candidate's personality in terms of:

   a. maturity and judgment?

   b. ability to adjust to unexpected situations?

10. Recognizing that the purpose of the project in terms of social action and change is limited to voter registration, do you think the student could conform to this purpose in his behavior, in spite of his concern about other problems of discrimination?

11. What do you feel are the candidate's reasons for participation?

12. Do you feel that the candidate at this time is ready to participate in the project? If you have reservations, what is his potential for growth? Will his experience during the project help him to assume leadership later on his own campus or in his community?

Please use a separate sheet to give the Selection Committee any additional information about the candidate.

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM BY MAY 20, 1962.

to

Voter Registration Project, NSA
Room 701, 41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Recommender's signature _____

Position _____

Address _____

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON RALEIGH

Raleigh is the capital of North Carolina. It has a total population of about 94,000 people, approximately 25,000 of whom are Negro. At last count, 4,500 Negroes were registered, but 500 of these are thought not to be current. There are five Negro registrars in the county, indicating that reticence on the part of Negroes to register is not primarily a result of pressure by the white community. It should be pointed out, in fact, that there is a small group of white people who are dedicated integrationists. The local white colleges, Meredith and North Carolina State, provide a liberalizing influence in Raleigh, as do the state government officials.

There has been some progress in desegregation in the city. One theater is desegregated; the downtown lunch counters are desegregated; and the public schools have token desegregation. One City Councilman is Negro, and a Negro was running for County Commissioner this spring. (The election was May 26; I have not heard the results.) Some slight progress is being made in merit employment.

The Voter Registration Project participants will be working with the Raleigh Citizens Association, an organization which represents most Negro groups in the city. Dr. Grady Davis, Dean of the Shaw University Divinity School, is Chairman of the Association. The Association has appointed a Political Action Committee to work in voter registration with our group. Work in voter registration will include the following: mapping the registered and unregistered voters, door-to-door canvassing, organizing block and precinct meetings, keeping records, disseminating information to voters about election procedures, and facilitating registration through car pools and baby-sitting.

You should not anticipate any violence and probably no harrassment. This is particularly true since you will not be involved in any direct action other than registration, in accordance with the conditions of the foundation grant for the Project. We will discuss the questions of public behavior further at the orientation sessions in Raleigh.

INFORMATION SHEET
VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT

Housing Facilities

All students will live at St. Augustine's College. Bed linens will be provided. Students should bring their own towels. It might be wise to bring a light blanket also.

Students will eat in the dining hall of the college.

Mail

If you want to send anything to Raleigh before you come, mail boxes to the Voter Registration Project, c/o Mr. J. O. White, Method Post Office, Method, North Carolina. This is a small town on the edge of Raleigh, and we can take your mail to the college when you arrive.

All mail during the Project, from June 15th to August 3rd, should be addressed to you c/o St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C.

Insurance

All participants will be insured for medical and dental expenses during the Project and within fifty-two (52) weeks thereafter for accident or sickness incurred during the Project. The policy also includes life insurance. In addition, the participant is covered for forty-eight (48) hours prior to the Project while he is traveling to Raleigh and for forty-eight hours after the Project while he is returning home from the Project.

Financial Needs

The Project will cover the cost of your transportation while in Raleigh, as well as your room and board. The Project will pay each student $5.00 per week for personal expenses. If you anticipate needing more than that, you can deposit money at the Mechanic's and Farmer's Bank in Raleigh.

What to Bring

You will need informal clothes and sturdy walking shoes for your work in Raleigh. You can anticipate very warm weather with some rain. Bring enough "dress" clothing for church, meetings, and parties. Also, bring a swimming suit and casual clothes appropriate for picnics. Bring any musical instrument you play and can carry.

Southern Project, NSA

APPLICATION
for
Voter Registration Project

General Instructions:

A. Please fill in this form as completely as possible. It will be used as a basis for selection of participants in the Voter Registration Project sponsored by the National Student Association Southern Project.

B. When space is insufficient, continue answers on the reverse side of the page, numbering them to match questions.

C. Please print clearly or type.

D. All applications must be received by May 12, 1962. Notice of final selections will be mailed by May 30.

1. name Mr. / Mrs. / Miss _____
(last) (first) (middle)

2. current address _____

current phone number _____

dates you can be reached here _____

3. permanent home address _____

home phone number _____

dates you can be reached here _____

4. summer address _____

phone number _____

dates you can be reached here _____

5. parent or guardian _____

address _____

phone number _____

6. school _____

7. If in graduate school, give field of study, school and date of graduation

8. What is your present field of academic concentration? _____

9. Since we want to select an interracial group for the project, please give your ethnic origin.

10. List whatever experience you have had in the South -- living, traveling, visiting, or knowledge of the South gained through reading and study.

11. Have you had any campus, community, or organizational experience in human relations or interracial programs?

12. Have you had any campus, community, or organizational experience dealing with general social, political, or economic issues? (This would include volunteer work in a political party, work with a social service organization, etc.)

13. What conferences, projects, work camps, or seminars have you attended which would provide background experience for the Voter Registration Project?

14. Do you have any physical handicaps which might limit your participation in the Project?

15. What travel experience have you had either in the United States or in other countries?

16. Do you have any experience in teaching? In particular, are you qualified to teach reading and writing?

17. What positions or responsibilities will you have on campus or in your community during the nest year?

18. If you are to graduate, what are your vocational plans, and what responsibilities will you have in the community?

19. Please attach a statement in 500 words or less indicating your reasons for being interested in this project. Include in your discussion answers to the following questions:

    a) What do you think could be achieved by an increased number of registered Negro voters in the South?

    b) What problems do you expect to encounter personally by participating in the Project?

    c) What personal benefits do you expect from the Project?

20. Please have a transcript of your college grades sent to the address given below by May 1st.

21. A limited amount of money is available to help pay transportation costs to and from the Project. If you are in need of financial aid, indicate here:

22. When you have completed this form, please return it immediately to:

Voter Registration Project
Southern Office, NSA
41 Exchange Place S.E., Room 701
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Signature _____

Date of birth _____

Place of birth _____

Deadline for application: May 12, 1962

Selection date: by MAY 25, 1962

Please list the name, address and position of two adults who are in a position to evaluate your personal qualifications. If possible, list one faculty member and one community leader whose vocation or avocation is relevant to the nature of the project. Note: Recommendation forms will be sent directly to them.

(If you are unable to return this entire application immediately, please detach this section and send it to us now.)

A. Name _____

Position _____

Address _____

B. Name _____

Position _____

Address _____

your name _____

college _____

address _____

PAV
SBV
JL-file

RALEIGH, N. C., VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT

The National Student Association, after discussion with representatives of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the American Friends Service Committee, and the Southern Human Relations Project of the National Student YWCA, decided in January of 1962 to undertake a voter registration project whose participants would be Northern and Southern, Negro and white, men and women students, fifteen in all. During the spring the Southern Project of NSA undertook to set up the project--find a location, solicit the support of the Negro groups in that town, recruit the students, and find one person for leadership in addition to a staff member from the NSA Southern Project. The Voter Education Project and Field Foundation provided financial support.

The location was determined by need for voter registration work, whether the books were to be open during the summer, the availability of housing, local support for the project, the possibility of using forthcoming elections as motivation for Negroes registering, and the relative safety of the students during the project. After much search for a site meeting these requirements, Raleigh, North Carolina, was chosen. Housing was provided by St. Augustine's College. The Raleigh Citizens Association, a coordinating body for Negro organizations in that city, promised its help with the project. Students were recruited through NSA member schools, through other civil rights student groups, and through individual contacts. A selection committee chose fifteen participants from about fifty applicants.

Raleigh would be categorized as "liberal" by most Southerners, meaning that its discrimination is subtle rather than blatant or violent, unless forced to the surface by threat of change. In this sense, it is typical of most mid-South and Northern cities, the difficulty in such a place with a voter registration campaign not being with the white people preventing the Negro from registering, but with motivating the Negro to register. The term apathy has frequently been used to describe the reason why Negroes do not register when encouraged to do so, but the term is inadequate to describe all the factors influencing Negro attitudes on politics. When a Negro in Raleigh asks why he should bother to vote, his question is not caused by apathy. Rather, he wants to know, justifiably, how his vote will benefit his own life.

It is necessary to recognize that Negroes have had no participation in, much less faith in, politics as a means of change until recently, except for the brief and disillusioning period following the Civil War. The feeling that white people in general and white politics in particular are not to be trusted has remained since the compromise of 1877 when the Southern white Democrats and Northern Republicans negotiated to sell out Negro Americans. Encouraged by the elimination of the white primary in the last few years and the civil rights acts of 1957 and 1960, some Negroes have come to see the importance of making the Negro voice heard in political circles,

but the great majority of Negroes continue to be estranged from politics. The most important question for them is how voting might affect their jobs and housing conditions, or put tritely, how the ballot box might affect the bread box. With virtually no choice in candidates, with fear that any Negro who runs for an office is in league with the white power structure and unconcerned about their own welfare, with no awareness of political issues and how they might affect social and economic changes, they maintain the attitude that politics is white folks' business. Beyond this, many Negroes have a general fear of legal matters, since the law has always meant going to jail or paying taxes, and thus they fear the legal technicalities of registering--taking an oath, signing one's name, answering questions about job, home, family, etc.

These were the attitudes which the fifteen students encountered upon their arrival in Raleigh on June 15th, where they would be working for the next seven weeks. Surprisingly, two Negro registrars were appointed in addition to the regular registrars because of the efforts of a local Negro politician. These registrars, who according to the normal registration system in Raleigh would remain in their homes to take applications, were instead used in a mobile registration campaign. The students and registrars were divided into two cars which covered all the Negro neighborhoods in the city, block by block. The students would canvass each street and bring registrants to the car, where the applicant was required by the registrar to take the literacy test and go through the other formalities of registering. Obviously there was no racial discrimination. On a few occasions the registrars were set up at tables in the downtown area where students could bring passers-by to register.

This technique was used when the registrars were willing to give their time and when the most people would be home--that is, from about 4 p.m. to about 9 p.m. The rest of the students' time was devoted to going back to homes in which the family had been out, promoting the voter registration campaign, studying civil rights (seminars, speakers, papers, reading, etc.), and tutoring the Negro children who were to transfer into white schools the coming fall.

Civil rights organizations working in voter registration have used the techniques of citizenship schools to encourage increased participation in politics. The project in Raleigh tried many times to get local leaders to initiate such programs, but always in vain. Attempts were made to set up both precinct and block meetings to promote the campaign, but this failed except when the students circumvented the precinct leaders and went directly to the people living in the area. Prior to entering a particular section of town, students handed out notices describing the campaign and explaining why people should register to vote, and each Sunday they attended four or five churches where they and the preacher would give a short talk on registering and voting. The fifteen students in the project received a great deal of assistance in the work from local Negro students.

In terms of the actual number of Negroes registered (1,654), the campaign was successful. This is about 25% of the eligible (by age) Negro vote in a city where roughly one third of the population is Negro. This figure must also be judged in light of the large number of Negroes disqualified by the literacy test. On the other hand, if the goal is to genuinely integrate Negroes into the political structures of the city, state, and nation, the project's achievement was minimal. Much would of course depend upon what Negro leaders did after the campaign. Certainly the project functioned as an inspirational influence upon the Negro community, provided a worthy educational experience for the participants (if only in realizing the difficulty of the task), and helped meet the academic and psychological needs of the transfer students.

On the basis of the experience in Raleigh, consideration must be given to several questions: (1) What results can be expected from a strong Negro vote, and how can these results be used as motivation for a voter registration campaign? (2) What is necessary to achieve genuine and total integration of Negroes into the political realm? (3) What role can students play? These questions are obviously interrelated, but an attempt will be made to deal with them separately. Again, the reader must be cautioned that this discussion is based on a city which does not practice discrimination in registration and voting and that this analysis is only hypothetical.

First, what results can be expected from total Negro participation in politics? This is not an irrelevant question, since it is the question asked by the so-called apathetic Negro. Certainly a powerful Negro vote would lead to some changes by a favorable government: perhaps the city would lower the color bar for a few of its jobs; perhaps it would press for increased desegregation of schools; perhaps it would support the desegregation of public facilities. The changes which are needed, however, are not toward token desegregation so much as toward improvement of the conditions facing all lower socio-economic classes in our country. This would involve economic and social change as well as the elimination of discrimination--better wages, assurance of medical care, improved housing conditions, greater employment opportunities, increased educational opportunities--to the degree that every one of the twenty million Negroes in the United States can note substantial change in his own life.

Given the balance-of-power system of politics in the United States, in accordance with which policies grow out of a balancing of liberal and conservative forces, it is doubtful that these changes will occur as a result of an increased Negro vote. The most that can be hoped for is that the Negro vote, as a minority or swing vote, will weigh the balance toward more equitable legislation. Even in counties where Negroes outnumber whites, one must still reckon with the state and federal governments as moderating influences. Some have hoped that the balance would be altered through realignment, such that Negroes, the white laboring class, and the white liberal intellectuals could be united in one politi-

cally powerful party. Even if this occurs and such a coalition is in a position to effect radical changes, before that time comes there will have grown up too many generations of children who have been taught that if they're black, stay back. A crisis situation in unemployment might bring about sufficient protest to get immediate and radical change, but such a crisis is not foreseeable. Finally, perhaps there could be a carry-over from the racial crisis which does prevail in the South to consciousness of class problems, but this is not presently in the vision of the civil rights leaders, much less the average Negro, and particularly it not not currently the concern of whites if it means uniting with Negroes.

To reiterate, the Negro vote is extremely important in achieving limited goals, but one should not expect utopia as a result of Negro political power. The limitations should not be cause for quitting. Rather, they should be considered before undertaking a voter registration campaign, and they should remind us that the struggle for substantially altering the conditions of most Negroes in our country will involve bring about economic and social changes as well as changes in racial desegregation.

With those two goals in mind--the power of the Negro vote to achieve desegregation and the power of the Negro vote to effect changes needed by all oppressed peoples regardless of color--let us consider how to organize the Negro vote and make it effective in politics. Some of the problems which hinder this attempt are momentous: the lack of informed and militant leadership, inexperience of Negroes in using politics as a means of achieving change, widespread ignorance about the elemental facts of politics (such that many Raleigh Negroes did not understand the difference between registering and voting, or between registering to vote and registering with the census bureau), getting candidates who will provide meaningful alternatives to voters, and getting an effective organizational means of applying political pressure. These problems should make it clear that having great numbers of Negroes on the books is meaningless if there are not concomitant solutions to these greater problems.

Using Raleigh as an example of the situation which prevails in most mid-South and Northern cities, it would seem that the only way to achieve genuine integration of the Negro into politics would be through long-range grass-roots organization and education. This integration into politics is more than voting once a year against a racist or for a Negro, although such action is not to be discounted. Whatever circumstantial factors might have operated to prevent establishing citizenship schools in Raleigh, their value is still questionable as a technique, because such schools presuppose greater interest in politics than presently exists. A more valid technique might be to begin by discovering the issues which are relevant to the average Negro, be they getting sidewalks, paved streets, street lights, better police protection, or getting jobs, if that is a realizable goal. Small but committed groups should be built around these issues, in the hopes of using the enthusiasm

and organization created for the single issue to broaden knowledge and interest in larger issues. Although this technique would take a long time, it might be the only way in which great numbers of Negroes could be in a position to will their way in politics rather than just positively or negatively respond to what the present power structure offers.

Finally, what is the student's role in the kind of situation typified by Raleigh? If the objective is simply to register large numbers of Negroes without being assured that they will be aware of what that vote can mean and how to use it, then students can do quite a bit in summer projects. If the objective is to make Negroes really knowledgeable and active in politics, then a summer project can have only limited results. In a location where the greater problems of education and participation are being met by local leaders, then students can provide valuable manpower. There are other alternatives, of course. Students can take a year out of school to work in voter registration and education as the SNCC staff does. Students can work in their own communities for just as long a period without having to quit school, although they could obviously not devote as much time to the work while they are also studying. Realizing the importance of allying all people who share common needs, students might experiment with work among lower socio-economic white groups--farmers in rural areas and unemployed low-wage or semi-skilled workers in cities. Students can raise money for Negro candidates in the South and work in Negro campaigns (or liberal campaigns) in the North. Students can contribute through research to the information needed by the groups working in voter registration. Students can press for liberal legislation, in particular for legislation which affects Negro registration, like the poll tax and literacy test bills and for the ending of Rule 22. Students can press their political parties to implement in the South their national nondiscriminatory policies.

Student work in the Deep South might well be a different matter. If the goal there is to stop discrimination in voting practices, then a student group can certainly challenge the system, get affidavits against registrars, and maybe get action from the Justice Department. The drama of any kind of action in the Deep South could lead to a deeper sense of citizenship and dignity, thereby providing incentive for further political involvement.

Regardless of the area, achieving freedom for all citizens through politics is going to be a long hard row to hoe.

Dorothy Dawson
Director, Voter Registration Project
Raleigh, North Carolina

APR 3 1962

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.
Southeastern Regional Office
1818 South Main Street, High Point, North Carolina
P. O. Box 1307 88 2-0109

CLAUDE C. SHOTTS
Regional Chairman
B. TARTT BELL
Executive Secretary
B. RUSSELL BRANSON
Finance Secretary

March 30, 1962

Mr. Wylie Branton
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Wylie Branton:

I am sorry that we have had no more contact than our brief meeting in January. However, you have had some communications with Ella Baker and Connie Curry in regards to the Summer Projects in Voter Registration. I have been very pleased and feel it is quite important that the various agencies are coordinating these efforts. After exploring a number of sites we have chosen Raleigh, North Carolina for the NSA and Jackson, Tennessee for the AFSC projects.

The general purpose and outline of the AFSC project in Jackson, Tennessee is attached. We wish to request funds from the Southern Regional Council to run this project. This will be in the neighborhood of $3,000. The cost in setting up the project and its administration is being taken care of by the AFSC.

B. Tartt Bell, the AFSC executive secretary in this region, will be in Atlanta April 4--6 for the inter-agencies meetings. It is our desire that he will be able to meet with you during this time to discuss a specific budget for the project in Jackson. It would be very helpful to have a commitment for these funds as soon as possible so we can proceed with confidence in recruiting and shaping up the final plans.

If between the AFSC and NSA projects we turn up a surplus of good applicants and find the leadership, we would be interested in also sponsoring a similar project in Greensboro, North Carolina. Might funds be available for this project also? We have done the ground work and have strong contacts in Greensboro. Only 30 per cent of the eligible Negroes are registered so there is much work to be done. The group could live in a convent where we housed our employment survey group four years ago. For these reasons, I feel it would be fairly easy to bring off a project in Greensboro if a decision is made to do so at a later date.

We appreciate your consideration of these matters. I will look forward to having a longer talk with you myself later on this spring.

Sincerely,

Richard Ramsay

Richard M. Ramsay, Director
COLLEGE PROGRAM

RMR:bg

cc: Tartt Bell
Ella Baker--Sandra Hayden
Dorothy Dawson--Connie Curry

AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
HAROLD EVANS, *Chairman* • HENRY J. CADBURY, *Honorary Chairman* • CLARENCE E. PICKETT, *Executive Secretary Emeritus* • COLIN W. BELL, *Executive Secretary*

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT

JACKSON, TENNESSEE

SUMMER, 1962

PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT

The goal is to stimulate and encourage the registration of qualified Negro voters in Jackson, Tennessee, and Madison County. To do this effectively it is necessary to convince people they ought to register, to give them the needed information showing them how to go about it, and to educate them as to the citizens' responsibilities in voting and knowing about the various issues and candidates.

In addition to providing much needed help with this citizenship effort the project can provide a rare learning experience for the participants. There will be opportunities to see civic processes at work, to cross race and class lines in communication efforts in Jackson, and to have discussions with resource people from the various human relations agencies working in the south.

It is to be understood that the purpose of the project is voter registration. Overt acts in other areas of racial tensions would detract from this goal.

COORDINATION OF THE PROJECT

The AFSC has much to offer in such a pilot project of using college students during their summer vacation. It is set up in the general framework of the summer Work and Study Projects with which the AFSC has had years of experience. The channels for recruiting, screening of participants, leadership orientation, and the supervision of project life are already set up. The AFSC has held two projects taking surveys of employment practices in recent years in Greensboro and Durham, N. C. This experience is even more related to a voter registration project than the more usual work-camp projects.

Plans for this project are being coordinated with the NSA Southern Project, the Student YWCA, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and the AFSC. Joint consideration brought about the decision for the AFSC to have the project in Jackson, Tenn. This is the only place explored where a summer project could be effective in registering people before the Primary election this summer. The project will be able to witness the primary and get more people registered before the fall election.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

Participants will work with a local steering committee and other local organizations in these ways:

1. Have an orientation to learn about the local laws, customs, and issues.

2. Map the registered voters in the city and county.

3. Carry out a door to door campaign to survey the adults elegible to vote, convince them they ought to register, and pass out literature with the needed information as to procedures.

4. Organize block meetings and clinics in churches to explain the registration procedure and to have people practice it before attempting to register downtown.

5. Desiminate information about the candidates and the issues.

6. Organize car pools, baby sitting, etc. to facilitate the registration of those who need such assistance.

7. Check the results, keep records, and write detailed reports. This is important for further work in Jackson and similar summer projects elsewhere. It will also provide a basis of comparing the different projects this summer and their effectiveness in various situations.

The participants will include a married couple as leader and twelve to fifteen college students and graduates. The project will be integrated and involve both southern

and northern students. Parcipants will be chosen for their maturity, experience in constructive work in race relations, and attitude.

The group will be housed in a building on the campus of Lane College in Jackson. They will live together cooperatively and share responsibility for cooking (unless meals are taken in the college cafeteria) and housekeeping. The group will meet together for silent meditation and for business meetings to plan educational, recreational, and work activities. One weekend trip will probably be planned to get away from Jackson for a more objective view of the project during a mid-summer evaluation.

Maintenance will be provided and participants will receive $50 (about $5 a week) for personal expenses during the summer. Some financial assistance may be available, based on the needs of the participant, for transportation to and from Jackson.

The project will be held June 15 through August 24. Only those who can participate in the entire project will be assigned.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
Southeastern Regional Office
1818 South Main Street, High Point, North Carolina

VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT

in Jackson, Tennessee
and Madison County

BACKGROUND This is a pilot project for college students to spend their summer vacations working in this important area of citizenship. It is coordinated with the varied efforts in voter registration of a number of human relations organizations in the south. The project has been specifically invited by the Voters League in Jackson, Tennessee, made up of local citizens.

WORK After a period of orientation, participants will canvass houses in integrated teams to convince people that they should register to vote and explain the registration procedure; help local citizens organize meetings in homes and churches to discuss the responsibilities of citizenship and how to become informed about the issues and candidates; help organize car pools and baby sitting to facilitate registration; and keep records and write reports on the effectiveness of the methods used in the project.

EDUCATION The project can be a unique learning experience for the participants. A seminar of at least two sessions a week will be held making use of resource people in the area on the topic of human relations. Informal discussions will grow out of the project experiences. Some get-to-gethers can be organized with local students and citizens.

PROJECT LIFE Fifteen students plus the leadership couple will live, dormitory style, at Lane College. Group experience will be an important aspect of the project. The sharing of household responsibilities, recreation, discussions, periods of meditation, and group decision making help the individuals relate to each other and to the work at hand. An interracial steering committee in Jackson will advise and assist the group in its relations with the whole community.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS Project participants will be provided with room and board, health and accident insurance, and $50 for personal expenses during the 10-week period. Participants are responsible for their own transportation to the project. Some limited funds will be available to assist in travel in cases where it is needed.

DATES June 15-August 24 (these dates may be set ahead a few days or a week)

APPLICATIONS Use the standard green AFSC Projects Application form which may be obtained from this office or any AFSC regional office. In item 39-a on the special project blank write VOTER REGISTRATION.

"The President in his State of the Union address has re-emphasized the great importance of the exercise of the franchise and the responsibility of the branches of government to protect the right to vote. The American Friends Service Committee endorses this goal. Since the promotion of freedom at home and abroad require that each citizen exercises his rights fully and fearlessly, religious, social and educational agencies in our society should advise individuals of their rights and responsibilities and protect the free exercise of them. The ballot is basic to our concept of freedom."

from a statement adopted by the AFSC Board of Directors.

The NSA Southern Project will have a similar project in a North Carolina city. For information write: Dorothy Dawson, Room 701, 41 Exchange Pl., Atlanta, Ga.

Mailed April 17, 1962

There are some openings available yet for participants in the INTERNES IN COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT in Nashville, Tennessee.

PROJECT LIFE Twelve internes live together in the project house sharing the benefits and responsibilities of interracial group living. Each interne after interviews with the ICS resident directors and agency supervisors decides upon his placement in a local social welfare agency where he works under trained supervision as group leader, staff assistant, or community organizer.

Besides agency assignments, other aspects of project life include:

1) Field trips, retreats, educational and recreational programs.
2) Discussions of work experiences and social problems in general. There are excellent resources from the School of Social Work and members of the project's Steering Committee.
3) Periods of silent meditation.
4) Sharing of household duties.

SOME OF THE AGENCIES using internes for the 1962 summer unit are:

Eighteenth Avenue Community Center, Grace Eaton Day Home, Bethlehem Center, Davidson County Welfare Commission, Senior Citizens, Family and Children's Service, Girl Scouts.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS Internes are provided room and board, health and accident insurance, carfare, and $50 for the 10-week period for personal expenses.

DATES June 15-August 24, 1962

There are also some openings yet in other AFSC summer projects, mostly for men. Information should already be available on your campus. Write for more information or an application blank.

COLLEGE PROGRAM
American Friends Service Committee
P. O. Box 1307
High Point, N. C.

Non-Profit Org.
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High Point, N. C.
Permit, No. 86

Return Requested

WAB

Amer. Friends

Tartt Bell is still waiting on word from Lane College on housing for voter project. As soon as he gets this information he will be able to draw up his budget and get it to you.

mrr

April 23, 1962

Chairman: CLAUDE C. SHOTTS Executive Secretary: B. TARTT BELL Treasurer: JAMES MATTOCKS

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, Incorporated

Eighteen Eighteen South Main Street, High Point, North Carolina Telephone 88-2-0109

WB I think you should authorize it

March 30, 1962

WB saw Bell since this letter.

Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

Jean Fairfax called me Monday to tell me that you are planning the release of the voter education project today. Since you did not have and could not use the full statements of each participating agency, we felt there would be some value in releasing separately the Service Committee statement.

I hope and trust this in no way detracts from the news value of your release. I hope where this is used it will simply be a supplement.

We are on the brink of a decision to undertake a voter education project in Jackson, Tennessee. I shall want to talk with you and Wiley Blanton about this next week for your counsel on placing an appeal for the necessary funds. I look forward to seeing you. Warm regards.

Sincerely yours,

Tartt

B. Tartt Bell
Executive Secretary

BTB/h

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
1818 S. Main St.
High Point, N. C.
B. Tartt Bell, 88 2-0109
March 28, 1962

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1962

High Point, N. C. -- The American Friends Service Committee stated today its belief in the importance of voter registration and the exercise of voting rights. In a statement adopted by the AFSC Board of Directors and approved by its Southeastern regional executive committee, the Quaker agency said,

"The President in his State of the Union address has re-emphasized the great importance of the exercise of the franchise and the responsibility of branches of government to protect the right to vote. The American Friends Service Committee endorses this goal. Since the promotion of freedom at home and abroad requires that each citizen exercises his rights fully and fearlessly, religious, social and educational agencies in our society should advise individuals of their rights and responsibilities and protect the free exercise of them. The ballot is basic to our concept of freedom."

The Friends Service Committee is one of five human relations agencies in the southeast cooperating in a voter education program to be initiated in April, according to B. Tartt Bell, regional executive secretary. The program is being coordinated by the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta.

The role of the AFSC in the program will be the sponsorship of an eight-week voter education project for a group of volunteer college students. A project site is now being selected. The students will work in cooperation with local organizations interested in the exercise of the fundamental responsibility of American citizens for voting in political elections.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.
Southeastern Regional Office
1818 South Main Street, High Point, North Carolina
P. O. Box 1307 88 2-0109

CLAUDE C. SHOTTS
Regional Chairman
B. TARTT BELL
Executive Secretary
B. RUSSELL BRANSON
Finance Secretary

April 27, 1962

Wiley Branton
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

Receipt of a fine commitment from Lane College on housing enables me finally to complete our proposed budget and appeal for the voter education and registration project in Jackson, Tennessee. Attached is a description of the proposed project and a detailed budget, which based on our experience, is a realistic appraisal of the expenses to be incurred.

The project has been developed with considerable care and has the formal approval of the executive committee of the AFSC's southeastern region. It was recommended to our executive committee by the college program committee after Dick Ramsay, college secretary, made a personal visit to Jackson to explore the potentialities of the suggested work in the voter education field. Dick's visit in Jackson followed that of representatives from the staff of both the National Student Association Southern Project, and the YWCA Student Division.

In establishing criteria for the selection and approval of a project we have emphasized particularly the need for an assurance that a voter registration campaign can be carried on in the local community without serious threat of harrassment. We do not want to put a project in a community where the participants are likely to be forced to spend a considerable part of their time in various types of defensive measures to provide for their own physical safety or for the welfare of the project. As a result of the consultations we are convinced that Jackson and Madison County will be a situation in which the project can work freely to accomplish its objectives.

You will note that there is included in the budget a contingency item for $250. Usually, all projects in our region are included in a national project pool. This is a technique we have used in order to balance up the costs of some projects which run slightly over their budgets with those which may have a small surplus. However, since this is an unusual arrangement of cooperation with other southern agencies and will be financed--if it is to be undertaken at all--by foundation funds administered by you, we did not feel it would be

AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
HAROLD EVANS, *Chairman* • HENRY J. CADBURY, *Honorary Chairman* • CLARENCE E. PICKETT, *Executive Secretary Emeritus* • COLIN W. BELL, *Executive Secretary*

right to involve the Jackson project in the national project pool since this involves it in the risk of sharing deficits that might be incurred by other AFSC projects. However, since we have no regional funds with which to absorb even a small potential deficit at Jackson, I would like to include this contingency item, with the understanding that if necessary we could spend the entire amount of the $4,630 budget. However, we would like it understood that any part of this amount which is not spent will be returned directly to you.

The mechanics for handling the project's finances will follow a rigid procedure. Prior to the opening of the project I will send to the leaders a check for approximately half of the total expenses we expect to incur. With this they will open a local bank account in the name of the AFSC project. We require a weekly accounting of all expenditures and a summary financial report. These reports are incorporated in our annual audit which is made by Haskins and Sells.

Dick Ramsay reports that we have already had four well-qualified applicants. He anticipates little difficulty in recruiting a mature, energetic group. A number of prospects are under consideration for leadership. Since the group will be housed on the campus at Lane College it may be possible to use a single person as the leader for the project. Generally, we have felt that it is necessary to have a married couple in order to provide adequate chaperonage for college students. In case we are able to do so, this would reduce the cost of the honorarium for leadership as well as the cost of travel to and from the project for the leaders.

Please do not hesitate to raise further questions. We would appreciate a rapid response to this appeal if it is possible in your structure. It would be a pleasure for the American Friends Service Committee to cooperate with the Southern Regional Council by undertaking the responsibility to demonstrate what can be done with the use of student volunteers in the voter registration field. I shall look forward to hearing from you. Warm personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Tartt

B. Tartt Bell
Executive Secretary

BTB/h
Enc.

May 10, 1962

Mr. B. Tartt Bell, Executive Secretary
Southeastern Regional Office
American Friends Service Committee
1818 South Main Street
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Tartt:

I apologize for the delay in answering your letter of April 27 regarding the proposed student voter registration and education project which American Friends Service Committee plans to sponsor in Jackson, Tennessee, during the summer of 1962.

I would like to suggest that you check with the local voting registrar in Jackson to determine whether or not their offices will be open for the registration of voters during the period June 15 through August 25 while you plan to have your project in operation. Despite state laws, it appears that sometimes local registrars close down during periods when they are supposed to be open. You should by all means get this information in advance.

We have some primary commitments to the major participating agencies on a regional basis, and we are in the process now of getting all of them started. We still do not have the amount of money which we would like to have available for our first year's operation. In view of these circumstances we can support the proposed summer student project of American Friends Service Committee only to the extent of $1,500.

In the event that you desire this participation in your project by Voter Education Project, then let me know when you want the payment forwarded and to whom the check should be issued.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

WAB/mr

May 18, 1962

Mr. B. Tartt Bell, Executive Secretary
Southeastern Regional Office
American Friends Service Committee
1818 South Main Street
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Tartt:

This will confirm our two telephone conversations subsequent to my letter to you of May 10 in which I informed you that VEP could contribute only the sum of $1,500 toward the total budget for your Jackson, Tennessee student voter project.

You called and asked me if we could consider raising this to at least $2,500, and I told you that we would reconsider your request and advise you as soon as possible. In our telephone conversation of May 17 I informed you that we had reconsidered your request and we did not see where we could contribute more than $1,500 to a project in Jackson, Tennessee during the next 90 days.

We are concentrating on getting our major participating agencies off the ground and operating, and NAACP has expressed a desire to work in Jackson, Tennessee. All of the major agencies have been given grants to carry on 90-day crash programs in six southern states where there is yet time to register to participate in the summer primaries, although we have not required the agencies to spend any particular sum in a given locality.

We have adopted a rather complex formula for deciding how much money we should give to each of the agencies during this 90-day period, and for us to give $2,500 to a project in Jackson, Tennessee at this time would be completely out of balance with our formula for available

funds in similar localities. To give more than $1,500 to a project such as Friends has in mind for Jackson at this time would cause us to violate some basic guides which we have been following with reference to other requests, and might promote an attitude among other agencies that they have not been treated fairly.

I do hope that AFSC will be able to obtain additional funds elsewhere so that your project can still go off on schedule, and we will reserve the $1,500 commitment which we previously made to you for this project.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

Dictated by Mr. Branton; transcribed in his absence.

WAB/mr

VERNON BOND

June 4, 1962

Mr. B. Tartt Bell, Executive Secretary
Southeastern Regional Office
American Friends Service Committee
1818 South Main Street
High Point, North Carolina

Re: VEP 2-10

Dear Tartt:

This will confirm our telephone conversation of June 1 in which I agreed to raise the amount which the VEP will contribute to your Jackson, Tennessee program to the total amount of $2,000 (two thousand dollars). It is my understanding that this extra $500.00 above the $1,500.00 we previously offered will mean the difference in your having a program at all.

We are enclosing our check made payable to American Friends Service Committee in the total amount of $2,000.00, and it will be necessary that the proceeds of this check be deposited in a separate bank account from any other funds which you may be using. We also require that all expenditures be supported by some form of a voucher. A statement of the conditions which are imposed upon all grants made by VEP is enclosed, together with a carbon copy of this letter, and you are requested to please acknowledge receipt of the check and your understanding of the conditions of the grant by signing the carbon copy and returning the same to us.

It goes without too much mention that we expect that any portion of the grant not used for the student project will be returned to VEP. Please keep us informed of your progress, and if there is anything that we can do to assist by all means let us know.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

Enclosures

WAB/mr

VEP 2-10 JUN 8 1962

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.
Southeastern Regional Office
1818 South Main Street, High Point, North Carolina
P. O. Box 1307 88 2-0109

CLAUDE C. SHOTTS
Regional Chairman
B. TARTT BELL
Executive Secretary
B. RUSSELL BRANSON
Finance Secretary

June 7, 1962

Wiley A. Branton
Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

Attached is a receipt to acknowledge the $2,000 grant from your Voter Education Project to the American Friends Service Committee in support of the voter education program being undertaken in Jackson, Tennessee with a group of college volunteers. I particularly appreciate your consideration in raising the amount from the original commitment of $1500.

Efforts are being made to find the additional funds necessary to complete the underwriting of the project. However, your grant has assured us of the necessary minimum. I am happy to report that we have appointed an excellent leadership team. The Rev. William Abbot, a Methodist minister from Norfolk, Virginia, and his wife, Marguerite, will lead the project. The project is scheduled to open June 15. The Abbots and Dick Ramsay will be in Jackson a few days prior to the project to make the necessary final arrangements. We have had unexpected difficulties in recruiting the type students we wanted in this project. I believe, nevertheless, an able group is being assembled.

Attached is the signed copy of your letter of June 4. I have studied carefully the eight conditions governing grants from VEP. I do not think we will have any difficulty in meeting these to your entire satisfaction.

Again, may I express our appreciation for the grant and this opportunity to cooperate with your project in the voter education field. Warmest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Tartt

B. Tartt Bell
Executive Secretary

BTB/h
Enc.

AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
HAROLD EVANS, *Chairman* • HENRY J. CADBURY, *Honorary Chairman* • CLARENCE E. PICKETT, *Executive Secretary Emeritus* • COLIN W. BELL, *Executive Secretary*

Receipt VER 2-10

№ 5784

AMERICAN FRIENDS
SERVICE COMMITTEE

SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
1818 S. MAIN ST.
HIGH POINT, N. C.

Contribution for Voter Education Proj.
Jackson, Tenn.

Date June 7, 1962

The sum of Two thousand *Dollars and* no *cents* $ 2,000

Received of

Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

FOR THE COMMITTEE B Tartt Bale

RETURN THIS COPY TO VEP

Receipt acknowledged this 7th day of June, 1962

B Tartt Bell

June 4, 1962

Mr. B. Tartt Bell, Executive Secretary
Southeastern Regional Office
American Friends Service Committee
1818 South Main Street
High Point, North Carolina

Re: VEP 2-10

Dear Tartt:

This will confirm our telephone conversation of June 1 in which I agreed to raise the amount which the VEP will contribute to your Jackson, Tennessee program to the total amount of $2,000 (two thousand dollars). It is my understanding that this extra $500.00 above the $1,500.00 we previously offered will mean the difference in your having a program at all.

We are enclosing our check made payable to American Friends Service Committee in the total amount of $2,000.00, and it will be necessary that the proceeds of this check be deposited in a separate bank account from any other funds which you may be using. We also require that all expenditures be supported by some form of a voucher. A statement of the conditions which are imposed upon all grants made by VEP is enclosed, together with a carbon copy of this letter, and you are requested to please acknowledge receipt of the check and your understanding of the conditions of the grant by signing the carbon copy and returning the same to us.

It goes without too much mention that we expect that any portion of the grant not used for the student project will be returned to VEP. Please keep us informed of your progress, and if there is anything that we can do to assist by all means let us know.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

Enclosures

WAB/mr

JUL 19 1962

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.
Southeastern Regional Office
1818 South Main Street, High Point, North Carolina
P. O. Box 1307 88 2-0109

CLAUDE C. SHOTTS
Regional Chairman
B. TARTT BELL
Executive Secretary
B. RUSSELL BRANSON
Finance Secretary

Lane College
Jackson, Tenn.
July 17, 1962

Wiley A. Branton
Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley A. Branton:

Thank you for your letter of July 12. We are happy to be able to give you more information regarding the activities of our project, as it may pertain to your forthcoming visit to Jackson.

We have completed, before the registration books closed on July 2, the house-to-house campaign to register Negroes to vote. The present phase of our project in the city of Jackson has been concerned with setting up citizenship education classes. A total of eight classes are being held each week, in eight areas of the city. We hope to have these classes organized in such a way that they will continue after we have gone.

A mass meeting is being scheduled for July 31, to be attended by the adults in all of these classes. This meeting, coming shortly before the August 2 election, is to be the most politically oriented of the classes. It is hoped that we can have a speaker who will be able to discuss such issues as Negroes as candidates and the problems they face, the Negro vote and its potentialities and responsibilities, the importance of Negro political action.

We do not know what your orientation is regarding voter education and political action. If you feel that you would be able to speak to the meeting we would be very happy. If not, we would nonetheless want you to come and visit our project, see the sort of thing we are doing in the city, as well as in "the rural" which work is being done concurrently, and speak to us and to the Lane College students, a number of whom are working very closely with us.

Sincerely yours in
fellowship,

Tammie
Elaine Tarmy

P.S. As you can see, our ideas as per the mass meeting have crystallized, & changed, since my last letter. — ET

AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

HAROLD EVANS, *Chairman* • HENRY J. CADBURY, *Honorary Chairman* • CLARENCE E. PICKETT, *Executive Secretary Emeritus* • COLIN W. BELL, *Executive Secretary*

#33559

Wages - 245.14
Bal due 226.88
Credit for forger 294.96
Credit Bal $68.08

CONFIDENTIAL--NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Mid-Summer Progress Report
July 20, 1962

VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT
Jackson, Tennessee
June 15-August 10

8 AFSC participants, 2 leaders, plus local volunteers

PHASE I The first two weeks of the project consisted of a door to door campaign in the city to encourage people to register by July 2. This was the deadline in order to vote in the August primary. Virtually every Negro home in Jackson was visited to get commitments from people to register. Revisits were made in all cases where no one was home on the first visit. Most homes which have telephones were called as follow up. This was done the day after the residents had promised to register or several days after the original visit in any case. Revisits were also made where it seemed extra encouragement would be beneficial. Transportation to the court house was coordinated with over thirty local citizens offering to drive.

Over 2500 homes were visited representing over 1500 elegible residents not registered. These figures are minimum since they do not include the last three days. It has not been possible yet to fully evaluate the success by a check of the registration books. When project members have observed at the court house it has appeared that the majority of those registering were Negroes.

PHASE II During the month of July the registration books are closed. The work in this period is divided into two areas: city and county.

Jackson has been divided into nine areas. So far a series of workshops has been initiated in three of these areas. The workshops are set up in meetings with ministers and other key contacts in a given neighborhood. Announcements are made in churches and leaflets are distributed. The content of the workshops so far has been: orientation to this voter registration project, outline of the purpose of the workshops, election of officers to serve in future meetings, the procedure of voting, how to mark a ballot, rights of voters. Further meetings of the workshops will involve two or three project participants and several from the Voters League with the local elected officers taking more of the lead. Particularities of a given neighborhood determine somewhat the direction of the workshops. For example in the area slated for urban renewal the issues involved were discussed and used to personalize what was being said about political action as a useful tool in local affairs. Plans are underway to bring all nine workshop groups together for a large meeting before the primary using a speaker such as Ralph Sugarman.

In the county a week was spent building up contacts in the different communities. So far meetings in four communities have been organized and held. Three project participants were at each meeting to present the material of the project, and at least one person from the Voters League to tell something about the work it does. The presentation has covered at least a little of the following areas: the history of the Negro vote, what has been done elsewhere with the Negro vote, the possibilities for using the Negro vote, how to register, how to vote, what the rights of the voter are, the importance of not selling one's vote, some of the problems and difficulties of voting and how one may be able to vote despite them. These meetings were to reach some of the local citizens,

CONFIDENTIAL--NOT FOR PUBLICATION

explain to them what the project is trying to do and why, and to help them see how they are necessary within the picture presented. Local volunteers in each of these communities have been recruited to join the project members inthe house to house work which has now started.

PHASE III The registration books are open after the primary on August 3. The last week of the project, August 3-10 will be spent in getting those contacted the previous month down to the court house to register.

PHYSICAL SET UP The project is housed at Lane College. The participants are living in dormitories with summer school students. The leaders and their two children are living in a faculty apartment. The project office is a classroom in the science building. Some meetings are held in the basement of the St. Paul's CME Church. Other facilities on and off campus are available to the project. Breakfast and dinner are taken at the college. Snack suppers are prepared by the group in the church kitchen.

LOCAL COORDINATION The project was invited specifically by the Voters League, a local Negro organization. Its active members are also in the NAACP, Community Relations Council and other progressive efforts. The League of Women Voters has given some advice and literature but is not actively participating.

An interracial committee of prominant citizens helped with the orientation of the participants, and as a steering committee, helps guide the relations to the broader community and stands ready to give what assistance might be needed.

INTERRACIAL LIVING Due to last minute drop-outs the racial and geographic distribution of the participants is not as varied as was planned. The leaders are southern white, seven participants are northern (including California) white, and one is southern Negro. The interracial aspect is not lost however since about fifteen local Negro students are working very closely with the group. Teams visiting houses and working on meetings have been integrated.

The project has stayed close to its purpose of voter registration, and has followed the advice of the steering committee to not try to desegregate facilities downtown, have demonstrations, nor exhibit interracial couples downtown. Any such action could have jeopardized the effort in voter registration. That the group is living together interracially is "demonstration" in itself to both Negro and white communities of Jackson.

Some of the social activities might be mentioned. The group, including the local students, has been entertained in both white and Negro private homes. A fourth of July outing and swim was held at Natchez Trace State Park. The management of the park told the group they couldn't use the swimming facilities, but after being pressed admitted that he could not bar them from swimming. There were no incidents. Some of the participants have attended drive-in movies. Service was refused at the snack bar. The group attended worship services at a white Presbyterian church. The minister had been informed and gave his encouragement. Three people were known to leave the church. There were also signs of welcome.

A FULL REPORT WILL BE MADE AT THE END OF THE PROJECT

Richard Ramsay
American Friends Service Committee
1818 South Main Street
High Point, N. C.

YOU

UNITED STATES CITIZEN, AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE

CAN VOTE

IF YOU HAVE LIVED IN:

TENNESSEE . . . . . 12 MONTHS
MADISON COUNTY . . . . . 3 MONTHS
YOUR PRECINCT . . . . . 30 DAYS

AND IF YOU ARE R E G I S T E R E D

YOU MUST REGISTER

IF YOU HAVE NOT VOTED AT ALL BEFORE
OR
IF YOU HAVE NOT VOTED IN A TENNESSEE STATEWIDE ELECTION IN THE PAST FOUR YEARS
IF YOU HAVE MOVED INTO A DIFFERENT PRECINCT
IF YOU HAVE CHANGED YOUR NAME BY MARRIAGE OR OTHERWISE

WHEN--AT LEAST 30 DAYS BEFORE ANY ELECTION
WHERE--ROOM 409 OF THE MADISON COUNTY COURT HOUSE, MAIN STREET IN JACKSON
ABSENTEE VOTING--5 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION WHEN ILL OR OUT OF TOWN

THE JACKSON - MADISON COUNTY
VOTERS LEAGUE

WHICH IS SPONSORING THIS VOTER REGISTRATION DRIVE IS A LOCAL ORGANIZATION DEDICATED TO GETTING JACKSON AND MADISON COUNTY NEGROES TO REGISTER AND VOTE INTELLIGENTLY.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CALL OR VISIT
MR. JOSEPH MERRY - 412 S. CHURCH ST., PH. 2-3319

"A VOTELESS PEOPLE IS A VOICELESS PEOPLE"
- REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING

YOU CAN VOTE!

IF YOU ARE A UNITED STATES CITIZEN
YOU ARE AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE
YOU HAVE LIVED IN:
TENNESSEE . . . . . 12 MONTHS
MADISON COUNTY. . . . . 3 MONTHS
YOUR VOTING DISTRICT. . 30 DAYS
AND IF YOU ARE R E G I S T E R E D.

IF YOU HAVE NOT VOTED AT ALL BEFORE, OR
IF YOU HAVE NOT VOTED IN ANY TENNESSEE ELECTION, OR
IF YOU HAVE MOVED INTO A DIFFERENT VOTING DISTRICT, OR
IF YOU HAVE CHANGED YOUR NAME BY MARRIAGE OR OTHERWISE,
THEN IN ORDER TO VOTE, YOU MUST R E G I S T E R.

WHERE - MADISON COUNTY COURT HOUSE, ROOM 409, MAIN STREET, JACKSON.
WHEN - MONDAY - FRIDAY, 9 - 12, 1 - 4; SATURDAY, 9 - 12

YOUR NEIGHBOR, _____ WILL BE DRIVING INTO JACKSON TO THE COUNTY COURT HOUSE, CARRYING PEOPLE IN TO REGISTER TO VOTE.

HE HAS OFFERED TO CARRY YOU IN WITH HIM SO THAT YOU, TOO, CAN REGISTER.

HE WILL BE DRIVING IN ON _____ AT _____ O'CLOCK.

Jane

VOTER'S LEAGUE WORKSHOPS IN VOTING

#1 HOW DO I VOTE

To vote, you must go to the poll in your precinct. When you go in, you will be asked to fill out a slip of paper saying you wish to vote. The people working at the poll will compare your name on this slip with your name in the registration book. If the names look the same, these people will give you a ballot. Listen to what they tell you to do and follow their directions carefully. However if they try to make you do anything which seems to you to be wrong or if they won't answer your questions, call Mr. Joe Merry at 2-3319.

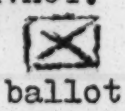
When you have your ballot, take it to one of the places which the people at the table tell you. Make sure it is a place where no one can see how you vote. If anyone tries to make you vote his way instead of yours, tell one of the election officials at the table. If they won't help, report this to Mr. Merry or call him if you can. Don't let anyone make you vote his way.

After you have your ballot and can vote with no one looking, look carefully at the names. You will have already decided who to vote for. The ballot will tell you how many candidates to vote for for each office. VOTE ONLY FOR THAT NUMBER. DO NOT VOTE FOR MORE. To make your vote count, you must make an X in the box next to the candidate's name. Make sure your mark fits into the box on the ballot. It should look like this If you put any other mark down, your vote will not count.

When you have voted, fold your ballot this way: (1) Make sure your writing is inside. To do this, fold the ballot in thirds. (2) Make sure the number at the side is left showing. It must be torn off before your ballot can be put in the box. (3) Make sure the printing on the back of the ballot shows. Your ballot will look like this:

After you fold the ballot, bring it to the election officer next to the ballot box. He must tear the number off, but he must not look to see how you voted. He will then put your ballot in the ballot box. Watch to make sure he puts it all the way in. When your ballot is in the box, no one can tell whose it is and it will count for the person you want.

THESE ARE THE BASIC STEPS IN VOTING

1. Go to the poll in your precinct - polls are open from 9 a.m. until 7 p.m. - your employer must give you time off to vote if you ask him
2. Present your Registration card - a Registration card is not necessary but is helpful - fill out form asking to vote - if your name as you sign it on the form is on the registration books, you will get a ballot
3. Take your ballot to voting table or any other private place - DEMAND PRIVACY. IT IS YOUR RIGHT. - Mark your ballot CORRECTLY, like this:  Do not put your name on your ballot.
4. Fold your ballot correctly - leave number showing - make sure no one can see how you have voted
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THESE SONGS ARE FOR FREEDOM VOTERS AS WELL AS FREEDOM RIDERS

1. We are soldiers in the army,
   we've got to fight for liberty.
   We've got to hold up Freedom's banner,
   we've got to hold it up until we die.

God is on our side: The truth will make us free; We are not afraid; The Lord will se us through.

2. We shall overcome,
   We shall overcome,
   We shall overcome someday.
   Oh, deep in my heart,
   I do believe
   We shall overcome someday.

VOTING WORKSHOP #2
WHO DO I VOTE FOR?

Workers
NB Worker
MY
Jeans, cart
other

Next Thursday you will be choosing a governor, State Supreme Court Judge, a U.S. Representative, and a county constable for Jackson, as well as other officers.

WHO SHOULD I VOTE FOR?
W HICH CANDIDATE DO I WANT IN OFFICE?

First, do you know anything ABOUT THE JOBS THE CANDIDATES ARE RUNNING FOR? This is <u>important</u>, because you can see IF HE IS QUALIFIED FOR THE JOB and because you can see WHAT HE CAN DO FOR YOU

EXAMPLE: Thursday you will be choosing a State Supreme Court Judge. The state Supreme Court makes the final decisions on all cases in Tennessee. The sit-in students will have their cases before this court.

SO: It is important to have someone who knows about the laws of the state, but also someone who will look after the rights of the Negro citizen such as an NAACP lawyer.

Second you want to ask questions about each candidate so that you will be able to choose who to vote for. You will want to know:

1. IS THE CANDIDATE FOR EQUAL RIGHTS? Is he for:

   a. integrating the schools
   b. bringing in to the state or community business and industry which hire by merit, and not by race.
   c. giving Negroes jobs in the government and equal police protection

2. HOW DOES HE STAND ON MATTERS WHICH CONCERN YOU?

   a. How does he stand on matters which deal with my job, wages, health, old age, and welfare?
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3. WHAT IS THE CANDIDATE'S PAST RECORD?

   a. What has he done in the past to show that he is for you?
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4. WHAT KIND OF A MAN IS THE CANDIDATE?

   a. Is he honest? Is he fair?
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Do YOU KNOW THE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR CANDIDATE? If you don't know the answers to these questions you can get many of the answers from the League of Women Voters. They have the answers to a lot of these questions in a clear, simple form and they are most willing to help you. Mrs. Joe Merry and Mrs. William Bell are members of the League of Women Voters.

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Mr. Joe Merry, Pres. of Voters League	Mr. Albert Porter of Lane College	Dr. William Bell
412 S. Church		742 Hays
2-3319	2-1951	2-3571

WORK WITH THE VOTERS LEAGUE TO GIVE JACKSON A UNITED, INFORMED NEGRO VOTE!

SCHEDULE FOR

N E I G B O R H O O D V O T I N G W O R K S H O P S

for the week of July 23-28

Come and Learn:

* HOW TO JUDGE CANDIDATES
* HOW TO DECIDE WHAT A CANDIDATE WILL DO FOR YOUR RIGHTS
* WHERE TO LEARN ABOUT THE CIVIL RIGHTS STANDS OF CANDIDATES IN NEXT WEEK'S ELECTION

Come to the church nearest your home. These meetings are for everyone who lives in the neighborhood.

MACEDONIA BAPTIST CHURCH, Monday July 23 at 8:30 p.m.
See Rev. Page if you have any questions.

MOTHER LIBERTY CHURCH, Tuesday July 24 at 8:00 p.m.
See Rev. Odom if you have any questions.

SALEM BAPTIST CHURCH, Tuesday July 24 at 8:00 p.m.
See Rev. Briggs if you have any questions.

LANE TABERNACLE, Wednesday July 25 at 8:00 p.m.
See Rev. Walker if you have any questions.

WESLEY CHAPEL, Wednesday July 25 at 8:00 p.m.
See Rev. Easley if you have any questions.

PILGRIM'S REST BAPTIST CHURCH, Friday July 27 at 7:30.
If you have any questions see Rev. Brooks.

NEWHOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, Friday July 27 at 8:00 p.m.
See Rev. Swinney if you have any questions.

COME TO THE WORKSHOP NEAREST YOUR HOME

These workshops are non-denominational and non-partisan. They are put on by the interracial group of students at Lane College working with the Voters League.

VOTER'S LEAGUE WORKSHOPS IN VOTING

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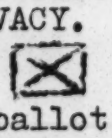
3. Take your ballot to voting table or any other private place - DEMAND PRIVACY. IT IS YOUR RIGHT. - Mark your ballot CORRECTLY, like this:  Do not put your name on your ballot.
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Mr. Joe Merry, Pres. of Voters League 412 S. Church 2-3319	Mr. Albert Porter of Lane College 2-1951	Dr. William Bell 742 Hays 2-3571

WORK WITH THE VOTERS LEAGUE TO GIVE JACKSON A UNITED, INFORMED NEGRO VOTE!

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Please Read This Important Bulletin!

THE VOTERS' LEAGUE is sponsoring an all-out campaign during the next two weeks to REGISTER every Negro citizen over 21 years of age.

For this project, we have the assistance of a group of students from Lane College and from several other colleges all across the United States.

In the next few days a team of these students will be calling on YOU at your home. They are making a SURVEY of how many eligible voters in your household are actually registered, up-to-date, so that you can vote.

Please be watching for them, and give them your co-operation when they call. They will have further information on how you can register, and why it is important to do so now.

Sincerely,

Mr. Joseph Merry
Dr. William Bell
Mr. Albert Porter
Mr. Crawford Robinson

for the VOTERS' LEAGUE
OF MADISON COUNTY

BE SURE TO VOTE IN THURSDAY'S ELECTION - AUGUST 2 - 9 AM to 7 PM - VOTE ON BOTH BALLOTS!
If you don't know where to vote, call
MR. JOE MERRY - TEL. 23319

++++++

August 20, 1962

Mr. B. Tartt Bell
Southern Regional Director
American Friends Service Committee
1818 S. Main Street
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Tartt:

We are in the process of gathering data about the projects VEP has supported or has underway at present. The AFSC (Jackson, Tenn.) project, fortunately, falls into the former category and we expect to receive a full and final report on your program there. It is essential that we receive this report by August 27, 1962.

In your report let us have the following specific information:

1. Total voting age population of Jackson at time of grant.

2. Total Negro voting age population of Jackson at time of grant.

3. Total registered voters at time of project.

4. Total registered Negro voters at time of project.

5. Total number of Negroes registered as result of your program.

6. Total number of Negroes applying for registration as a result of your program.

7. Total number of Negroes canvassed by workers.

8. Total number of Negroes instructed by workers,
   A. at home.
   B. at clinics.

9. Total number of student workers (other data, as in your prospectus to us, would also be useful).

10. Total number of volunteers.

11. Total number of canvassers

12. An itemized accounting of expenditures (in this regard, please submit the vouchers used in making expenditures for our routine inspection).

13. A listing of the wards and precincts where registration activities were conducted.

It is possible that at a later date we may need other data about the project. In the meantime, the foregoing, along with anything else you wish to submit, will suffice.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Very truly yours,

John W. Walker
Assistant to Project Director

JWW:jl

P.S. We should also like to have for our files any promotional materials, forms used in canvassing, etc., that you have available. Thanks.

POST PROJECT CASH REPORT

(All project financial transactions not reported on the weekly cash reports.)

No. 9

Date September 20, 1962 Project Voter Registration Project

Director William B. Abbott P. O. Address Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.

Reported by Richard Ramsay

Bank service charge	$ .85
Leaders travel Norfolk to Jackson via Pendle Hill	155.57
Pendle Hill orientation hospitality	34.00
Leaders travel home	67.60
Leaders honorarium	300.00
Project insurance	72.00
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$ 630.02

Income from sale of postage stamps left from the project	$ 4.80
Income from Phila. AFSC for Del Schmeidler's deposit which was paid to her from camp funds (weekly cash report #8).	5.00
TOTAL INCOME	$ 9.80

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR VOTER EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION PROJECT
in
JACKSON, TENNESSEE, JUNE 15-AUGUST 25, 1962

American Friends Service Committee
Southeastern Regional Office
High Point, North Carolina

Expenses for:	Amount	Notes
(1) Honorarium for leaders	$400.00	Standard for a married couple in a 10 week project
(2) Travel to and from project for leaders	150.00	
(3) Insurance	130.00	Assignees and leaders to be covered in AFSC comprehensive policy at 75¢ per person per week
(4) Food	1550.00	On basis of two meals in college cafeteria at $1.00 per person per day plus food costs for suppers prepared cooperatively by the group
(5) Room rent	500.00	For housing in dormitory at $30 per person for 10 weeks
(6) Local travel	200.00	To and from project work
(7) Telephone & postage	50.00	
(8) Recreation and education for participants	100.00	Subscriptions to newspapers, volley ball and net, picnics to state park, books, etc.
(9) Travel for resource leaders	150.00	To make possible overnight visits for leaders from Nashville, Atlanta, who could be used for sessions with the assignees and/or the community
(10) Personal allowance for assignees	750.00	Though this is not customary in AFSC projects, the cooperating agencies felt that the students should receive $50--$5 per week--for personal expenses
(11) Travel grants	300.00	This would help to assure good geographical representation and would give greater flexibility in assigning desirable students to the project

Expenses for:	Amount	Notes
(12) Staff supervision	100.00	To cover visit by Dick Ramsay to open the project and one other visit
(13) Contingency fund	250.00	See covering letter
Total	$4630.00	

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.
Southeastern Regional Office
1818 South Main Street, High Point, North Carolina
P. O. Box 1307 88 2-0109

CLAUDE C. SHOTTS
Regional Chairman
B. TARTT BELL
Executive Secretary
B. RUSSELL BRANSON
Finance Secretary

September 21, 1962

Mr. Jack Minnis
Southern Regional Council
Room 206 - 5 Forsyth St.,N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Minnis:

At John Walker's instructions, I am enclosing for you the Statistical Report of the Jackson, Tennessee, Voter Registration Project.

In spite of our efforts, it was not possible to answer every one of the questions outlined in John's letter of August 20. Some of the information simply was not available in the form in which the questions were posed. However, most of the essential information is there; and you will note, that I have added additional data that should be of value.

The following items also are enclosed:

1. This includes: a) copies of the eight weekly cash reports; b) a post-project cash report; c) a summary of the total expenses.

2. Other materials used in the project. This includes a copy of the final announcement, samples of instructions used in the workshops, and a copy of Richard Ramsay's mid-summer progress report.

As you perhaps know, we were working in Jackson with the local voters league of which Joseph Merry is the president. The basic statistical data I was able to obtain from him, since all of our records were turned over to this organization. In case you have additional questions about the data, Joe Merry can be reached at his office at the Merry Food Mart, telephone number 23741. If there are questions about other aspects of the project, I would be happy to try to give you the additional information.

Sincerely yours,

B Tartt Bell

B. Tartt Bell
Executive Secretary

BTB/vps
Enclosures

cc: Mr. Wiley Branton

AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
HAROLD EVANS, *Chairman* • HENRY J. CADBURY, *Honorary Chairman* • CLARENCE E. PICKETT, *Executive Secretary Emeritus* • COLIN W. BELL, *Executive Secretary*

J. M. ✓

LWD ✓

Rtt

VEP 2-10

SEP 22 1962

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.
Southeastern Regional Office
1818 South Main Street, High Point, North Carolina
P. O. Box 1307 88 2-0109

CLAUDE C. SHOTTS
Regional Chairman
B. TARTT BELL
Executive Secretary
B. RUSSELL BRANSON
Finance Secretary

September 21, 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Project Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 206 - 5 Forsyth St.,N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

After a good deal of pushing and repeated telephone conversation with Joe Merry, president of the voters league in Jackson, I have finally been able to assemble the report. Unfortunately, for the purposes of this report, our project director turned these records over to the folks in Jackson, rather than to us here.

I trust the report is satisfactory. Dick Ramsay and Jean Fairfax both visited the project, and we know from first-hand observation that a lot of good work went into it. However, we suffered disappointments at two points. First, in spite of very strenuous efforts, we were not able to recruit the caliber of students we had expected to engage in this project. The vigorous and virtually full-time participation of a good number of Lane College students was a big help, but was not an adequate substitute for the full-time participation of Southern students, both Negro and white, in the project. Second, our leadership was not strong enough to handle, to our satisfaction, a number of the tensions and problems we encountered in the relationships of the project participants to the community. On balance, we feel the project was worthwhile, and I believe we certainly would do it again. Joe Merry told me yesterday that of the seven neighborhood groups which performed in Jackson, six of these are still functioning well.

We appreciated the grant of two-thousand dollars which made the project possible and were very glad to have this opportunity of being a part of your program.

Judging from your report in Atlanta last week, the going is plenty rough but is not without its compensations. Warm personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Tartt

B. Tartt Bell
Executive Secretary

BTB/vps

AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
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SEP 22 1962

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.
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Sincerely yours,

BTB/vps
Enclosures

B. Tartt Bell
Executive Secretary

cc: Mr. Wiley Branton ✓

AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
HAROLD EVANS, *Chairman* • HENRY J. CADBURY, *Honorary Chairman* • CLARENCE E. PICKETT, *Executive Secretary Emeritus* • COLIN W. BELL, *Executive Secretary*

STATISTICAL REPORT
Jackson, Tennessee, Voter Registration Project
Sponsored by

American Friends Service Committee
Southeastern Regional Office
High Point, North Carolina

SEP 12 1962

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   in Jackson - 3,770
   in County - 2,603
   Total - 6,373

4. Number Negro voters registered as result of project:
   in Jackson - 708
   in County - 261
   Total - 969

5. Number Negroes registered at close of project (August 24, 1962):
   in Jackson - 4,478
   in County - 2,864
   Total - 7,342

6. Number Negro homes visited by workers:
   in Jackson - 1,120
   in County - 374
   1494

8. Number of neighborhood groups organized for voter registration activities beyond duration of project:
   in Jackson - 7
   in County - 17

9. Wards in which activities occurred:
   Wards 1, 2, 3, and 4.

10. Precincts in which activities occurred:
    8 out of 13 in Jackson.

11. Districts in Madison County where workers campaigned:
    All Districts of County

12. Number student workers:
    Full-time - 8
    Part-time - 25
    Total - 33

22 1962

VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT

Jackson, Tenn.

EXPENSES

1.	Occupancy and food (breakfast and dinner) at Lane College	$ 748.00
2.	Food (supper)	210.61
3.	Household supplies and first aid	14.42
4.	Postage, telephone, office	53.71
5.	Operating travel	307.36
6.	Recreation and Education	47.42
7.	Personal Allowances	400.00
8.	Insurance	72.00
9.	Leaders Honorarium	300.00
10.	Leaders travel and orientation	257.17
11.	Regional Office supervision	137.31
	TOTAL	$2548.00

file AFSC

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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MRS. M. E. TILLY, DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date September 24, 1962

To: Wiley Branton From: Paul Rilling

Subject: AFSC Voter Registration Workshop in Jackson, Tenn.

Kay Jones met several times with the group in the Jackson Workshop and had some opportunity to observe their operations in the city. She feels very strongly that this was an unfortunate episode which will somewhat set back the work of interracial communication and cooperation in Jackson.

She stated that the members of the workshop were all Northerners and all white, that several members of the group were not very stable and seemed to have chips on their shoulders, that the leadership of the workshop was most unfortunate and provided no real guidance or leadership. She states that the conduct of the students was such that the Jackson Council on Human Relations decided not to meet with the group or have anything to do with them, a decision which was difficult and divisive for the Council. Negro members, generally, although critical of the students, felt that the Council was unwise to turn their back on the group.

On one occasion the entire group en mass attempted to sit-in at one of the local churches, an effort which caused quite a ruckus in the community. As a result, several churches adopted negative policies against seating Negroes.

In an effort to make the workshop interracial, some of the students at nearby Lane College were involved. This did make an interracial effort possible, but also, according to Kay, involved a local Negro student with Black Muslim tendencies who played a strong role in the discussions of the group. She felt that the group generally was typical of the Holier-than-Thou, Save-the-South efforts of zealous, emotional, uninformed, well-meaning Yankee students.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.
Southeastern Regional Office
1818 South Main Street, High Point, North Carolina
P. O. Box 1307 88 2-0109

CLAUDE C. SHOTTS
Regional Chairman
B. TARTT BELL
Executive Secretary
B. RUSSELL BRANSON
Finance Secretary

OCT 22 1962

October 19, 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Project Director
Voter Education Project
Room 206, 5 Forsyth St.,N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

Yesterday afternoon, Dick Ramsay, Jean Fairfax, Connie Curry, Dorothy Dawson and an AFSC representative from our Texas office got together at the Greensboro airport for an evaluation of the summer projects. Unfortunately, I was not able to be in on this.

The group feels that we should begin immediately, an exploration for possible sites in which to hold projects next summer. If there are to be projects next summer, what are the geographical areas in which you would most like to see them located? And what are the other strategic considerations you would like to see us have in mind?

All the other bridges of sponsorship, financing, etc. can come later. Our feeling is that the first hurdle is to find two or three good locations where there is need, and the opportunity to get something accomplished. Your suggestions will be appreciated.

I trust that the shock of receiving a report from us has not put you completely out of business! Seriously, I would like to have your comments on the report. I have not had an acknowledgement of it, but I trust that the report was received and will ultimately be digested. Warm personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Tartt

B. Tartt Bell
Executive Secretary

BTB/vps

AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
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October 24, 1962

Mr. B. Tartt Bell
Executive Secretary
American Friends Service Committee, Inc.
P.O. Box 1307
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Tartt:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 19, and also your letter of September 21, together with a copy of the report of the Jackson summer project.

In terms of quantitative results it appears that the Jackson project was very successful and it is a record of which AFSC should be proud. I am quite pleased to know that six of the seven neighborhood groups which performed in Jackson are still functioning well according to the president of the local voters league. We always urge outside agencies to conduct their programs in such a manner as to encourage incentive for continuing the program under local leadership.

Any criticism which we would have of the Jackson project, other than the extreme tardiness in getting reports to the VEP office, would be pretty much the same points which you have already recognized, but which we hope can be avoided in the future. I have particular reference to the caliber of students recruited for such a project and the necessity for biracial support, particularly from southern students.

With reference to suggested sites and projects next summer I think the best practical results could be achieved by

working in areas where the climate of public opinion would be favorable. If you are using a biracial team then this would perhaps eliminate activity in Louisiana, Mississippi (with the possible exceptiinn of Jackson), Alabama, Georgia (with the exception of Atlanta), and most of South Carolina and Virginia. I think that projects such as you have in mind would be most successful in parts of Virginia, Florida, North Carolina and Tennessee.

A project in Little Rock, Arkansas, could be highly successful, in my opinion, and there would be very little community hostility. Registration in Arkansas amounts to the payment of a $1.00 poll tax each year and the poll tax payer does not have to go down in person. The best method for a registration effort in Arkansas would be to print form letters addressed to the sheriff and signed by the tax payer which would merely state that the $1.00 poll tax is attached and requesting the sheriff to mail the poll tax receipt to the tax payer - with the name, address, and voting precinct of the tax payer included in the letter. Registration workers could then solicit people in mass meetings, on the street, or door-to-door to give them $1.00 and sign such a form letter which the worker would then turn in to the local sheriff's office and the poll tax receipt would be mailed back to the tax payer. This procedure is legal in Arkansas.

I am also of the opinion that Atlanta affords a wonderful opportunity for a successful student registration project.

My comments regarding possible sites for student registration programs next summer should not in any way be construed as a "go-ahead signal" by VEP for any particular project and our support would have to be decided on the basis of a specific request describing a particular program.

Kind personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

cc: Connie Curry

K. Jones, Tenn. Council on Human Relations to Paul Rilling in Quarterly Report: June, July, August, 196[illegible]

Jackson

The Voter Registration Unit in Jackson was an altogether different kind of group. It was evident from the first that this group did not have adequate leadership. K. Jones and D. Webster both visited with this group at different times. When K. Jones saw them in late June, they were an entirely white group, all northerners - good Brooklyn accents abounded - all somewhat older than the Nashville group, and all of strong personal conviction. I never was sure what these convictions were but it was obvious that they were strong. They had only a month to stimulate registrations for voting before the registration books closed preparatory to the August primary election. They set about getting Negroes registered with great enthusiasm, and counted it a day lost if they could not report a large number of scalps by nightfall. To their dismay, and frequent exasperation, they discovered that on checking back some of the citizens who had promised to register had not done so. When I talked with them, I proposed that they go at it more slowly and stay longer with the person to indicate some personal concern and interest in him. I was also concerned that this registration of persons without any voter education could well lead to domination by old-line political machines. The students were not sure they had time to talk to people - their job was to just get them registered. One girl frankly said that she "couldn't care less" about some of these citizens individually. Throughout the discussion there was no indication of leadership from the appointed leaders. The group was highly critical of all members of the white community, even over the protest of Mr. Albert Porter of Lane College who tried to point out that they were not in a position to judge from their limited knowledge. From reports that I received later, the group made a positive contribution in the Negro community, were well accepted, and undoubtedly did increase the number of registered Negro voters. After the registration books were closed, they participated in some voter registration workshops. I do not know any way to assess what contribution they made to the voting strength in Madison county. In the August primary, Mr. A. Alexander Looby, respected Negro Nashville attorney ran as an independent for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Two white nominees were Democratic candidates. They (together) received 20,000 votes in Madison county, and Mr. Looby received 3,322. It can be assumed that very few of the Looby votes came from white persons in Madison county.

Just prior to the August primary this group attended a rally for one of the candidates for Governor. They had recruited to their group a number of Lane College students, and at the rally there was some display of interracial dating. Soon after this the group notified a white minister that they were coming to his church the following Sunday. When they arrived, in an interracial group they were seated, and the minister recognized the group. Evidently some of the congregation spoke of them warmly afterwards. However, there was deep reaction on the part of many of the very vocal members. As a result, both the minister and the usher who seated them (he has been active in the community) have come in for severe criticism and resentment. The usher is a physician and has lost a number of patients. As a result of this, the official boards of a number of churches have adopted some policy about seating guests. From reports I have from Jackson, the incident at the political rally and the church attendance coming so closely together were more than Jackson was prepared to swallow. The feeling was such that the Jackson Community Relations Council cancelled a proposed meeting with the Voter Registration group. The Council, feeling that it had goals and aims which extended beyond the summer and that it might get thoroughly engolfed in the controversy about the actions of the voter group. The Voter Registration group added fuel to the flame by condeming the council, and effected some breach between the Negro and white community. Ray Allen as chairman of the Council did go out and meet with them, and they evidently were bitterly critical of him. At this time things are calm within the Council, but some distrust has been built up which it will be hard to overcome.

file
AFSC grant

STATISTICAL REPORT
Jackson, Tennessee, Voter Registration Project
Sponsored by

American Friends Service Committee
Southeastern Regional Office
High Point, North Carolina

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VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT

Jackson, Tenn.

EXPENSES

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11.	Regional Office supervision	137.31
	TOTAL	$2548.00

April 19, 1962

Mr. Acie J. Belton, President
Federated Organization for the
Cause of Unlimited Self-Development
1763 Rosenwald Road
Baton Rouge 7, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Belton:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 29, 1962, in which you expressed interest in our Voter Education Project.

We will be working primarily with five major agencies, but we will reserve some funds for use and participation by local agencies under special circumstances. In looking over our program I note that NAACP, CORE, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee all plan to operate in Louisiana, and the National Urban League will be working in the New Orleans metropolitan area.

I would like to know whether or not FOCUS is a statewide organization, or is it working only in the Baton Rouge area? I should also like to know something about the history of your organization, particularly with reference to the length of time that it has been organized and the areas in which it has operated in the past. Are you cooperating now with the voter registration activities of any of the other organizations, and if so how is your program coordinated with theirs? Upon receipt of this additional information we will be pleased to consider your request further.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

WAB/mr

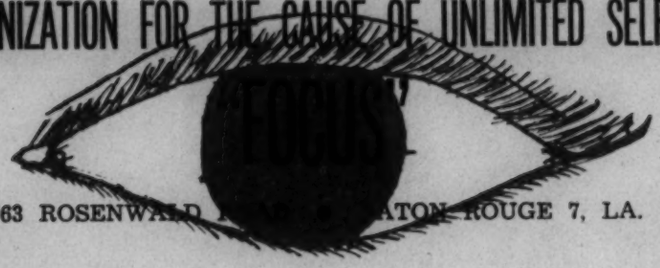
Dictated by Mr. Branton; transcribed in his absence.

ACIE J. BELTON
President

LEON ROBINSON
Secretary

DR. CURTIS J. GILLIAM
Treasurer

FEDERATED ORGANIZATION FOR THE CAUSE OF UNLIMITED SELF-DEVELOPMENT



1763 ROSENWALD [illegible] BATON ROUGE 7, LA.

March 29, 1962

Attorney Wiley A. Branton, Project Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Herewith you are submitted a number of statistics, relative to the vote potential of Louisiana, which we trust will be of vital interest to you as much as it is an area of concern to us.

The organization represented to you is known as "FOCUS", (Federated Organization for the Cause of Unlimited Self-Development). It is composed of parish-wide (East Baton Rouge Parish) Negro community organizations and leaders. Among its various objectives, "FOCUS" is greatly interested in getting eligible Negroes registered for voting purposes in the future throughout the state of Louisiana. The accompanying information, made by a most reputable research organization, will reflect the vast potential of which mention is here made. This information will reflect that there are approximately 514,723 adult eligible voters. Of this number only 150,712 are currently registered voters. The difference is obviously our area of concentration.

At this time "FOCUS" projects the following program of service in this area:

> Organized for a state-wide parish-by-parish voter registration drive among the Negroes of the state of Louisiana.
>
> A competent staff of field-secretaries available on a full-time and part-time basis to organize and supervise the work of voter registration in each parish throughout the state.
>
> Will issue authentic progress reports periodically, or as often as requested, parish-by-parish.

Note: In this respect, it is pointed out that since November 1, 1961, more than five-hundred (500) Negroes have been registered in one ward (Ward II) of East Baton Rouge Parish alone, as a direct result of such concentrated effort.

"FOCUS" in view of its interest, will follow and accept professional directions and supervision as may be given by your office.

Sir, we wish however to point out to you that the work done in the one ward (Ward II of East Baton Rouge Parish), was done at the expense of a small number of contributors. It is impossible to embrace this program on the bases as heretofore mentioned, financed by the members of the same organization.

Therefore, it is obvious that "FOCUS" will need substantial financial assistance to embrace a state-wide parish-by-parish voter registration drive. We would appreciate any positive assistance from your office to realize our mutual objectives. Your suggestions, directions, supervision, or referrals would surely serve our common interest in our program of enlistment of every Negro potential voter listed as a registered voter in the state of Louisiana. There are 514,723 potentials.

We welcome any additional inquiry you may desire to make and would appreciate your immediate response.

Respectfully,
"FOCUS"

Acie J. Belton
President

Glen Robinson
Secretary

Raymond P. Scott
Chairman of Board

ACIE J. BELTON
President

LEON ROBINSON
Secretary

DR. CURTIS J. GILLIAM
Treasurer

APR 30 1962

FEDERATED ORGANIZATION FOR THE CAUSE OF UNLIMITED SELF-DEVELOPMENT

1763 ROSENWALD H[illegible] BATON ROUGE 7, LA.

April 27, 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Project Director
Voter Education Project
Room 206-5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 19, 1962, in which you requested certain information regarding the Federated Organization for the Cause of Unlimited Self-Development. "FOCUS" was organized May, 1961 and is only parish-wide in scope. Its activities at present are limited to seeking to secure employment for minorities in the National Guard, Department of Welfare, Social Security Office, Collector of Internal Revenue, Family Court, Department stores, and to have Negro doctors permitted to practice in the hospitals of our city.

On November 1, 1961, a full time worker was employed in voter registration. Since that time to date, 614 Negroes have been registered in the Second Ward of East Baton Rouge Parish. Our first step was to ascertain who and where the non-registered persons were by comparing an up to date registration list with a city directory. Following the establishment of these facts, a person with a car was placed on a $30.00 per week base pay for which a minimum of two persons per day or ten persons per week were to be registered. For registrants in excess of ten per week this person is paid two dollars each.

There is no doubt in my mind that if additional funds could be obtained with which to increase our personnel a much more effective job would be done. The job done thus far has been financed by contributions from individual citizens of our ward. This plan we also hope to extend to the other two wards of our parish. We have not cooperated with any other organization of our parish or city because at present there is no other organization working on voter registration.

"FOCUS" was directly responsible for the release of the CORE student demonstrators who were incarcerated in Baton Rouge in December 1961, through our mass appeals for funds.

Yours truly,

Acie J. Belton

Acie J. Belton, President

May 23, 1962

Mr. Acie J. Belton, President
F O C U S
1763 Rosenwald Road
Baton Rouge 7, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Belton:

We recently made grants to CORE and NAACP to carry on voter registration programs in several southern communities, including Baton Rouge. In making these grants we have not required the participating agencies to spend any certain sum in any given community, as we have left that entirely to the discretion of the particular organization.

We would like to know from you just what kind of an operation you have observed going on in Baton Rouge with CORE or NAACP. Is there any coordination of the registration drive between these organizations and FOCUS? Is FOCUS now engaged in any kind of voter registration effort in East Baton Rouge Parish as distinguished from the drive now being carried on by the Second Ward Voters League?

We would also like to know specifically whether or not FOCUS or the Second Ward Voters League has received any support, financial or otherwise, from NAACP or CORE since May 1, 1962. Please tell us whether NAACP or CORE is doing any registration work in the Second Ward.

A prompt reply will be appreciated, and I would especially like a specific answer to each of the questions raised.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

Copy to Mr. John G. Lewis
P. O. Box 2110
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

bc: Johnnie Jones
530 S. 13th St.
Baton Rouge

LDV
WB

JUL - 2 1962

FEDERATED ORGANIZATION FOR THE CAUSE OF UNLIMITED SELF-DEVELOPMENT

"FOCUS"

1763 ROSENWALD ROAD - BATON ROUGE 7, LA.

June 29, 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Project Director
Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

In behalf of the officers and members of the Federated Organization for the Cause of Unlimited Self-Development, "FOCUS", I am taking this opportunity to thank you for the $1000.00 contribution which could not have been given at a better time in terms of need. We are forever mindful of the fact that the worth of this investment to the investors can in no better way be measured than in terms of how many persons were registered.

We are in position to state that from June 6, 1962, the date of receipt of your contribution, through June 27, 1962, we were able to register from the Second Ward of East Baton Rouge Parish 297 persons. This was done in spite of many unfavorable circumatances in and around the registration office. However, we do not feel this to be normal production based on the amount of money spent. But experience tells me that before the effect of the expanded personnel could be felt in terms of creating an atmosphere for the acceptance of the registration message, the books were ready to close for the July 28th Primary.

Again we are grateful for your consideration and do hope you will find it possible to give similar consideration in the future. The registration books are scheduled to be open July 30th and 31st between the first and second primaries and will open again September 2nd for an indefinite time. Enclosed you will find vouchers of expenditures against this account.

Respectfully submitted,

Acie J. Belton

Acie J. Belton, Chairman

VEP 2-11

JUN 14 1962

RETURN THIS COPY TO VEP

Receipt acknowledged this 12 day of June, 1962.

Acie J. Belton

June 4, 1962

Mr. Acie J. Belton
Chairman, F O C U S
1763 Rosenwald Road
Baton Rouge 7, Louisiana

Re: VEP 2-11

Dear Mr. Belton:

After having visited your area on two separate occasions and seeing first hand something of your sincere efforts to increase registration in the Baton Rouge area, we have decided to contribute the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) toward your budget for voter registration efforts in the Second Ward of East Baton Rouge Parish.

In view of the fact that both NAACP and CORE are now working in the city of Baton Rouge proper, we think it best that FOCUS confine its activities so far as the use of funds from this grant is concerned to work in the Second Ward only. You are at liberty to use any part or all of this grant on a crash program basis prior to the deadline for registration for your next elections, or you may use it on a long-range basis.

We require that all proceeds from any grant be deposited in a separate bank account from any other funds which you may have, and that all expenditures be supported by some kind of a voucher, and that all records be made available to our staff at all reasonable times for auditing. You will be requested to furnish detailed information as to your voter registration activities from time to time.

Enclosed herein please find a statement of the conditions which are imposed upon all grants made by VEP, together with a carbon copy of this letter, and you are requested to please acknowledge receipt of the check and your understanding of the conditions of the grant by signing the carbon copy and returning the same to us.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

Enclosures
WAB/mr

July 6, 1962

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Mr. Acie J. Belton

FROM: John W. Walker, Assistant to the Project Director

We are in need of certain information about your voter registration effort for our files:

1. What is the population of the second ward (on a racial basis)?

2. What was the Negro-white registration in the second ward prior to your VEP efforts?
   a. What is it now?

3. What are the boundaries of the second ward?

4. What was the goal you set in terms of numbers of persons to be involved in the field work, the numbers of persons to be registered, etc.?

5. What techniques did you and/or your workers use to generate support for your effort?
   a. Which techniques proved to be most successful?

6. What were the "unfavorable circumstances" you encountered?

7. What additional resources were utilized in terms of finances, volunteer help, church and community group participation, etc.?

Please respond promptly.

JWW:gwc

EXPENSES (Accounted for by Vouchers)

for FOCUS

Secretarial		
G. Hollins $40 x 3		$ 120.00
Office		
Telephone	$ 14.85	
Printing - Fraternal Press	105.71	
Rent	75.00	195.56
Field Work		
E. Florida 2 @ $120	$240.00	
M. Cephus 2 @ $40	80.00	
K. Mills 1 @ $24; 1 @ $40	64.00	
F. Williams 1 @ $40; 1 @ $7	47.00	
S. Abram 1 @ $35; 1 @ $7	42.00	
J. Thomas 1 @ $35; 1 @ $7	42.00	
L. Johnson 1 @ $40	40.00	
J. Spears 1 @ $40	40.00	
P. Belton 1 @ $35	35.00	
L. Gray 1 @ $21	21.00	651.00
TOTAL		$ 966.56

Total number of vouchers - 22

Total number of paid workers - 11

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BATON ROUGE
STATE TIMES (LA.)
p. 1-A
Date: JUL 30 1962

5 Win EBR School Posts; Factors in Contest Studied

By MARTHA WILSON

Results of Saturday's East Baton Rouge Parish School Board election, which swept out two incumbent appointees of Gov. Davis and left a third Davis appointee trailing and facing a runoff battle, this morning were termed an expression against the governor by a victor in the race and by a leader in the forthcoming runoff.

Another factor which emerged in the results was the heavy vote against segregationist candidates in predominantly Negro precincts.

"I think a good percentage of the vote in Ward 3 was a repudiation of the governor's board packing action," said Randall Goodwin, political newcomer who piled up a surprising 2,552 votes against incumbent appointed member Charles S. Davis and political veteran and public servant Mrs. Stella Allphin, who rereceived 1,519 votes and 961 votes respectively.

Second-time candidate Loyd Rockhold, leading in a four-year term in Ward 1 over incumbent appointed member I. M. Shelton, went further in his expression that the election results were repudiation of the governor. "I don't think it was a vote just against the board packing move alone, but a vote against the governor himself. All school board members he had appointed in other parishes, just to fill unexpired terms, were defeated. However, I think my victory was a result of more than sentiment against the governor. I won over 8,000 supporters in my last race and I am sure many of those who voted for me cast a personal vote for me and not against any actions of the administration."

For more stories on Saturday's Democratic primary election, turn to Pages 4-, 6-A and 12-A.

One of the defeated incumbents, Chaney Calmes, an appointee of the governor, attributed his defeat to a light vote and the "confusion created by the Baton Rouge newspaper editors." (Both the State-Times and the Morning Advocate had advocated defeat of the three Davis appointees on the grounds that the governor had violated principles of home rule.)

Elected outright in the first primary were incumbent Ben Peabody and W. Harry Perkins to six-year terms in Ward 1; Naylor Cragin to a two-year term in Ward 1; Irving Boudreaux, who ran against a third Davis incumbent, elected a six-year term, and Goodwin, elected to a six-year term in Ward 3.

Runoff Candidates

Entering runoffs for four year terms are Rockhold and Shelton, in Ward 1, and Albert T. Furr Jr. and Acie J. Delton, a Negro, in Ward 7.

One of the pictures emerging from the election results is the confirmation of the population change which has been going on for sometime in Ward 3, which has shifted the balance of power from the [illegible] section of the ward to the north and northeast, which sections include a high population concentration of professional people and newcomers from the northeastern section of the United States.

An element in Ward 3 which makes no secret of its insistence that public schools be kept open, whatever the cost, attained a near-victory in the last school board race in that ward, when incumbent segregationist T. H. Montgomery defeated a young, liberal candidate, I. R. Schneider, born in the northeast, by only 77 votes. Schneider's campaign organization of amateurs and volunteers succeeded this time with Goodwin's victory in the first primary.

Goodwin actually was drafted to run in Ward 3 and the idea of his candidacy grew out of a luncheon meeting, when a group of engineers and other professionals met to discuss finding a candidate to their liking. His was among several names suggested and he was urged to run. His entire campaign fund totaled only $1800, all of it coming in contributions ranging from $5 or $10 to $50. With no backing from any political faction, his victory was said to be in part the result of intensive work by women volunteers who mailed campaign letters, conducted a telephone campaign and held numerous neighborhood coffees at which the candidate was presented.

"We just got our voters to turn out this time," Goodwin said this morning, "and usually, in a light election, it has been the rural voters from the Central school area and boxes like that who have turned out. My running was in response to a group of independent voters who came to me and asked me to consider. We were thrilled at the outcome. I think a good percentage of the vote was a repudiation of the governor's board packing action." Goodwin intends to start attending board meetings to orient himself for the time he assumes office in January.

Another picture which emerged from the election results is the fact that winners or runoff leaders were those who had made outright statements in favor of public education or moderate statements on school segregation. Candidates who announced their opposition to federal aid to education were defeated or trailed and left facing runoffs.

Negro Candiates

Another new factor is the surprising strength shown by the two Negro candidates in the school board race. The strength actually put a Negro, Acie Belton, into a runoff for the first time. Belton, with 2,363 votes will face Albert Furr with 2,651 votes, in a runoff for a four-year post in Ward 2.

In his first statement of his campaign, Furr made the moderate announcement: "I shall strive to see that educational facilities are separate but equal."

Dupuy Anderson, a Negro, chalked up 4,757 votes in the race for a four-year post in Ward 1, with Rockhold leading with 11,545 votes and Shelton following with 9,362 votes. The runoff will be a battle for Shelton, who is a staunch segregationist.

In his campaign statement, Rockhold, a moderate, came out flatly for keeping the public schools open while Shelton stated, in announcing his candidacy, "I will resist any effort to integrate our public schools, token or otherwise."

In the Ward 1 race for a six-year post, incumbent Ben Peabody, who came out flatly for keeping public schools open, polled 14,722 votes. W. Harry Perkins, who said only that "I am a believer in separate but equal facilities and will work toward this end. I am gravely concerned with the future of our public school system," piled up the second place with 11,848 votes in his first bid for a school board post.

Lawson Lott, who said he was for "warding off big government and federal control" and said to "infer support of school integration, either by omission or implication is patently dishonest," trailed fourth with 7,579 votes. Lott was ahead only of Charles W. Young, who resigned as principal from the school system recently, following an investigation of his school's financial records.

Issue Statements

In a statement thanking his supporters this morning, Rockhold said, "I'm going to continue campaigning and hope my supporters will make every effort to get out the vote. With the second primary falling on Labor Day weekend, I want to remind those of my supporters who will be out of town to cast their absentee ballots well before the deadline for absentee balloting."

Shelton said he definitely would enter the runoff and said he would like to thank all of his supporters.

The trend away from the present philosophy of the school board majority also was indicated in the results of the race for a two-year term in Ward 1. Naylor Cragin, Baton Rouge executive who made no statement regarding segregation or federal aid to education, won by nearly 3500 votes over B. W. Brannan Jr., an instrument technician at Humble Oil and Refinery Co., who ran on the following platform:

"I am opposed to federal control, in any form of our schools . . .

"I am opposed to integration and pledge a never ending right for the benefit of both races against such an encroachment upon individual rights. For me to tell you that I advocate or would willingly accept integration would, in my opinion, tell you that I believe in retarding our school growth and degrading our entire system. This I would never do. I may, at gunpoint, see such a condition, but you may rest assured I would never accept it."

Victor in the six year post in Ward 2, Irving Boudreaux, made no issue of federal aid to education. His defeated opponent, Chaney Calmes, appointed by the governor, opposed federal aid to education [illegible] of

Boudreaux said: "I want to express my appreciation to all of the wonderful people who supported and encouraged me during this campaign. I shall work toward continued improvement in our fine public schools. My chief concern as school board member will be to do those things which will improve the education of all our children. Finally, I wish to thank my employer, Richards Ford Sales, who so generously let me have time off from my job to campaign for this important civic office."

Boudreaux plans to attend the school board meetings until he takes office in December.

Asked if he considers his victory a repudiation of Gov. Davis administration, he said, "I have no comment."

Calmes said, "I want to thank my many white friends for their vote and support in the recent school board election. It was a disappointment that so few people turned out to vote, however, in view of the confusion created by the Baton Rouge newspaper editors, it is understandable.

"Since I have been a member of the school board, I have attempted at all times to conduct myself in the best interest of the people and the school system as a whole. I still have several months to serve, and will continue to do my utmost to improve and upgrade our schools. If, at any time I can be of service to you, please let me know.

"Again, I want to thank those who worked so hard and diligently in my behalf."

After the complete returns were in Saturday night, Peabody thanked the voters for their support. Said he, "I'd like to thank all the people in Baton Rouge for the vote of confidence they gave me Saturday. I want to thank all my friends who mailed cards and telephoned in my behalf and I hope I can continue to work to improve the school system here in East Baton Rouge Parish. I think we have one of the finest school systems in the whole country and we want to continue to keep it that way."

Negro Vote

In the precincts with a heavy Negro registration at St. Agnes School, E. 15th St. Fire Station, Eden Park School, Sacred Heart, Noah Street First Station, East Polk Elementary, McKinley Senior High, all in Ward 1, and Devall Construction Co. and Scotlandville High in Ward 2, votes were heavy for Negro candidates where Negroes were running and, where white candidates contended, were top heavy against strong segregationist candidates.

The total of these precincts show that Brannan, a segregationist, won 516 votes against Craigin's 2,811 votes in these boxes.

In these boxes' totals, Boudreaux won 1,556 against Calmes, a segregationist who received 47.

Also in these boxes, Peabody won 2,999, Rockhold 343, Perkins, 2,791, and Young 282, compared to the votes for segregationist candidates which went to Lott, 230, and Shelton, 210.

Where Negro candidates were running, Anderson piled up 3,175 votes and Belton 1,682 in these boxes.

ACIE J. BELTON, Chairman

LEON ROBINSON, SR., Secretary

SECOND WARD VOTERS LEAGUE

PHONE 775-1429
1763 ROSENWALD ROAD
BATON ROUGE 7, LOUISIANA

VEP 2-11

JUL 13 1962

July 11, 1962

Mr. John W. Walker, Assistant to the Project Director
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Walker:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated July 6, 1962 containing 7 questions for which answers are requested, I shall attempt to answer them as best I can.

1. What is the population of the Second Ward (on a racial basis?)

Ans. The 1960 Census shows: Negro - 25,512; White - 26,943.

2. What was the Negro-White registration in the Second Ward prior to your V.E.P. efforts?

Ans. At the time of the V. E. P. efforts, white registration in the second ward was 7,167; Negro, 3,862. At this time white registration in the Second Ward is 7,281 and Negro 4,153, making a combined registration of 11,434.

3. What are the boundaries of the Second Ward?

Ans. The Second Ward of East Baton Rouge Parish which is composed of three wards is bounded as follows: South, by city limits or first ward beginning and ending at Goudchaux Street; West, by the Mississippi River; North, by West Feliciana Parish; and East, by the Comite River.

4. What was the goal set in terms of number of persons to be involved in the field work, the number of persons to be registered, etc?

Ans. Considering the number of Field Workers employed from the time of V.E.P. grant through June 28, 1962 at which time the registration books closed, we had our goal set at 400 persons.

5. What techniques did you and/or your workers use to generate support for your effort? a. Which techniques proved to be most successful?

Ans. We used the techniques of posting dodgers similar to the one enclosed, in Churches, businesses, and homes, and we called a meeting with heads of various organizations and apprized them of our plans and asked their support in getting the members of their organizations registered. The technique of possessing a salesman personality through which you are able to give many everyday reasons

why one should register, for example, many jobs will not hire persons who are not registered voters, fireman, and police jobs, etc., also proved effective in our efforts. a. This technique, supported by everyday consistency of effort proved most successful.

6. What were the unfavorable circumstances you encountered?

Ans. The most unfavorable circumstances encountered were the attitudes of personnel in the Registrar of Voters' office. They did nothing to encourage registration among Negroes.

7. What additional resources were utilized in terms of finances, volunteer help, church and community group participation, etc.?

Ans. There were no additional resources utilized during this period to aid finances, the cooperation from churches and organizations was splendid.

I do hope this will supply you with the information requested.

Thank you very kindly.

Respectfully submitted,

Acie J. Belton/grh

Acie J. Belton, Chairman

AJB/grh

Enclosure

A VOTELESS PEOPLE IS A HOPELESS PEOPLE!

NIGHT IS OVER! DAY IS DAWNING!

Attention, Non-Registered Citizens of the Second Ward!

THE TIME IS NOW!

THE PLACE IS:

"SECOND WARD VOTERS LEAGUE"—LOCATED AT 8442½ SCOTLAND AVENUE, TROPICANA BUILDING, ROOM NO. 5

If you are not registered, the Second Ward Voters League is making available to you all assistance to become registered.

Since registration is a part of the criteria for voting and voting is the method by which public officials are elected, thus determining our social and economic status, we urge YOU to make use of this service by coming by or calling 775-1429, 775-2619 or EL 5-9843.

DON'T MISS THE BOAT! — WAKE UP AND VOTE!

A VOTELESS PEOPLE IS A HOPELESS PEOPLE!

Acie J. Belton, Chairman
Leon Robinson, Secretary

FEDERATED ORGANIZATION for the CAUSE of UNLIMITED SELF-DEVELOPEMENT
1310 Sora Street
Baton Rouge 7, Louisiana
October 9, 1962

OCT 10 1962

2-11

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Voter Education Project
Room 206
Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

This comes as a reply to your letter dated September 25, 1962, relative to the request from FOCUS for financial assistance in our effort to increase voter registration among Negroes in East Baton Rouge Parish.

The books closed as the law require on October 4th, and will remain closed until after the November 6th General Election. However, our office is still open and hope to remain open as long as we can possibly afford. We do hope that on November 7th, the day following the General Election we will be able to resume our Voter Registration efforts.

Very truly yours,
Acie J. Belton
Acie J. Belton, President

September 25, 1962

Mr. Acie J. Belton
President, FOCUS
1310 Sora Street
Baton Rouge 7, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Belton:

Thank you for your letter of September 4 in which you inform us of the outcome of the school board election in which you were involved. I think it is simply awful that so few people bother to go to the polls and vote where such important issues are involved.

It is a bit early for us to say whether or not we can give any further support to FOCUS this year, but we will keep your request in our active file. In the meantime, will you please inform us as to whether or not your registration office is open at the present time and if so how long will it remain open. If it is closed, then when will it re-open for registration?

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

WAB/mr

FEDERATED ORGANIZATION FOR THE CAUSE OF UNLIMITED SELF-DEVELOPEMENT
"FOCUS"
1310 Sora Street
Baton Rouge 7, Louisiana
September 4, 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Project Director
Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

This is to say that the long awaited September 1st. Second Primary came Saturday in which I received a sad 2441 votes against 5696 for my opponent in the race for School Board Member from the Second Ward for the four year term. Incidentally my opponent is a member of the white race. Maybe I shouldn't tell you that the 2441 votes which I received is from the same ward in which there are 4153 registered negroes.

The outcome of Saturday's election makes the need for registration and finanical assistance obvious. It is our hope to resume registration plans until such time as some noticeable changes are made in this area. Therefore we are requesting any consideration V. E. P. might be able to give which will certainly help to enhance our registration drive.

Gratefully yours,

Acie J. Belton

Acie J. Belton, President

August 6, 1963

Mr. Acie J. Belton, President
FOCUS
1310 Sora Street
Baton Rouge 7, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Belton:

The Voter Education Project has tentatively approved a grant to the NAACP to conduct a 60-day registration program in Baton Rouge which will begin immediately.

I asked Mr. W. C. Patton, Field Secretary for NAACP voter registration activities, to get in touch with you on his visit to Baton Rouge last week. I would like to urge you personally (and the members of FOCUS) to give every possible assistance to the current voter registration effort in your city as I am confident that you have considerable interest in voter registration.

I have asked Mr. Patton to make available to FOCUS such information (such as names and addresses of registered voters) as might be gathered during the registration drive.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
cc: Mr. W. C. Patton
bc: Mr. Johnnie Jones
530 S. 13th St.
Baton Rouge, La.

JMV
RTB
Return to WAB

FEDERATED ORGANIZATION for the CAUSE of UNLIMITED SELF-DEVELOPMENT
"FOCUS"
1310 Sora Street
Baton Rouge 7, Louisiana
June 3, 1963

JUN 5 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Voter Education Project
Room 206 / 5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

This is an acknowledgement of your letter dated May 28, 1963, in which you requested to know what Focus has done on its own in the way of voter registration on political education since October 1962. This I shall attempt to answer by saying our voter registration office which was established November 1, 1961 has been continuosly open and we now have the office girl assigned to double duty, four (4) days of the week are spent contacting, preparing, and carrying prospective voters to and from the registrar's office, and one day taking care of the office work. The results of which is slow, encouraging, but not satisfactory.

Our plans for registration which are incomplete only in the absence of sufficent finance with which to employ adequate personell to do an effective job from June 15, 1963, through November 8, 1963, at which time the books are expected to close for the first primary for governor December 7, 1963. The employment of four (4) door and street solicitors at thirty-five ($35.00) dollars per week. One car for transpotation at eighty dollars (80.00) per week, and a office coordinator at forty dollars ($40.00) per week. This would roughly amount to five thousand, four hundred and sixty dollars ($5,460.00) for the approximate twenty-one (21) weeks. This plan however, is proposed for the entire Parish of East Baton Rouge.

FOCUS, this far have been able to take care of rent, telephone, registration material, and publicity all of which are very essential however, I am sure if an answer is found for the unanswered question the investor will receive reasonable returns on his investment. I shall be happy to answer any question relative to our future plans for registration in East Baton Rouge Parish.

Very truly yours,

Acie J. Belton

Acie J. Belton, President

6-6-63

May 30, 1963

Mr. Acie J. Belton, President
FOCUS
1310 Sora Street
Baton Rouge 7, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Belton:

It appears that we were thinking of each other as my letter to you was written before I received yours. I would still like the information requested.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

Bd.

May 28, 1963

Mr. Acie J. Belton, President
FOCUS
1310 Sora Street
Baton Rouge 7, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Belton:

We would like very much to know just what FOCUS has done on its own in the way of voter registration or political education since last October, and what plans, if any, you have for registration programs this summer.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js

FEDERATED ORGANIZATION FOR THE CAUSE OF UNLIMITED SELF-DEVELOPMENT
"FOCUS"
1310 Sora Street
Baton Rouge 7, Louisiana
May 27, 1963

MAY 29 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Project Director
Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

It has been several months since our last communication. However, from the standpoint of relaxed living conditions for minorities, the situation in Baton Rouge is quite the same as it was twenty-five years ago. In spite of this, it is still my belief that if all of the Southern States would register their full potential we would be relieved of the many disgraceful and disheartening problems which we so unjustly face. I further believe that if we could accomplish the afore stated goal, we will be able to enjoy the real benefits of Democracy.

As I pointed out to you some time ago we hope to continue working to increase voter registration in the second ward of East Baton Rouge Parish, although we do not always obtain our desired results. December 7, 1963, will mark the first primary for the governors race in Louisiana. Certainly we should be able to add at lease 6,000 Negroes to the registration rolls by that time. Therefore, I hope that you will find it possible to reappraise your present plans and give to "FOCUS" some kind of financial assistance in this effort.

Thank you for your consideration.

Gratefully yours,

Acie J. Belton

Acie J. Belton, President

August 17, 1961

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

Schedule of Estimated Annual Expenses, CORE Voters Registration Program

	South Carolina	Florida	Louisiana	Total
Rent	600	600	600	1800
Salaries				
Professional	5,000	5,000	5,000	
Clerical	3,000	3,000	3,000	24,000
Expenses - travel within state, etc.	2,500	2,500	2,500	7,500
Mimeo, printing, supplies	2,500	2,500	2,500	7,500
Phone	300	300	300	900
Legal*				1,500
Publication				2,500
Administrator Salary & Expense				10,500
General Overhead (15%) bookkeeping, auditing, public information, etc.				8,430
			TOTAL	$64,630

*Defense against minor harassment such as arrests for speeding, etc. It is assumed that the Justice Department will bear expense of suits against registration boards if they are needed.

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270
Aug. 1961

To: Stephen Carrier, Taconic Foundation
Memo on: CORE Voter Registration Program
From: James Farmer, CORE National Director

Assuming the availability of sufficient funds, CORE is able to carry on dynamic voter registration programs during the coming year (beginning October 1st) in three states. These programs will emphasize Negro voter registration in Urban communities and also in rural areas. Professional staff under supervision experienced in Southern voter registration campaigns would work with existing action organizations, civic groups and churches. CORE proposes to undertake voter registration campaigns in South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana. These Southern states represent a good portion of the hard core of the South. Registration campaigns in South Carolina, and northern Florida and Louisiana would require painstaking meticulous and perhaps dangerous work. Yet, our experiences in South Carolina indicate that significant progress can be made.

These proposals are also made under the assumption of a continuing interest and program in the field of voter registration. Our experience in South Carolina has indicated that modest starts can be used to expand programs. However, it wouldn't be wise to be satisfied with gains made in the short space of one year.

Staff: Staff of this program would work under my general supervision and that of field director Gordon R. Carey. To administer the day-to-day operation, we have available James T. McCain who has extensive experience in voter registration campaigns throughout the South. He has been in charge of our registration efforts in South Carolina since 1956. Field Secretary, Tom Gaither is also available for this assignment. Gaither spent the summer of 1960 in voter registration work. One of our volunteer leaders will, we think, be readily available. We would have to secure the services of a fourth competent person to handle the program outlined.

In South Carolina, CORE has seven active committees on registration education (CORE) as well as two college chapters. In the last three years these groups have been responsible for registrating approximately 17,000 of the 62,000 Negroes registered in that state. This has been made possible through the activities of CORE Field Secretary James McCain and of Tom Gaither. In the past, CORE has not been able to keep these men at work consistently on voter registration. In addition, we have developed a core of trained volunteer leaders in South Carolina in the field of voter registration. One or two of them might be available to staff the other voter registration offices which we propose.

In Florida, CORE has groups in Miami, St. Petersburg and Tallahassee. These represent the geographic range of the state. Its seems feasible to us to set up an office in St. Petersburg to service the entire state. St. Petersburg is relatively close to the unregistered Negro population in the agricultural northern counties of Florida. Our Miami group has done sporadic but effective work on voter registration. With sufficient encouragement and resources, we feel that significant number of Negroes could be registered in this important metropolitan area.

Louisiana is, of course, bifurcated. The existing CORE group in New Orleans could carry on one type of dramatic and effective voter registration campaign. Other

groups in Baton Rouge and Shreveport face a more difficult problem because of the opposition of local registration boards. Yet the possibilities for action are very good.

In each state we contemplate setting up a small office staffed by one professional and one clerical person. The professional would spend a good deal of his time traveling throughout the state holding seminars and workshops with local registration groups on details of the registration procedure in that community. There would be a minimum allocation for expenses, office supplies and phones.

The National Office of CORE would undertake to provide legal assistance (for minor harassment such as arrests on traffic charges, etc.), a major publication on the voter registration campaign, one full-time adminstrator, James T. McCain. In addition, of course, the National Office of CORE would provide general administrative services such as bookkeeping, auditing, public relations, etc. The total expenditure of $64,000.00 is slightly less than 10% of the CORE budget for the current fiscal year. This is not so large a percentage that it cannot be properly integrated into the overall framework: we can adequately supervise and administer such a program. However, neither is it so small a portion of the budget that it can be met from funds normally available. To carry on this campaign would require outside assistance.

One final note. Our registration campaigns would be undertaken in the spirit of assuming an obligation of citzenship. We do not register so much to secure better garbage collection (important as that may be) as to assert our dignity. We do not register to replace a Stanley Isaacs with a Hulan Jack but rather to bring about an integrated society of friends.

MAY 9 1962

RETURN THIS COPY TO VEP

Receipt acknowledged this 7 day of May, 1962

James Farmer

May 4, 1962

Mr. James Farmer
National Director
Congress on Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Re: VEP 2-3

Dear Mr. Farmer:

I plan to put into writing in this letter most of the things which Mr. Marvin Rich and I discussed in a telephone conversation on May 2, 1962, regarding the immediate participation by CORE in the voter registration program. Because of the fact that we do not have sufficient funds to enable us to give all of the participating agencies the full amounts which they have requested for their voter registration programs, and the further fact that we are currently negotiating with other foundations for financial assistance to our Project, we have decided to concentrate all of our efforts for the next 90 days in the following six states where registration deadlines have not yet passed: Louisiana (June 27), Tennessee (July 3), Mississippi, South Carolina (May 12), North Carolina (May 12), Virginia (June 9).

We are making a grant to CORE in the amount of $8,625 to carry on a 90-day program in the following assigned areas:

Louisiana
Baton Rouge (in cooperation with NAACP)

Mississippi
Jackson (in cooperation with NAACP and SNCC)

South Carolina
6th Congressional District
Clarendon County (1st Congressional District)
Sumter County (2nd Congressional District)
York County (5th Congressional District).

We leave it entirely to the discretion of CORE to determine the manner in which they will work in any of the assigned areas, as well as the amount which will be spent in any particular area. We do request that you work out a cooperative program with NAACP in the Baton Rouge program and with NAACP and SNCC in the Jackson, Mississippi program. CORE will have sole responsibility for the South Carolina areas which have been assigned to it. During the next 90 days we will be working on a long range program for the eleven southern states in which we intend to operate, and we will notify you at the earliest possible date as to our decision regarding the participation of your organization in the long range program.

In keeping with certain legal requirements which we are obligated to follow, it will be necessary that the proceeds of this grant be deposited in a separate bank account and all expenditures be supported by vouchers and proper records maintained and available to our staff for auditing at all reasonable times. Within the next few days we will furnish you with a statement of the statistical information which we shall expect you to furnish the Voter Education Project regarding your activities in the voter registration program.

We are enclosing a statement containing the conditions under which this grant has been made to your organization. Please acknowledge receipt of this letter and your understanding of the conditions of the grant as stated on the enclosure by signing the carbon copy of this letter enclosed herewith and returning the same to us at once.

Our check in the amount of $8,625 is enclosed. $7,500 of this amount must be spent on your voter registration program in the areas assigned to you herein, and we have added an additional 15% for your administrative overhead. You are free to use this additional $1,125 in any manner that you deem proper in connection with your total registration efforts.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

Enclosures

WAB/mr

PROPOSED SCHEDULE FOR CORE PARTICIPATION IN VEP PROGRAM
FOR PERIOD AUGUST 1, 1962 THROUGH MARCH 31, 1963
(Eight Months)

(Core will not be working in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas or Virginia - in so far as VEP funds are concerned.)

State	Area	Total NVAP	# of RNV	% of RNVAP	# of UNVAP	VEP Allocation
Florida	Miami and Dade County	79,459	30,519	38.4	48,940	$3,300
Louisiana	Pointe Coupe	5,620	2,213	39.3	3,407)	
	Iberville	7,481	2,486	33.2	4,995)	1,000
	W. Baton Rouge	3,693	1,188	32.1	2,505)	
South Carolina	6th Cong. Dis.	87,312	24,756	28.3	62,556)	
	York County	10,905	3,500	32.0	7,405)	
	Sumter County	16,550	3,690	22.0	12,860)	4,400
	Spartanburg Cty.	18,068	4,419	24.0	13,649)	
Mississippi	Jackson, and Hinds County (In cooperation with SNCC and NAACP)	36,138	5,000	13.8	31,138	1,000 (for Core)
				TOTAL ALLOCATION		$9,700

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				TOTAL ALLOCATION		$9,700

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF CORE RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

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national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

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Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

August 13, 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Voter Education Project
Room 206, Five Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

Your memorandum of August 10th requesting certain specific information has been received. I am enclosing copies of your form as completely filled-in as available data will allow. Since we now have your forms to go by, the information for the next eight months will be much more inclusive. The financial figures for each area do not include the money spent in the month of August. May we hear from you concerning the matter of finances and area of work immediately?

Should you require any further information kindly feel free to call on us.

Cordially,

James Farmer
(by J. K.)
James Farmer
National Director

JMc/jk

3-5

Specimen Information Sheet

Date of Report _____

City Sumter _____ County Sumter State South Carolina

1. List the wards and precincts in which you worked during the 90-day period Sumter County

2. How much VEP money did you spend on the above area? $4,294.25 *

   a. Itemize the expenditures below, if possible.

   money spend on salaries, materials, transportation, utilities, etc.

3. Statistical Information:

a.	May 1, 1962	August 1, 1962
Total VAP*	37,384	?
Negro VAP	15,380	?
Total Registration	11,830 (as recorded by state paper 5/25/62)	?
Negro Registration	3,500	4,619

   b. 1. Total number of Negroes making application for registration, as a result of your program during period 1109

   2. Total number of Negroes denied registration during period not known

   3. Total number of Negroes instructed re registration during period 3,592

   4. Total number of Negroes receiving instruction who were denied registration during period 10

   5. Total number of Negroes who refused to participate in the project not known

   6. Describe briefly the techniques you used to study and secure voter registration in the area listed above voting clinics, door-to-door canvassing

*Voting A ge Population of specific area worked

* this figure includes money for all areas worked in South Carolina

Specimen Information Sheet

Date of Report _____

City Bishopville County Lee State South Carolina

1. List the wards and precincts in which you worked during the 90-day period Lee County

2. How much VEP money did you spend on the above area? _____

   a. Itemize the expenditures below, if possible.

3. Statistical Information:

a.	May 1, 1962	August 1, 1962
Total VAP*	9,840	?
Negro VAP	5,446	?
Total Registration	5,318 (as recorded by state paper 5/25/62)	?
Negro Registration	650	943

   b. 1. Total number of Negroes making application for registration, as a result of your program during period 293

   2. Total number of Negroes denied registration during period not known

   3. Total number of Negroes instructed re registration during period 582

   4. Total number of Negroes receiving instruction who were denied registration during period not known

   5. Total number of Negroes who refused to participate in the project not known

   6. Describe briefly the techniques you used to study and secure voter registration in the area listed above not known voting clinics, door-to-door canvassing

*Voting A ge Population of specific area worked

Specimen Information Sheet

Date of Report _____

City Rock Hill County York State South Carolina

1. List the wards and precincts in which you worked during the 90-day period York County

2. How much VEP money did you spend on the above area? _____

   a. Itemize the expenditures below, if possible.

3. Statistical Information:

a.	May 1, 1962	August 1, 1962
Total VAP*	41,995	
Negro VAP	10,196	
Total Registration	23,702 (as recorded by state paper 5/25/62)	
Negro Registration	3,500	

   b. 1. Total number of Negroes making application for registration, as a result of your program during period books were closed while campaign was on, will open in August.

   2. Total number of Negroes denied registration during period ---

   3. Total number of Negroes instructed re registration during period 5958

   4. Total number of Negroes receiving instruction who were denied registration during period ---

   5. Total number of Negroes who refused to participate in the project ------

   6. Describe briefly the techniques you used to study and secure voter registration in the area listed above door-to-door canvassing; two professional and 18 students did the canvassing

*Voting A ge Population of specific area worked

Specimen Information Sheet

Date of Report _____

City Jackson County Hinds State Mississippi

1. List the wards and precincts in which you worked during the 90-day period Precincts 40,41-43, 44 and 24

2. How much VEP money did you spend on the above area? $1159.14

   a. Itemize the expenditures below, if possible.

   money spent for salaries, materials, transportation, utilities, etc.

3. Statistical Information:

a.	May 1, 1962	August 1, 1962
Total VAP*	84,756	
Negro VAP	26,518	
Total Registration	not available	
Negro Registration	not available	

   b. 1. Total number of Negroes making application for registration, as a result of your program during period 61

   2. Total number of Negroes denied registration during period not known

   3. Total number of Negroes instructed re registration during period 550

   4. Total number of Negroes receiving instruction who were denied registration during period 20

   5. Total number of Negroes who refused to participate in the project not known

   6. Describe briefly the techniques you used to study and secure voter registration in the area listed above clinics, precinct meetings, door-to-door canvassing

*Voting A ge Population of specific area worked

Specimen Information Sheet

Date of Report _____

City Baton Rouge County _____ State Louisiana

1. List the wards and precincts in which you worked during the 90-day period Ward 1 (City of Baton Rouge), precinct 45 and 51

2. How much VEP money did you spend on the above area? $3,033.20

   a. Itemize the expenditures below, if possible.

   money spend for salaries, transportation, materials, utilities, etc.

3. Statistical Information:

a.	May 1, 1962	August 1, 1962
Total VAP*	86,411	
Negro VAP	24, 360	
Total Registration	78,754	
Negro Registration	11, 401	11, 544

   b. 1. Total number of Negroes making application for registration, as a result of your program during period 143

   2. Total number of Negroes denied registration during period not known

   3. Total number of Negroes instructed re registration during period 1491

   4. Total number of Negroes receiving instruction who were denied registration during period 39

   5. Total number of Negroes who refused to participate in the project not known

   6. Describe briefly the techniques you used to study and secure voter registration in the area listed above clinics, door-to-door canvassing

*Voting A ge Population of specific area worked

VEP 2-13

3-Core - Vep 2-13

PROPOSED SCHEDULE FOR CORE PARTICIPATION IN VEP PROGRAM
FOR PERIOD AUGUST 1, 1962 THROUGH March 31, 1963

(Core will not be working in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Mississippi, or Virginia - in so far as VEP funds are concerned.)

State	Area	Total NVAP*	# of RNV**	% of RNVAP***	# of UNVAP****	VEP Allocation
FLORIDA	Miami, and Dade County (with limited NAACP participation)	79,459	30,519	38.4	48,940	$ 2,800
LOUISIANA	6th Cong. District:					
	Pointe Coupe	5,620	2,213	39.3	3,407)	
	Iberville	7,481	2,486	33.2	4,995)	
	W. Baton Rouge	3,693	1,188	32.1	2,505)	
	Washington	7,187	1,698	23.6	5,489)	
	W. Feliciana	4,876	None	0.0	4,876)	
	E. Feliciana	6,371	76	1.2	6,295)	
	St. Helena	2,246	1,240	55.2	1,006)	4,000
	Tangipahoa	9,906	3,573	36.1	6,333)	
	E. Baton Rouge (1st Ward Only)*****	39,757	10,340	26.0	29,417)	
		(Above figures for whole parish)				
SOUTH CAROLINA	6th Cong. District	87,312	24,756	28.3	62,556)	
	York County 5	10,905	3,500	32.0	7,405)	
	Sumter County 2	16,550	3,690	22.0	12,860)	6,000
	Spartanburg County 4	18,068	4,419	24.0	13,649)	
	Clarendon County (with NAACP) 2	8,303	525	6.0	7,505)	
	Fairfield County 5	5,882	900	15.0	4,982)	

TOTAL VEP ALLOCATION $12,800

*Negro Voting Age Population
**Registered Negro Voting Age Population
***Registered Negro Voting Age Population
****Unregistered Negro Voting Age Population

PROPOSED SCHEDULE FOR CORE PARTICIPATION IN VEP PROGRAM
FOR PERIOD AUGUST 1, 1962 THROUGH MARCH 31, 1963
(Eight Months)

(Core will not be working in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Mississippi or Virginia - in so far as VEP funds are concerned.)

State	Area	Total NVAP	# of RNV	% of RNVAP	# of UNVAP	VEP Allocation
Florida	Miami, and Dade County (with limited NAACP participation)	79,459	30,519	38.4	48,940	2,800 ~~$3,300~~
Louisiana (6th Cong. Dist.)	Pointe Coupe	5,620	2,213	39.3	3,407)	
	Iberville	7,481	2,486	33.2	4,995)	4,000
	W. Baton Rouge	3,693	1,188	32.1	2,505)	
South Carolina	6th Cong. Dis.	87,312	24,756	28.3	62,556)	
	York County	10,905	3,500	32.0	7,405)	6,000
	Sumter County	16,550	3,690	22.0	12,860)	~~4,400~~
	Spartanburg Cty.	18,068	4,419	24.0	13,649)	
	Clarendon County (with NAACP)	8,303	525	6.0	7,505)	
Mississippi	Jackson and Hinds County (In cooperation with SNCC and NAACP)	36,138	~~5,000~~	~~13.8~~	~~31,138~~	~~1,000 (for Core)~~
	Fairfield County	5,882	900	15.0	4,982)	
				TOTAL ALLOCATION		12,800 ~~$9,700~~
	E. Baton Rouge (1st Ward only)	39,757	10,340	26.0	29,417	
	(ABOVE FIGURES FOR whole PARISH) NAACP will also work in 1st Ward.					
	Washington -	7,187	1698	23.6	5,489	
	W. Feliciana -	4,874	NONE	0.0	4,876	
	E. Feliciana -	6371	76	1.2	6,295	
	St. Helena -	2246	1240	55.2	1,006	
	TANGIPAHOA -	9906	3573	36.1	6,333	

August 15, 1962

Mr. James Farmer
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Farmer:

VEP 2-13

Enclosed herein are two copies of the proposed schedule for Core participation in the VEP Program for the period August 1, 1962 through March 31, 1963. The total amount of the VEP grant for this program is $12,800 and we are enclosing our check in the amount of $6,400, representing payment of one half of the total grant at this time.

In a few days you will receive forms to be used by your agency in submitting monthly financial and progress reports to the VEP office. We will require that these reports be in our office by the tenth day of the month following the month for which the report is submitted, with the first report being due on September 10 for the month of August.

We expect to make disbursement of the balance of the grant to your agency on or about December 15, 1962, assuming that all of your reports are in this office and reflect a satisfactory progress with the voter education and registration programs.

Pursuant to the policy which we previously adopted, you are authorized to pay over to Core 15 per cent of the grant received for your administrative overhead, which in this case amounts to $960.00 at this time. The balance of the funds from this grant should be retained in the same special bank account which you set up for the VEP2-3 program.

Please note that we have allocated funds for use in certain states and we will require that the total amount allocated by VEP to Core for each state, be spent entirely within the respective states, with the exception of the 15 per cent administrative overhead mentioned above. (At this time, of course, you would only deduct 15 per cent from one half the amount of the VEP allocation for each state.) No funds allocated to a particular state should be diverted to another area without the approval, in writing, of the Voter Education Project. We leave it to your discretion to determine how much of the funds allocated for any particular state should be spent in any city or county within that state; however, we do expect Core to conduct a reasonable registration program in each of the cities or counties assigned to it within a particular state.

You are not necessarily expected to start programs all at once in all of the assigned counties, and it may well be that you would prefer to defer beginning your program in some counties until the second half of the eight-month project. Whatever you decide in this regard you should, by all means, inform us in writing so that we will always know just when programs are to be conducted in the areas assigned to you.

In Florida, you have been assigned to the city of Miami and to Dade County and you will be expected to play the major role in conducting a voter registration program in that city. Because of NAACP interest in Miami, we have made a grant of $500.00 to NAACP for work in Miami and you should coordinate your program with NAACP as much as possible.

In South Carolina, you have been assigned the entire 6th Congressional District, as well as York, Sumter, Spartanburg, Clarendon, and Fairfield counties. Because of the interest of NAACP in Clarendon county, they have requested permission to do some registration work in that county. Although we are not giving NAACP any funds with which to work in Clarendon county, we, nevertheless, are giving them approval to carry on a registration effort there with their own funds.

In Louisiana, you have been assigned the 6th Congressional District; however, we only require that you carry on a program in Pointe Coupe, Iberville, West Baton Rouge, Washington, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, St. Helena, and Tangipahoa parishes. East Baton Rouge parish we have decided

to permit you to carry on a program in the first ward of the city of Baton Rouge only. We feel that since your office will be maintained in Baton Rouge and you have already started a program in that city that you very likely would want to conduct some program there. We are also giving NAACP permission to continue its effort in the first ward with the use of their own funds as we are not making them a VEP grant for Baton Rouge.

You will note that the proposed program does not include any grant for Core for work in the city of Jackson or anywhere in the state of Mississippi. I explained to you on my visit to your office last week that we could only give you $1,000 for work in Jackson and we have, in effect, transferred this amount to Louisiana and supplemented it otherwise to bring your Louisiana grant up to $4,000 and assigned you the 6th Congressional District of Louisiana. We assume that Core will cease its registration efforts in the state of Mississippi for the remainder of this first year of the VEP program. We also managed to raise your South Carolina grant from $4400 to $6,000 so that you might have a better program in that area.

The assignment of these areas to Core should not be construed as the determination by VEP that your agency is necessarily the best one to conduct a program in any of the assigned areas, but is our way of dividing the responsibility for conducting voter registration programs which VEP can study in keeping with the original intent and purposes of the program.

We are enclosing a carbon copy of this letter and request that you acknowledge your understanding of the terms of this grant and receipt of the enclosed check by signing the copy and returning it to this office immediately.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

WAB:jl
Enc. Check ($6,400)

August 21, 1962

Mr. James Farmer
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Farmer:

We are enclosing a supply of VEP Forms 1 and 2. Form 1 is the voucher which is required in support of each expenditure of VEP funds. This voucher should be filled out by the individual who actually disburses the money; and the space for item description should contain complete details about the item for which the money is spent. It is important that each voucher support only one expenditure and that nowtwo items be lumped together (e.g., travel and lodging, etc.).

Form 2 is a performance report designed to give us an idea of the progress being made each month. Please note that Form 2 should not contain estimates. We are interested here in actual numerical count of each of the items about which we request information.

We assume that your own organizations is such as to provide you with this information. If you have not yet organized your program so that the information we want is readily located in your files, please do so. If you need any assistance in the organizations of your files we would be happy to provide it.

If you have any questions about the use of either of these forms please do not hesitate to inquire. It is absolutely essential for our research purposes that these forms be properly filled out and mailed to us not later than the tenth of each month.

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

jm:jl
Enc.

September 12, 1962

Mr. James Farmer
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38,N.Y.

Dear Mr. Farmer:

Re VEP 2-13

The first monthly report from CORE on the subject program was supposed to have been in our office on or before September 10, and we have not yet received this report.

Please rush us your August report and we earnestly solicit your full cooperation in seeing to it that montly reports reach our office on or before the 10th day of the month following the month for which the report is made.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

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national director
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assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

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DEPARTMENT
Gordon R. Carey
director
Norman Hill
assistant to the director

SEP 22 1962

September 20

Mr. Wiley Branton
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

We have written letters to all those involved in Voter Registration and are still waiting for them to send in their forms.

I will forward them to you as fast as I receive them. We are very sorry for the delay.

Sincerely,

Shirley Sacks

Shirley Sacks (for
James McCain)
Secretary
PROGRAM DEPARTMENT

September 25, 1962

Mr. William E. Brown
Mr. Frank Robins
25½ East Liberty Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Gentlemen:

We have received this date VEP-2 forms reporting your activities in Sumter and Lee Counties and in Marlboro and Sumter Counties. We should appreciate it if in future reports you could use a separate VEP-2 form for each county in which you are working so that for our records we may accumulate information about each separate county.

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

Copy to Mr. James Farmer

JM/mr

October 4, 1962

Mr. James T. McCain
Director of Organization
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Mr. McCain:

Re VEP-2-13

We received VEP-2 forms from Mr. Brown (Marlboro and Sumter counties, South Carolina), Mr. Robins (Sumter and Lee Counties, South Carolina), and from Mr. Moore (6th Congressional District, Louisiana). I wrote Mr. Brown and Mr. Robins asking that in future, separate VEP-2 forms be filled out for each county in which work is being done. At the time I wrote I was not aware that you were in the field. In future such matters will be directed to your attention.

From the fact that in your letter of September 28, you refer only to VEP-2 forms I assume that the financial reporting on the project is to be handled by your New York office. If this is not correct please let me know so that we can be sure that CORE's financial reporting responsibilities are clear.

Thank you for outlining your anticipated program. We will, we take it, be receiving from you VEP-2 forms for the parishes of East Baton Rouge, Washington, St. Helena, and Tangipahoe, Louisiana; Miami and Dade counties, Florida; Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Marion, Horry, Georgetown, and Marlboro counties, South Carolina, by the tenth of each month beginning October 10. We shall expect the VEP-2 forms on Williamsburg, Edgarendon, Sumter, Lee, Fairfield, York, and Spartanburg counties, South Carolina; and the parishes of Pointe Coupe, Iberville and the

Felicianas, on the tenth of January, February, and March, 1963. The financial reporting pattern will be the same and may we ask you to so inform the proper person so that we will receive financial reports at the same times.

In addition to the statistical information called for on VEP-2, we should like a brief narrative report monthly on the four following items for each county in which work is being done:

1. What is the attitude of the registrar's office toward Negro registration? If that attitude is hostile, specify what actions are taken by registrar personnel manifesting this hostility.

2. Detail any harassment or intimidation of registrants or registration workers by public officials.

3. If there have been overt indications of resistance on the part of the white community in general to Negro registration specify what specific forms this resistance has taken.

4. What reasons are given by people who refuse to participate as prospective registrants in the registration program?

We are well aware here that these reporting requirements may seem of secondary important to those who are working in the field; however, if the requirements are not met one of the principal objectives of VEP will have been frustrated. We are eager to do everything we can to lighten the burden of data collections and reporting and to this end I shall be glad to meet with you at your convenience to discuss any problems which may arise.

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:jl

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community relations director

OCT 1 1962

September 28,1962

Mr. Jack Minnis
Director of Research
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Room 206
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Minnis:

Your letter of September 21 to Mr. Farmer has been referred to me to answer.

We are not working in voter registration in Jackson, Mississippi. The report that you received from Jackson was the work done in registration up to the time we received our letter from Mr. Branton.

The foundation has been laid for registration in keeping with the program outlines by the Voter Education Project.

Below is an outline of that program;

Louisiana

September 1 to December 15,1962

East Baton Rouge - Washington- St. Helena - Tangipahoe
December 15 to March 31,1963
Pointe Coupe- Iberville - W. Feliciana - E. Feliciana

Miami, Florida and Dade County --Sept. 1 to March 31,1963

South Carolina -Sept 1 to December 31,1962 --- By Counties
Darlington - Dillon - Florence - Marion - Horry - Georgetown
Marlboro

Dec. 16 to march 31,1963 -- Williamburg - Clarendon- Sumter-
Lee- Fairfield - York - Spartanburg

I trust that you have received VEP -2 forms by now. At present I am on the field. If this does not clear up metters, please let me hear from you at once.

Sincerely;

James T. McCain

September 21, 1962

Mr. James Farmer
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

This letter concerns CORE's reporting responsibility under VEP grant number 2-13, about which Wiley Branton wrote you on September 12. We have now received a VEP-2 form referring to CORE's work in Jackson, Mississippi. According to Wiley Branton's letter of August 15 (page 3) CORE has not been authorized to expend VEP funds in Mississippi. We are very much interested in receiving reports of your progress in Mississippi, but we should like to confirm your understanding that Mississippi is not within the authorized area for expenditure of VEP funds by CORE during the period of August 1, 1962 through March 31, 1963.

We have not received any of the VEP-1 vouchers, the use of which was outlined in my letter of August 21. It is imperative that we have the voucher forms and the progress reports for each month as the CORE programs in the various areas proceed. If CORE has not yet gotten under way in the areas of assignment for the period August 1, 1962 through March 31, 1963, we should like to have a brief status report indicating what action has been taken to lay foundations for these programs and when their initiation can be anticipated. Let me again stress the importance of our receiving from CORE voucher forms for all expenditures, regardless of whether or not you can report any quantitative results on the VEP-2 forms. If no expenditures have yet been made from the VEP-2-13 grant of $12,800, we should like to be informed of this fact.

We have made one addition to our reporting requirements, the importance of which I think you will recognize. Following are four items of subject matter about which we want a brief narrative report monthly for each of the areas in which CORE is working under VEP sponsorship.

1. What is the attitude of the registrar's office toward Negro registration? If that attitude is hostile, specify what actions are taken by registrar personnel manifesting this hostility.

2. Detail any harassment or intimidation of registrants or registration workers by public officials.

3. If there have been overt indications of resistance on the part of the white community in general to Negro registration specify what specific forms this resistance has taken.

4. What reasons are given by people who refuse to participate as prospective registrants in the registration program?

You will understand, I am sure, that I intend no censure by calling these reporting matters to your attention. You will likewise recognize, I am sure, that VEP's research interest is as essential to the success of the project as is the actual registration of voters, and that however burdensome may be reporting responsibilities under VEP grants, the maintenance of those responsibilities by participating agencies is an unqualified imperative.

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM/mr

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OCT 10 1962

October 8, 1962

Jack Minnis
Director of Research
Voter Education Project
Rm 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Minnis:

Enclosed is the report from Dade County, Miami, Florida. We are sorry that it is late, but we just received it. We will have the October report in promptly in November.

If there is anything further we can do, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

msm

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NOV 9 1962

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November 7, 1962

Wiley A. Branton
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

We received your letter of the 5th. What we had wanted was not and advance, but an extra grantto tide us over until the beginning of our next payment. If you cannot give us this, we will carry on with CORE money, until the next payment of our VEP money is due.

Enclosed is the financial report that was requested.

Sincerely,

Jim

Jim McCain
Director of Organization

msm

JM
BU 11-12-62

November 5, 1962

Mr. James T. McCain
Organization Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Jim:

Re VEP 2-13

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 1, in which you show the geographic distfibution of the VEP grant. Before we can take any action on your request to have the payment date of thesecond half of your grant advanced we will need a detailed financial report, including your vouchers. We would appreciate receiving this information at once even if it means a delay in your actual progress report, both of which are due, however, in our office on or before November 10 under normal reporting circumstances.

With reference to your interest in Houston, Texas, we have taken the position that this should not be included in our limited East Texas program and we, therefore, would not want to conduct a program in Houston.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

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national director

NOV 5 1962

November 1, 1962

Mr. Wiley Branton
Voter Education Project
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

The following summary report shows our figures for the period from August 15 through October 6, 1962. A more detailed report will be sent to you on the appropriate Voter Education Project forms as soon as it is prepared. However, we wanted to get this to you quickly.

	No. Registered	Money Spent
Miami and Dade County	2,340	$1,030.00
Louisiana	75	1,628.06
South Carolina	581	2,308.18
Administration		960.00
	2,996	$5,926.24

The administration total of $960.00 includes a bill for voter registration buttons which were used both in the previous three month campaigns as well as in the four month campaign now going on.

These figures indicate that we have run of out money on our grant. At the same time, it is necessary that our workers continue to set up clinics and meet with people throughout the areas while the books are closed this month.

We would be interested in taking on Houston, Texas in the spring of the year if it is available.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain

James T. McCain
Organization Director

JTM/jb

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NOV 14 1962

November 13, 1962

Mr. Jack Minnis
Director of Research
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Minnis:

The enclosed memorandum is from Weldon Rougeau who is located in Miami, Florida.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

James McCain
Director of Organization

JM/ss
Enc.

VER 2-13

DEC 3 1962

10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
November 30, 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

I am forwarding to you 9 carbon copies of the most recent complaints of voter discrimination in Iberville parish. It was just brought to my attention that from now on the original complaints are to be sent directly to CORE's national office.

Due to the fact that we have already filed 17 complaints, the registrar, Mr. Milton Dardenne resigned. Mrs. Ella Billings, a member of the Citiznes' Council to say the least, is the new registrar. She has refused to register over 9 high school graduates and/or persons with high school learning.

These carbon copies and also the enclosed literacy test are for your records.

Very truly yours,

Ronnie Moore

Ronnie M. Moore

RMM:rmm

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

James Williams deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Route 1 Box 457 Plaquemine, La.

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1943.

3. That he has completed 12 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Ella Billings

5. That on November 26, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: The plaintiff contends to have made no error on the test or anything else. However, the registrar indicated with her eyes that he may have been turned down because he put "unemployed" where the application form says "My occupation is _____".

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality (Ronnie Moore, Agent)

in the presence of : Witness Capt. Alex Harris

Witness Jesse Wilson

& Joseph Williams

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Mrs. Girlie Mae Stewart deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Route 1 Box 516 Plaquemine, Louisiana

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1928.

3. That he has completed 11 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Mrs. Ella Billings

5. That on November 26, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: **The plaintiff firmly contends that she made no error on the test, preamble writing or application form. The registrar who was recently appointed after a recent conference with the Louisiana State Board of Registration and ~~Sxt~~ State Sovereignty Commission turned the plaintiff down without any legal reason.**

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality (Ronnie Moore, Agent)

in the presence of : Witness Capt. Albert Harris

Witness Jesse Carlson

Girlie Mae Stewart

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Mr. Herman Wilkerson deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

1304 Allen Street, Plaquemine, Louisiana

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1925.

3. That he has completed 11 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he is a registered voter and that frequents the [illegible] right to register and [illegible] the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, [illegible] Taking potential voters to be registered, and here contends that the new registrar, Mrs. Ella Billings is very hostile.

5. That on November 26, 196 2, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering [illegible] others. that he might [illegible] the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution [illegible].

6. That the Registrar [illegible] discriminated against [illegible] Negro applicants by forcing them to stand in the courthouse hallway in front of the registrar's office even though there are two extra spaces reserved in her office where two more applicants could be filling out their registration papers. These spaces are constantly reserved apparently for Whites.

Additional comments:

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality (Ronnie Moore, Agent)

in the presence of : Witness [illegible]

Witness Jesse [illegible]

Herman Wilkerson

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Edward Armstead, Jr. deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Route 2, Box 17 D Plaquemine, Louisiana

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1937.

3. That he has completed 10 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Mrs. Ella Billings

5. That on November 26, 196 2, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: The plaintiff further contends that the new registrar subjected him to the traditional discriminatory method in Louisiana of "go and return". He went to the office at 3:30 p. m., but even though he is 25 years old the registrar demand identification to prove his age to be over 21. He left the office and returned about 4 p. m. But the registrar refused him again saying that she was closing early although there was only one person attempting to register in the office and regular closing time is 5 p. m. (CORE, R.M. Moore, Agent)

Complaint filed when

in the presence of : Witness [illegible]

Witness Jesse Wilson

Edward Armstead Jr.

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Mable Sparrow deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Route 1 Box 501 Plaquemine, La.

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1940.

3. That he has completed 12 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Mrs. Ella Billings

5. That on November 26, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: The plaintiff contends that she made no error on the test, preamble writing, or application form.

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality (Ronnie Moore, Agent)

in the presence of : Witness Cyril Robert Harris

Witness Jesse Claulson

X Mabel Sparrow

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Maudria Steward deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Route 1 Box 503 Plaquemine, La.

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1936.

3. That he has completed 11 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Ella Billings

5. That on November 26, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: The plaintiff contends not to have made any error on the test, preamble writing, or application form.

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality (Ronnie Moore, Agent)

in the presence of : Witness Capt. Willie Harris

Witness Jesse Wilson

X Maudria Stewart

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Robert Kelly deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

201 Rich Street, Plaquemine, La.

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1940.

3. That he has completed 12 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Ella Billings

5. That on November 26, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: The plaintiff contends that he didn't make an error on preamble writing, test, or application form. Without any comment, the registrar just said, "Come back in ten days".

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality (Ronnie Moore, Agent)

in the presence of : Witness Capt. Albert Hayes

Witness Jesse Miles

Robert Kelly Jr.

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Sam J. Milligan, Jr. deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Route 1 Box 211 Plaquemine, Louisiana

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1940.

3. That he has completed 11 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Ella Billings

5. That on November 26, 196 2, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments:

The plaintiff contends to have made no error on the test or anything else.

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality (Ronnie Moore, Agent)

in the presence of : Witness Earl Luke Harris

Witness Jesse Wilson

X Sam J. Milligan Jr.

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Francis Eddie Greene deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Route 1 Box 507 A Ext Plaquemine, La.

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1938.

3. That he has completed 12 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Ella Billings

5. That on November 26, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments:

The Plaintiff contends to have made no error on the test, or anything else required to qualify to register under Louisiana rigid literacy test system.

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality (Ronnie Moore, Agent)

in the presence of : Witness Capt Willie Harris

Witness Jesse Wilson

X Francis E. M. Greene

QUESTIONS ON CITIZENSHIP TEST ON
OUR CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

1. The Constitution of the United States places the final authority in our Nation in the hands of--
   a. the national courts.
   b. the States.
   (c.) the people.

2. Limits are placed on the right to vote by the--
   a. National Government.
   (b.) States.
   c. Courts.

3. The powers granted to the National Government in the Constitution are called--
   (a.) delegated powers.
   b. denied powers.
   c. the final authority.

4. Our towns and cities have delegated authority which they get from the--
   (a.) State.
   b. Congress.
   c. President.

5. The State governments have the authority to--
   a. admit new States into the Union.
   (b.) set up local governments within the State.
   c. declare war.

6. The chief work of the Congress is to--
   (a.) make the laws for the Nation.
   b. explain the laws.
   c. make treaties.

7. The Members of the House of Representatives are called--
   a. judges.
   (b.) Congressman.
   c. Senators.

8. The Senators and Congressmen from my State are elected by the--
   a. State legislature.
   (b.) voters.

9. The judges of the national courts hold office--
   a. for five years.
   (b.) for life if they obey the laws.
   c. for twenty years.

10. The legislative branch of the State government--
   (a.) makes the laws for the State.
   b. tries cases in the courts.
   c. explains the laws.

11. A citizen who desires to vote on election day must, before that date, go before the election officers and--
   (a.) register.
   b. pay all of his bills.
   c. have his picture taken.

12. The written statement of the things for which a political party stands is called the--
   a. ballot.
   (b.) platform.
   c. candidate.

13. Bad government in a democracy is possible if the people--
   a. make wise votes.
   (b) forget to vote.
   c. do not stay at home.

14. The Articles of Confederation are--
   a. the Constitution we now have.
   b. a plan for State government.
   (c) an early plan of government for the original 13 States.

15. The church that we attend is chosen--
   a. by the National Government.
   (b) by ourselves.
   c. by the Congress.

16. Our Constitution has been changed--
   a. by the President.
   (b) by the Congress and the people.
   c. by the Supreme Court.

17. The Seventeenth Amendment states that Senators shall be elected by--
   a. the State legislatures.
   (b) the people of the States.
   c. The Congress.

18. Laws for the District of Columbia are made--
   a. by the State of Maryland.
   (b) by the Congress.
   c. by the people who live there.

19. The President of the Senate gets his office--
   (a) by election by the people.
   b. by election by the Senate.
   c. by appointment by the President.

20. The mail carrier is paid by the--
   a. city.
   b. State.
   (c) United States Government.

21. Presidential candidates are nominated--
   a. by State Legislatures.
   (b) by National Conventions.
   c. by the people.

22. The President is elected--
   a. by the Congress.
   b. by the direct vote of the people.
   (c) by the people through electors.

23. The President must be at least--
   a. twenty-five years old.
   b. thirty years old.
   (c) thirty-five years old.

24. The President gets his authority to carry out laws--
   a. From the Declaration of Independence.
   (b) from the Constitution.
   c. from the Congress.

25. The President is elected--
   (a) for four years.
   b. for six years.
   c. for life.

26. The general plan of a State government is given--
   a. in the Constitution of the United States.
   b. in the laws of the Congress.
   (c) in its own State constitution.

27. Most States have a lawmaking body made up--
   (a) of two houses.
   b. of one house.
   c. of the governor and the department heads.

~~28. The system of courts in a~~ State is called--
a. the executive branch of the government.
(b.) the State judiciary.
c. the Senate.

29. The name of our first President was--
a. John Adams.
(b.) George Washington.
c. Alexander Hamilton.

30. Money is coined by--
a. the States.
b. the people.
(c.) the National Government.

31. The Congress cannot regulate commerce--
a. between States.
b. with other countries.
(c.) within a State.

32. The Congress cannot establish--
(a.) churches.
b. courts.
c. banks.

33. A government in which the people delegate authority to chosen officials is--
a. a totalitarian state.
(b.) a republic.
c. a monarchy.

34. We usually decide public questions in the United States by a vote of the--
a. few.
(b.) majority.
c. male citizens.

35. The (U.S.) Supreme Court is made up of--
(a.) 9 Justices.
b. 6 Justices.
c. 5 Justices.

36. United States judges obtain their offices through--
a. election by the people of their districts.
b. appointment by the President without the approval of the Senate.
(c.) appointment by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

37. Each State has as many Presidential electors as it has--
a. Senators.
b. Representatives.
(c.) Senators and Representatives.

38. The number of Representatives from each State depends upon--
a. the voters.
(b.) the population.
c. the electors.

39. All bills of revenue (tax) must begin in--
a. the Senate.
b. the Supreme Court.
(c.) the House of Representatives.

40. It is important for every voter--
a. to vote as others tell him to vote.
b. to vote for the most popular candidate.
(c.) to vote for the best qualified candidates.

41. In case of impeachment of the President, the officer who would preside at the trial is--
a. the Vice President.
b. the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(c.) Chief Justice of the United States.

42. A tax on the money a person receives in payment for his labor, or earnings from his property is--

a. an income tax.
b. a poll tax.
c. a sales tax.

43. The tax we pay on our property is--

a. a business tax.
b. a property tax.
c. an inheritance tax.

12-21-62
~~12-28-62~~
1-15-62
(c)
(IRS letter)
BY 1-21-63
on all IRS replies

December 14, 1962

Mr. Marvin Rich
Community Relations Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Marvin:

Re VEP 2-13

We have received CORE's progress report for the month of November, but we have not yet received the financial report and the vouchers for the month of November. Will you please see that this office is furnished with this information at once so that we can bring our files up to date. We request also that you inform us of the adjustment of any discrepancies between our records and yours as indicated in my letter to Jim McCain of November 20.

We are enclosing our check in the Amount of $6400 which represents the final payment on the VEP 2-13 program and which will have to carry you through March 31, 1963. You are authorized to deduct 15% of this check for your administrative overhead.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc. (Check $6400)

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

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national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

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COREIator editor
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program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

NOV 30 1962

NOV 30 1962

November 28, 1962

B4
~~12-3-62~~
12-4-62

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Voter Education Program
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

Our need is for additional cash. We are probably more affluent now than we will be in a few months. Therefore, if we can not receive an increase grant it would be better to defer our payment to the regular December 15th date.

I'm having our bookkeeping department check your list of expenditures with ours. I hope that they will correct any discrepancies which might have occurred.

I hope that we shall be able to meet together soon.

Cordially yours,

Marvin Rich

Marvin Rich
Community Relations Director

MR/jb

~~11-26-62~~
~~11-29-62~~
~~11-28-62~~
11-29-62

November 20, 1962

Mr. James T. McCain
Director of Organization
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Mr. McCain:

You have accounted for $5,813.85 but have claimed expenditures of $5,926.24. We have not been furnished with vouchers supporting the additional $112.39. From the information which we have in our office and which has been supported by vouchers you should have a balance of $586.15. We have attached a financial statement to indicate to you just how your vouchers supported this amount.

In your letter of November 7, you said that if we could not make CORE an additional grant that you would carry on with CORE money "until the next payment of our VEP money is due."

We cannot make CORE an additional grant, but we can advance the payment date of the remainder of your grant at this time if you want it; but it must be understood that the payment of the balance of your grant in the amount of $6,400.00 will have to take care of your program through March 31 as it was originally planned. Please advise.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc.

VEP 0-13

December 19, 1962

DEC 21 1962

Honorable Burke Marshall
Civil Rights Division
Justice Department
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Burke Marshall:

Enclosed please find 9 new complaints from Iberville Parish, Louisiana, sent to us by Ronnie M. Moore, our voter registration field worker.

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM/mm

cc: Wiley Branton, VEP

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Miss Virginia Mellion deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Plaquemine, Louisiana

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1948.

3. That he has completed _____ years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all 12 of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Mrs. Mila Mae Billings

5. That on December 8, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments:

The registrar rushed her through the test and then claimed the plaintiff failed. She was treated crcally by the woman registrar. The plaintiff contends that she made no error on the test or anything else.

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality (R. M. Moore, Agent)

in the presence of : Witness Leonce Richardson

Witness Lenard Gordon

Miss Virginia Mellion

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Mrs. Edna Mae Price deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

604 Oak Street, Plaquemine, La.

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1941.

3. That he has completed 12 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Ella Billings

5. That on December 5, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of _____ Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: The plaintiff contends that she made no error on anything.

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality (R. M. Moore, Agent)

in the presence of : Witness Leonice G. Richardson

Witness Spencer Gordon

X Edna Mae Price

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Mr. Freddie E. Daniels deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Highway #1 Box 303 North Plaquemine, Louisiana

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1914.

3. That he has completed 8 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Mrs. Ella Billings

5. That on December 5, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: Immediately after leaving from the registrar's office, he came to CORE's voter education clinic to fill out another form and go through other procedures to find out if he had made any real errors that would necessitate a failure. As a result, the probable errors could have been only: My color is Black. (The registrar wants Negro) and I am now affiliated with the Democrat party. (The registrar wants Democratic party. The plaintiff made no other errors than these if any.

Complaint filed with CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (R. M. Moore, Agent)

in the presence of : Witness Leonard F. Richardson Jr.

Witness Lonnie Gordon

X Freddie E. Daniels

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Mrs. Isabella Baker deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Route 1 Box 555 Plaquemine, Louisiana

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1933.

3. That he has completed 10 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Ella Billings

5. That on December 4, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: I didn't make an error on anything. The registrar claims I made only one error. Maybe the registrar thinks that because I said, " Iam now affiliated with the Republican party; this was an error.

Complaint filed with _____

in the presence of : Witness Leonce F. Richardson Jr

Witness Spiver Gordon

Mrs Isabella Baker

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Mr. Earl Panis deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Route 2 Box 19A Plaquemine, Louisiana

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1960.

3. That he has completed 10 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Ella Billings

5. That on December 4, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: The former registrar, Milton Dardenne had told me that I had passed the test and everything else and I was to receive an election card in ten days. However, after 16 days, I went back to the registrar's office and the new registrar, Ella Billings told me that I had to take everything all over. As usually practiced this is just the "go and return system", I contend, because I made no error.

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality (R. M. Moore, Agent)

in the presence of : Witness Leonce G. Richardson Jr

Witness Spiro Gordon

X Earl Panis

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Dorothy Mae Wilson deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Route 1 Box 437 Plaquemine, La.

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1929.

3. That he has completed 11 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Ella Billings

5. That on December 3, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: "Made no error," the plaintiff contends. The registrar claims one error was made but didn't state the error.

Complaint filed with _____

in the presence of : Witness Leonce R. Richardson Jr.

Witness Spiro Gordon

x Dorothy Mae Wilson

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Mr. Louis Tillman deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Route 2 Box 712 Plaquemine, La.

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1957.

3. That he has completed 9 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Nila Billings

5. That on December 3, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: The plaintiff contends to have made no error. He further states that the registrar assisted another applicant several times but offered no assistance whatsoever to him. The registrar just took his card slightly looking at it and said, "You didn't make it."

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality (R. M. Moore, Agent)

in the presence of : Witness Leonce P. Richardson Jr.

Witness Spiro Gordon

X Louis Tillman

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Joe Derose deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Route 2 Box 550B Plaquemine, La.

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1956.

3. That he has completed 8 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Ella Billings

5. That on December 3, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: The registrar turned me down without comment. I contend that I made no error to the best of my knowledge.

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality (R. M. Moore, Agent)

in the presence of : Witness George F. Richardson Jr.

Witness Spiner Gordon

x Joseph Derose

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Rose Mary Talney deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Route 1 Box 492 Plaquemine, La.

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1950.

3. That he has completed 7 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Ella Billings

5. That on December 3, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: I contend that I didn't make an error. The registrar stated to me that evegything else was correct but the six question test, I had 3 right and 3 wrong. Four correct answers are required to pass and under Louisiana law each applicants must pick only 4 out of 6 questions on the card to attempt to answer.

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality (R. M. Moore, Agent)

in the presence of : Witness Leonce F. Richardson Jr.

Witness Spiver Gordon

X Rosemary Talney

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

January 9, 1963

Report of Expenditures - VEP 2-3 - VEP 2-13

Date	Payee	Amount of Check
12/19/62	Congress of Racial Equality	960.00

Total spent from VEP 2-3	8,625.00
Total spent from VEP 2-13 (August, 1962)	6,400.00
Total spent from VEP 2-13 (December, 1962)	689.97
Total on hand as of December 31, 1962	5,740.18

FORM VEP 2-3

CUMULATIVE PROGRESS REPORTING

State Louisiana County _____ City Baton Rouge Period Covered Aug. 1 to

RESEARCH REPORTING

Contact by Door-to-door canvass	By other means	Refused to participate	Instructed at home	Instructed at clinics	Applied for regist.	Successfully regist.	Denied registration	Instructed at other places
1312	627	83		157				26

All progress reports in storage envelopes - to be calculated & entered later.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

	Advert. Prom. Print.	Fix. & Equip.	Meals	Lodging	Office Rent	Office Supp.	Postage	SALARIES Reg.	SALARIES Tem.	Tel. & Tel.	Tran. & Trav.	Util.	Miscellan.	overhead
11/20/62	5.00	27.45	427.20	157.00	185.00	15.12	3.32	3485.43		93.88	469.66	3.03	12.31	960.00
1/9/63			135.48	61.00			9.72			42.15	186.87			
													150.93 (1)	
5/20/63			216.93	110.00	60.00	15.89	3.26	4616.15		27.25	391.79		960.00 (2)	6401.27

COMMENTS:

(1) advanced by Core to Fields as of Jan. 9, 1963 but since it was an advance it had not been supported by reporting date

(2) overhead

VEP 2-13

JAN 15 1963

4519 N.W. 15 Avenue
Miami 42, Florida
January 14, 1963

Mr. Wiley Branton
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

I apologize for being negligent about sending the report you requested, but I've been extremely busy working in various suburbs here. Having to commute by bus makes the day a very long one after the regular run-arounds, and consequently, when I get home I have nearly had it.

I hope you are partially satisfied with the results so far because in a way I am surprised that I have done it under the conditions here. I shall go through that when I see you here.

So without further excuses, I'll close this letter and hope to hear from you soon.

Very truly yours,

Weldon J. Rougeau

Enc. 1

2. Cne - VEP 2-13

VOTER EDUCATION REPORT

SUBMITTED BY

WELDON J. ROUGEAU

PERIOD COVERED FROM SEPTEMBER 15 TO JANUARY 14:

PERSONS CONTACTED********** **********	30,000 (approx.)
PERSONS APPLYING FOR REGISTRATION**********	2, 350
PERSONS SUCCESSFULLY REGISTERED**********	2, 350
PERSONS DENIED REGISTRATION**********	0

The best results came during the week before the books closed in October for the November election. We were able to register 2,240 persons at that time. A sub-station in a predominately Negro ~~N~~ neighborhood made our work easier and with a large car pool and mass publicity we were able to attract a relatively large number of people.

Presently, we are canvassing various areas. This seems to be the best method since we have the help of local high-school students. We set appointments to take people to register and follow through by providing transportation for them. The most acute problem is the lack of transportation for myself.

I hope that this is sufficient until I see you in February. If not, please contact me and I'll try to do better.

TOTAL NEW REGISTRANTS GAINED BY CORE PARTICIPATION IN VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
through December 31, 1962

LOUISIANA:

E. Baton Rouge Parish	303
St. Helena Parish	19
Iberville Parish	64
TOTAL::::	386

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Clarendon County	84
Darlington County	351
Florence County	304
Georgetown County	48
Horry County	18
Lee County	325
Marlboro County	6
Sumter County	1168
Williamsburg County	63
York County	243
Plus combined totals on report of 11/1 to 11/30 1962	
Sumter and Lee County	102
Sumter and Clarendon	34
TOTAL::::	2746

FLORIDA:

Dade County	2496
GRAND TOTAL::	5628

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CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

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national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
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Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
A. D. Moore
treasurer
James Peck
COREIator editor

COMMUNITY RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
Marvin Rich
director
Bob Gore
assistant to the director

January 14, 1963

JAN 16 196

Mr. Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Room 206
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

I've enclosed a financial report which summarizes the material requested in your letter of December 28th.

You will note that the amount on hand during the first week of November for each of the field secretaries accounts for the discrepancy of $112.39 mentioned in your letter of November 20th. We do advance our field secretaries sums of money to pay for meals, lodging, and transportation. Vouchers are received in this office approximately a week after the actual expenditures. Thus, there is usually a balance of money in their hands which is not immediately covered by vouchers.

You will note that there have been no expense reports from Frank Robinson. Robinson's expenses are being met locally by South Carolina residence. You will note that the sheets indicate the amount spent by each individual in a given locality.

Page 6 indicates the total number of new registrants resulting from our efforts under the V.E.P. program. There is a slight discrepancy in South Carolina. On two occasions our workers reported the total for two counties rather than indicating them separately.

We have already indicated a brief narrative of our general techniques. However, in Miami intensive training programs have not been necessary. In Baton Rouge, we have been faced with the added difficulty of mobilizing support after a great deal of difficulty from registrars. You are already aware of the filing of complaints with the Department of Justice. These have been followed-up by the most intensive work in the communities where the complaints originated.

This is necessary to counteract any feeling of intimidation resulting from the actions of the registrars.

We have enclosed the cancelled checks from this project. I hope that everything is in order. If not, please call upon me.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich

Marvin Rich
Community Relations Director

MR/jb
Enc.

For letter (December 28, 1962)
Please refer to folder VEP
2-3 CORE

January 17, 1963

Mr. Ronnie Moore
CORE
10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie:

I have received a copy of the new sets of questions which are to be used by Louisiana registrars. Some of the sets of questions appear to offer a wider range of objective questions than others, therefore, I think it is important that you try to maintain a record of the form number on the question sets administered by the registrar to the applicants with whom you are working. The form number, as you probably know, appears in the upper right hand corner of the cards upon which the questions are printed.

I suggest that all applicants be urged to learn that form number and to report it to you. I hope you will be able to report to us monthly on the number of times each form was administered to the applicants with whom you are working.

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:js

2-Core-VEP2-13

January 18, 1963

Mr. Marvin Rich
Community Relations Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Rich:

Thank you for your letter of January 18, and the financial statement, bank statements and cancelled checks which were enclosed. We are close now to an understanding of your accounting procedures and this will help immeasurably in the future to correlate your statements with our books. One more bit of information from you will clear up one remaining area about which our understanding is not too clear.

Would you please give us a brief explanation of the procedure which apparently takes place monthly when you draw a check on the VEP account to use as an advance on salaries. For example, on August 1, 1962, a check for $400 was drawn on the CORE Voter Education Project to the order of Congress of Racial Equality. This check was supported by a voucher of the same date for $400 which indicated that this was for salaries and allowances for David Dennis, William E. Brown, Frank Robinson, Almaline Butler, Ronnie Moore, Weldon Rougeau and Roger Banks. Briefly, how was the money transferred from CORE to these individuals?

Now, to complete our records for reporting to the Internal Revenue Service would you please send a voucher supporting check #135, dated September 5, 1962, made out to James McCain for $700. There was no voucher submitted for this check.

Also, since our report will cover the period ending December 31, 1962, would you please arrange to send us your January bank

statement and cancelled checks since those we received from you this week covered only the period to October 31, 1962.

Thank you, Mr. Rich, for your cooperation. Hopefully, your reply to this letter will clarify the whole accounting situation and the correspondence between our offices in the future will be less trying for you. We appreciate your assistance very much.

Sincerely yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

January 22, 1963

Mr. Ronnie Moore
CORE
10185 Avenue "B"
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie:

Jim McCain sent us a news clipping the other day which specifically credited your work in an Iberville parish, with such an increase in Negro registration as to shiver the foundations of white supremacy.

Congratulations on the success of your efforts. Let's keep them shivering!

Best regards,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:js

CC: Mr. James McCain
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

2-Core-UEP 2-13

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director

January 21, 1963

JAN 22 1963

Wiley:

For your information ----

Jim McCain

Jim McCain

Note Negro Voters Here Increasing

A check of the Iberville Parish Voter Reigstration rolls showed an increase of 41 Negro voters in December over November.

At the same time, it was noted that the white voters dropped their total number of registered voters by one.

Mrs. Ella M. Billings, registrar, said that 2,454 Negroes were on the rolls in December and 2,413 were on the rolls in November.

The total number of white voters in December was 6,856. The November total was 6,857.

The recent increase in Negro voters is partially due to a voter registration drive in Iberville Parish spurred by The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

Ronnie Moore, a field secretary of CORE, has been reported as still accompanying many of the area Negroes to the parish registrar of voters office in the court house.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

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Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

FEB 1 1963

January 30, 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Project Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

I am enclosing a copy of a memorandum prepared by Mrs. Farmer in support of Check #135 payable to James McCain, drawn on the CORE Voter Education Project Account. This is in response to a request made by Miss Jean Levine in her letter of January 18, 1963. I hope that this explanation is sufficient for your records.

I realize that this type of advance should not have been made from the Project account as has been pointed out to me by our bookkeeping staff. This was a period when CORE was practically without funds, and a salary advance could not have been made from our account.

Mr. McCain required funds in order to pay his daughter's tuition. In view of his long service to CORE and to our fight, it would have been unthinkable to refuse to grant his request for salary advance.

I trust that you will understand the circumstances of this irregularity.

Sincerely yours,

James Farmer

James Farmer
National Director

JF/lr

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CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

January 25, 1963

TO: Jean Levine
Voter Education Project

FROM: Lula A. Farmer
Fiscal Consultant

RE: Check #135 -- Payable to James McCain -- $700.00

This was an advance on salary to Mr. McCain to cover personal emergency. Repayment was made direct to the Voter Education Project Account from his subsequent paychecks.

M E M O R A N D U M
February 21, 1963
Re New York Trip on February 6 and 7
W. A. Branton

While in New York for the primary purpose of visiting the officials of the Ford Foundation I had an opportunity to talk with Martin King regarding SCLC's voter project and also with Dr. John Morsell regarding NAACP's participation. Separate memoranda have been written regarding both of these matters.

On February 7, I paid a surprise visit to the CORE office where I talked with Richard Haley and Marvin Rich. James Farmer phoned the office while I was there and told me that he would be coming in soon if I could arrange to wait around but I told him that I did not think that I would be there that long. Most of my time was spent in talking with Marvin Rich and we discussed in considerable CORE's activities in the 6th Congressional District of Louisiana, Miami, Florida and South Carolina. We also discussed the rather large number of complaints regarding discrimination by the registrar in the rural Louisiana parishes. These complaints are prepared in writing by CORE field secretaries and a copy of each complaint is filed with the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department.

I checked on CORE's VEP bank balance and found that they had better than $2000 remaining in their bank account and that this amount might fall a little short of seeing them through the end of the March 31 fiscal year for VEP. I told Marvin that it might be possible if CORE fell short for VEP to make a small supllmental grant to tide them over for the balance of the fiscal year if it became necessary.

I phoned Dr. Morsell from the CORE office and went from CORE to NAACP (see separate memo). Upon leaving the CORE office I decided to go over to the office of the American Heritage Foundation which was just two blocks away. I was familiar to some extent with the program of the American Heritage Foundation and I had noticed that many of their materials on voter registration had been mentioned in reports or turned in with reports from various participating agencies in the VEP program.

I talked with Mrs. _____ who explained XXXX the program of the American Heritage Foundation and who gave me several samples of materials put out by AHF together with a list of all materials available from AHF. I had the Voter Education Project placed on the regular mailing list so that we can receive copies of any materials subsequently put out by AHF.

WAB:jl

Confidential
~~WAB~~
RTB
JM
~~JL~~
~~JS~~
File VEP 2-13

Memo re Miami Florida Trip
February 21, 1963
W. A. Branton

On February 14, 1963, I went to Miami for the purpose of making a speech for the Crusade for Voters at the request of Weldon Rougeau, field secretary for CORE. VEP made a grant to CORE in the amount of $2800 for work in Miami and a grant to NAACP in the amount of $500. Miami is one of the few places where more than one agency was assigned to the same locality but this was done at the request of NAACP who felt that it had rather heavy responsibility in the Miami area. We requested both agencies to coordinate their programs, as much as possible.

Rougeau met me at the airport in Miami and we went first to his residence and then drove over to Miami Beach and back through the central city area of Miami at my request so that I could get a look at housing problems and I had expressed a special interest in seeing the slum areas.

Cuban nationals are very much in evidence in Miami and whenever Rougeau introduced me to local Negro citizens I invariably asked of them about the influx of Cubans. It is apparent that a great deal of bitterness has developed among Negroes toward the heavy influx of Cuban refugees into the Miami area. Many of the refugees are persons of wealth and are now living in luxury in Miami and Miami Beach resort hotels. Apparently this class of people creates no problems for the Negroes in Miami. Many of the other refugees are people possessing various skills;they are now able to get jobs in the Miami area which have always been closed to Negroes possessing similar skills. Many of the refugees have no special skills and they are getting jobs as common laborers and many Negroes are being replaced by Cuban laborers and Negroes are finding it extremely difficult to find even common laborers' jobs. It appears that the Cubans volunarily isolate themselves for the most part insofar as social, political or economic circles are concerned, although many of them live in the same communities populated by Negroes.

When Cuban refugees arrive by plane or boat they are given approximately $100 by a representative of the U.S. government and the govaernment provides emergency housing until such

will have the opportunity to obtain the employment which they seek.

Sincerely,

DANTE B. FASCELL,
Member of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I am of the opinion, as I have been since the passage of this act, that the area which I represent should be eligible under the terms, the spirit, and the intent of the Area Redevelopment Act, which was specifically adopted by the Congress to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment in certain economically distressed areas.

Legislation which I today introduce goes one step further than the administrative action which I have been calling for, for so long. Congress has heretofore, at my request, recognized the problem of the Cuban refugees as one for national concern. This House, and I am grateful to each one of my colleagues, and this Congress have approved the authorizations and the appropriations for Health, Education, and Welfare and other costs for the care of the Cuban refugees. Without this program, the whole cost would fall on local resources which are already strained to the limit. I am now, today, again calling, urging, and requesting the sympathetic and favorable consideration of my colleagues in this legislative body to continue their recognition of the impact and economic distress caused by the residence of approximately 150,000 refugees in the district which I represent, and the adjoining one, as still of national concern. I call the problem again to the attention of this House because the problem has not yet been completely resolved. Severe unemployment still exists—almost 13 percent. There is considerable economic distress.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, my bill would provide an additional criteria for eligibility under Public Law 87-27, the Area Redevelopment Act. This additional criteria would provide benefits to those areas wherein 50,000 or more Cuban refugees have resided for 1 of the 2 preceding calendar years. Such a fact would be certified by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, who administers the Cuban refugee program, to the Secretary of Commerce, who administers the area redevelopment program. Under the bill we would also retain the criteria that the Secretary of Labor must determine and certify to the Secretary of Commerce that a condition of substantial unemployment has existed for the last 9 of the preceding 12 calendar months, which is a requirement now carried in the present public works acceleration law.

The exact language of the bill is as follows:

A bill to amend section 5 of the Area Redevelopment Act to provide that certain areas within the United States having a large number of Cuban refugees shall be designated as redevelopment areas

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (a) of section 5 of the Area Redevelopment Act (42 U.S.C. 2504) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "The Secretary shall also designate as 'redevelopment areas' those areas within the United States where the Secretary of Labor determines that a condition of substantial unemployment has existed for at least nine of the preceding twelve calendar months, and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare certifies to the Secretary that the number of Cuban refugees residing in such areas has equalled 50,000 or more for one of the two preceding calendar years."

Mr. Speaker, for many years now the people of the district which I represent have willingly, courageously and generously borne the brunt of the problems brought about by the approximately 150,000 non-American refugees living and working with us. We have been and are proud of the part which we have been called upon to play in the long-standing humane concepts of a free society, indicating to the refugees and to the world, proof of its concern for the dignity and the worth of an individual. This principle, among others, separates us clearly from the Communists or any other system which seeks to enslave mankind, and holds individual worth and dignity as secondary or even unnecessary. But, Mr. Speaker, in doing all this, we must also take every step to see to it that our own citizens receive assistance from our Government, particularly and especially when such assistance is within the spirit and intent of laws already enacted by this body, and when the causes which gave rise to the necessity for such assistance were not ones over which the citizens in the local area were responsible, but which causes were the direct responsibility of a policy of our Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, I urge that the legislative committee having jurisdiction promptly consider this legislation. I respectfully submit that extensive hearings on this matter need not be held. The problem and the necessity are so obvious and so urgent that I respectfully request the chairman to grant priority consideration.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 21 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, March 14, 1963, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXCUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

544. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

545. A letter from the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend the law relating to material and necessary witnesses to crimes committed in the District of Columbia"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

546. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a report providing information on contracts negotiated for experimental, developmental or research work for the 6-month period ending December 31, 1962, pursuant to Public Law 152, 81st Congress, as amended; to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. WALTER: Committee on Un-American Activities. H.R. 950. A bill to amend the Internal Security Act of 1950; without amendment (Rept. No. 108). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

earlier starting in 1968; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 4820. A bill to amend the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act with respect to Government contribution for expenses incurred in the administration of such act; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DIGGS:

H.R. 4821. A bill to establish, in the House of Representatives, the office of Delegate from the District of Columbia; to provide for the election of the Delegate; and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 4822. A bill to provide under the social security program for payment for hospital and related services to aged beneficiaries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRAY:

H.R. 4823. A bill to modify the flood concontrol project for Rend Lake, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. JENNINGS:

H.R. 4824. A bill to establish the Mount Rogers Wonderland in the Jefferson National Forest in Virginia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. VINSON:

H.R. 4825. A bill to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KUNKEL:

H.R. 4826. A bill to prevent the use of stopwatches or other measuring devices in the postal service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. MAY:

H.R. 4827. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce the highway use tax in the case of certain motor vehicles used primarily to haul unprocessed agricultural products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULTER:

H.R. 4828. A bill to amend section 6(o) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act to provide an exemption from induction for the sole surviving son of a family whose father died as a result of military service; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MONTOYA:

H.R. 4829. A bill to provide that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall construct a 500-bed neuropsychiatric hospital at Albuquerque, N. Mex.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 4830. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, so as to revise the rates of disability and death pension authorized by the Veterans' Pension Act of 1959, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.R. 4831. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act so as to establish a special program for the construction, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of public eleemosynary hospitals; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. OLSEN of Montana:

H.R. 4832. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to require the marking of lumber and wood products to indicate to the ultimate purchaser in the United States the name of the country of origin; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOB WILSON:

H.R. 4833. A bill to provide that Imperial and San Diego Counties in the State of California shall constitute a new and separate judicial district to be known as the southern district of California and to redesignate the present southern district of California as the central district of California; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

time as the refugees can be placed in other housing and each family receives a subsistence check for as long as the family appears to be in need.

Although CORE has a local chapter in Miami and in Miami Beach it does not maintain a full time office and Weldon Rougeau uses an extra office in a real estate office operated by one Sumner Hutcheson, Jr. (Negro). Mr. Hutcheson is the Treasurer ~~director~~ of the Crusade for Voters and is also a member of the Democratic Central Committee of Dade county. Rougeau had worked for CORE during the crash program in Baton Rouge and was assigned to Miami when that area was assigned to CORE in the late summer.

Rougeau is a very handsome, articulate, young man in his mid-twenties and is approximately 6'5" tall. He impresses me as being very frank and honest and is not at all hesitant about discussing the shortcomings and failures of individuals or organizations in the registration drive in Miami, including those of CORE. CORE had made a special plea to VEP for the Miami assignment on the strength of their allegation of a strong and effective local chapter in that area. However, Rougeaustates that Miami CORE has been very negligent in assisting in the registration program and states that for all practical purposes he was dropped in Miami's lap as pretty much an outsider with very little information in the way of local contacts and that he had to forge ahead with the registration program pretty much on his own. He stated that nobody who had been active in voter registration in the past was even aware of the fact that CORE was going to conduct a voter registration program, to say nothing of their ignorance regarding the arrival of one Weldon Rougeau. He was not even aware of the fact, when he arrived, that an organization existed which has been the most active group in registration, the Crusade for Voters, which is approximately seven years old. He promptly recognized the need for working with the Crusade for Voters and all of his registration efforts in the Miami area have been conducted under the name of Crusade for Voters rather than of CORE.

It appears that the leadership of Miami is terribly divided and because of the resort nature of the area individuals emerge almost overnight as leaders for ad hoc purposes only to fade

away as soon as a particular program is over. The chairman of Crusade for Voters is an Otis D. James, who is district manager of a life insurance company. On my trip to Washington the week before going to Miami I had talked with Earl Davis of COPE who had done some registration work in Miami and Earl had told me that I would find Miami to be a very difficult city to conduct any registration work in. Earl had also told me to try to see a Charles Hadley if at all possible, as Hadley had been very active in voter registration. I did not get to talk to Hadley, who is also active in Crusade for Voters, but other persons told me that there was a serious rift between Hadley and some of his supporters and other members of the Crusade for Voters. It appears that this rift was created because of the fact that money was turned over to Hadley by the Claude Pepper campaign and that this money was to be channeled through the Crusade for Voters but that Hadley had taken a dictatorial attitude and had run the campaign in the Negro community for the support of Pepper pretty much on his own.

NAACP has what appears to be a very nice ground floor office in the heart of the Negro business district and Rougeau informs me that this office is well equipped with desks, typewriters, telephone, and other working tools but that the office has no full time executive and remains locked up most of the time. When Rougeau first arrived he solicited the support of the local NAACP (Father Gibson, then president, is a member of SRC) and he was given a key to the building and was permitted to use this office. While many of the people who are active in NAACP are also active in CORE it appears that these people were very slow to give any support to the registration effort, and many of them were miffed, according to Rougeau, because neither NAACP nor Miami CORE knew anything about any voter progject and had a feeling that Rougeau was being "forced" on the community. After a while, Rougeau went to the office one morning and discovered that a lock had been put on the telephone and he began to be confronted with a number of situations which made it appear to him that he was not welcome to use the NAACP office which otherwise was not being used anyhow. Findally, someone told him that the executive committee of NAACP really didn't want him to use the office but they apparently did not have the courage to tell him and Rougeau then voluntarily gave up the key to

the office and started working from his home (where he still does not have a telephone) and later used a spare office at Hutcheson's real estate office.

Rougeau is paid a salary of $65 per week by CORE and in addition to this he is sent the sum of $110 per month for expenses out of which he is expected to pay, (1) room and board, (2) transportation, (3) postage and office supplies, and (4) all other expenses pertaining to his registration efforts. He has been able to borrow automobiles from a number of persona and he has done a very effective job in getting high school students to participate without pay and the Crusade for Voters was able to even get a registrar to come over to the real estate office and register people in the neighborhood.

The latest registration figures for Dade county, as of February 13, 1963, showed a total white registration of 378,388 and a total Negro registration of 32,826. Rougeau states that there has been an increase in Negro registration of 2,826 since the start of the VEP program last August and that 533 of these were registered in the month of February. More than 700 persons were registered at the real estate office by the registrar who had come to that community. As a result of the court-ordered reapportionment in Florida there will bae a special election for the Florida House of Representatives on February 26 and apparently Dade county will have approximately 15 representatives and there are now more than 100 candidates running for these 15 positions, with one announced Negro candidate and possibly two others who will qualify before the deadline. (I think the deadline was on February 14.) As a result of this special election, the registration program has been dealt a blow in that the registrar's office closed down on February 11 for the special election and will not re-open until April 1, 1963. This means that there can be absolutely no registration in Miami (and this is possibly true throughout the state) until after April 1.

I asked Rougeau what his plans were for this period of time and he stated that he ~~XXXX~~ had been trying to get in touch with Jim McCain to see if he could not be assigned elsewhere to assist in registration. I received a telephone call on February 20, from Jim McCain's secretary who wanted to know if VEP had any objection to CORE's transfer of Rougeau to the

6th Congressional District of Louisiana until 1April 1, and I agreed that this would be satisfactory to us.

Rougeau feels that Miami is a place where registration programs should be conducted at intervals because people there do not maintain interest very long in any long-range registration program.

Rougeau is married and his wife is employed as a dietician at Mount Sinai Hospital and this is regarded as an unusual position for a person of color. Mrs. Rougeau is a graduate of Southern University and has done considerable graduate work at the University of Chicago and needs only a few hours to complete a master's degree. Rougeau feels that they would be better off if he helped to get his wife through school first so that he could then resume his college training. He was one of the students kicked out of Southern University a year or so ago. Mrs. Rougeau is expecting some time next summer and hopes that she will be able to return to school in September. I mention all of this to point out that the Voter Project will, in all probability, lose the service of Weldon Rougeau some time this summer.

I spoke at the St. John's Institutional Baptist church but I would not regard the audience as being very large. There were three or four white persons in the audience and Father Gibson arrived late, as I was nearly through with my speech. I chatted with him for a few minutes after the program, but since I had to catch a plane back to Atlanta I did not get an opportunity to discuss the registration effort with him.

I think that the conclusion of my speech brought some of the most demonstrative and enthusiastic responses from the audience that I have ever witnessed. In myconcluding remarks I talked about the harrassed and intimidated Negroes in the Delta of Mississippi who have been trying to register and then talked about our government's program in helping Cuban refugees. I compared this with the situation in Mississippi where Negroes are out of work, cannot get on the welfare and where the surplus food program has been cancelled. I praised American for being rich enough and liberal enough to do so much for the Cuban refugees and then stated that "my heart bleeds though that

the only way for 20,000 loyal American Negro families to ever share the similar fruits of democracy would be for them first to renounce American citizenship and go to Castro's Cuba and return as Cuban refugees."

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DANGER SIGNALS FLY—PRESSURES MOUNT IN CUBAN REFUGEE SITUATION

(Mr. FASCELL (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to draw the attention of the House to the tragic and dangerous situation which has arisen in Miami, Fla., in which exiled Cubans have today engaged in street rioting accompanied by threats and imprecations against local police authority and the American way of life. In so doing they have disrupted the peace of a friendly community and fallen prey to those who would add fuel to the Communist propaganda line.

I refer, Mr. Speaker, to reports from Miami advising:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21.—At 10 a.m. this morning four pacifists carrying picket signs began to picket the Cuban Revolutionary Council at 17th and Biscayne Boulevard, Miami. A riot began. One of the revolutionary council officials, with a loudspeaker, asked all to be calm. Thereupon, some 200 or more Cubans entered the foray with bottles, eggs, stones, and other items.

The police were called. The riot squad of police and dogs tried to break up the gathering. Six policemen were seen fighting with one Cuban in an effort to get him under control. Thirteen Cubans were picked up by the Miami police, four of whom are reportedly members of the 2506 Brigade. Fire trucks were called to the scene ready to use water hoses to disperse the crowd. Attempts by members of the Cuban Revolutionary Council to quell the violence were responded to by jeers and catcalls by their fellow Cubans. During the riot, Cubans were heard screaming:

"Even Castro does not permit this," followed by denunciatory statements to the effect that they did not like nor did they want "this kind of democracy," the kind that would let this type of people run around loose. The rioters fighting the police screamed and denounced them as "Communists."

The following was today carried on the United Press wires:

Violence erupted today when a group of pacifists attempted to picket the headquarters of the Cuban Revolutionary Council.

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[1] *E.g., Cline* v. *Frink Dairy Co.,* 274 U.S. 445 (1927); *Lanzetta* v. *New Jersey,* 306 U.S. 451 (1939); cf. *United States* v. *Cardiff,* 344 U.S. 174 (1952).

[2] Atty. Gen. Nat. Comm. Antitrust Rep. 201 (1955) (recommending repeal of sec. 3).

ered Sealtest's practices in Mexico, Mo.

The House Small Business Subcommittee, again under the chairmanship of our colleague, TOM STEED, developed additional testimony regarding the sale of milk at unreasonably low prices in other markets, including, for instance, Topeka, Kans., where a half gallon of milk was sold for a price of 14 cents. Other testimony received by the subcommittee was to the effect that Sealtest was absorbing losses incurred by its distributor in offering milk at below-cost prices in certain other markets. Prior to the Sealtest indictment, all of this and other evidence also was transmitted to the Department of Justice for consideration and action.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to tell the House that this decision of the Supreme Court is merely one of the many developments that attest to the constructive work carried on by the House Small Business Committee in behalf of small business enterprise.

I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the Supreme Court's opinion in the Sealtest case be included in the Appendix of the RECORD.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—NO. 18.—OCTOBER TERM, 1962

(*United States, Appellant,* v. *National Dairy Products Corp., et al.*)

(On appeal from the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Missouri, Feb. 18, 1963)

Mr. Justice Clark delivered the opinion of the Court:

This case involves the question of whether section 3 of the Robinson-Patman Act, 15 U.S.C. section 13a, making it a crime to sell goods at "unreasonably low prices for the purpose of destroying competition or eliminating a competitor," is unconstitutionally vague and indefinite as applied to sales made below cost with such purpose. National Dairy and Raymond J. Wise, a vice president and director, upon being charged, inter alia, with violating section 3 by making sales below cost for the purpose of destroying competition, moved for dismissal of the Robinson-Patman Act counts of the indictment on the grounds that the statute is unconstitutionally vague and indefinite. The District Court granted the motion and ordered dismissal. On direct appeal under the Criminal Appeals Act, 18 U.S.C. section 3731, we noted probable jurisdiction, 369 U.S. 833, because of the importance of the issue in the administration of the Robinson-Patman Act. We have concluded that the order of dismissal was error and therefore remand the case for trial.

I

National Dairy is engaged in the business of purchasing, processing, distributing, and selling milk and other dairy products

2-21-63 file CORE PROJECT.

Club-wielding police quickly broke up the demonstration when 200 angry Cubans clashed with the pickets. About half a dozen exiles were arrested by police, who entered the headquarters of the council, prepared for what looked like the beginning of a street riot. The police were denounced violently by the Cubans, many of them members of the Cuban invasion brigade, who shouted, "Communists—even Castro doesn't do this in Cuba." Three fire trucks moved into a side street and prepared to douse the area with water if necessary. Police, under command of Miami Safety Director Col. Don Pomerleau, broke up the disorders within 10 minutes. Trouble started even before the arrival of the pickets when Spanish-speaking police, using a portable loudspeaker, requested the Cubans to remain inside the property limits of the council grounds.

Jose A. Hernandez, a spokesman for the council's labor organization, speaking to the Cubans through a microphone from the headquarters porch, urged them to go home peacefully and "not play into the hands of the Communists who want to cause disorder here."

The exiles reacted violently against the request and denounced Hernandez and shouted epithets at him. Another council representative, Raul Mendez, then appealed over the microphone for the crowd to go home.

His petition was greeted with loud boos and angry shouts. For a few minutes, it looked like some members of the crowd were going to attack the two council representatives. At this point, the police, who originally posted about 15 men, summoned reinforcements including about 15 motorcycle officers.

A few minutes later, the pickets, men and women—apparently Americans—arrived carrying signs bearing pacifist slogans such as "War will end man or man will end war" and "We oppose military service."

The pickets massed on a grassy mall directly in front of the council headquarters entrance and then suddenly violence erupted when one Cuban darted across the street and ripped a sign out of a picket's hands. Stones and bottles were hurled at the police by the Cuban exiles.

Police roped off the property of the council and refused to let anyone in or out.

Later, a group of about 100 Cubans, most of them members of invasion brigade 2506, set out on a protest march to police headquarters.

The citizenry of Miami, Fla., has long borne with patience the burden of an onslaught of dispossessed Cubans—a burden which should long ago have been shared by the entire United States.

Valiant efforts have been made by our Presidents, the Federal and State agencies, our churches, business institutions, and individual citizens, to assist in every way possible.

Arriving in Miami penniless and with just the clothes they were wearing, almost all of these Cuban refugees has been forced to give up their homes, their businesses, their life savings, and all their personal property.

To help them meet the basic needs of existence, the Federal Government has made financial and other assistance available to them until they can become self-supporting.

Employment opportunity in Miami is limited. There simply are not enough jobs to accommodate both local residents and refugees. There arose open competition and economic conflict between the permanent citizenry and the incoming refugees. The balloon had to burst.

I have noted the ever-increasing frustrations, stresses, strains, and economic ills imposed on the people of my area. For this reason, I have for over 2 years fought for a more realistic approach to this long-festering situation.

I have repeatedly advocated—to two Presidents and Government officials—that Dade County and Florida had reached a saturation point on the receipt of Cuban refugees.

Long ago I urged, and have continued fighting for, the establishment of an additional port of entry and reception center.

Long ago, and many times since, I urged extension and amplification of the resettlement program under which the Government—through January 25, 1963, has resettled 53,974 Cubans, not quite one-third of the 157,525 persons entering and registering from Cuba. Again I reiterate, no community the size of metropolitan Dade County could conceivably be expected to absorb such a shock.

Time and time again, I have met with the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and other top echelon governmental officials concerned with the Cuban refugee programs, to discuss the need to reevaluate the overall program. Long ago, it was obvious that this was no longer a temporary situation; the facts demanded that priority attention be devoted to resettlement—to opening a reception center elsewhere.

Admirable efforts have been made by this administration and the agencies of the Federal Government in their attempts to alleviate this situation. While the programs instituted have been highly successful, we have got to do more.

On February 5 of this year, I addressed myself to reports that a so-called Cuban GI bill was being considered. At that time, I publicly stated my opposition before top echelon officials of executive agencies having jurisdiction of the Cuban refugee program. I told all that I felt that the present programs are more than adequate and that I am opposed to any new or additional benefits. I am grateful that no more has been heard of this proposition.

I again respectfully submit that Cuban exiles must be allocated to communities all over the United States and not concentrated in one already greatly overburdened area, and no further flow should come to the Miami area.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to spread on the record a letter which as recently as February 15 I directed to Mr. John Frederick Thomas, director of the Cuban refugee program:

I am quite concerned over the Cuban refugee program in my district. The residents of Dade County have been extremely patient and understanding of the problems of these refugees and have cooperated to the fullest. However, as I have emphasized many times before, Dade County has long ago reached the saturation point.

I have been deluged with mail from my constituents indicating their dissatisfaction with the rate of resettlement of these refugees the latest official figures indicate a severe drop in resettlements and their strong opposition to any additional benefits to the Cuban refugees. I am in full agreement with these views and I might add that I believe the present programs to be more than adequate and I am opposed to the establishment of broad new programs for any Cuban refugees. I fully support the previously granted authorization for qualified Cuban refugees to serve and be trained in the U.S. Armed Forces, but not to be granted any special benefits or privileges for this service.

I would respectfully request:

First. That if any additional Cuban refugees are to be permitted to enter the United States in the future, they be assigned to a port of entry and processed through a reception center other than Dade County or the State of Florida.

Second. That additional emphasis be placed on the resettlement program and that it be accelerated and implemented to the fullest degree.

Third. That I be notified at the earliest practicable moment if any new programs or broadening of present programs are being contemplated.

I respectfully go on record, Mr. Speaker, urging the immediate attention of the House to this most urgent request. The situation in the Miami area is dangerous and explosive. It is made for those who would deliberately attempt to set citizen against refugee—yes, even refugee against refugee—and to utilize the pentup emotions of American and Cuban alike to supply the fuel of the Communist propagandist.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that now is the time for us to act on some conclusive solution for this problem which will relieve all possibilities of a further attempt to exploit the frustrations and stresses of residents of the Miami area. The need is not yesterday, nor tomorrow, but right now.

It is imperative that action be taken to permanently alleviate the economic and psychological ills that have beset the long-suffering Miami community. We must expeditiously implement the humanitarian and intelligent programs which will relocate large numbers of Cuban exiles immediately—until such day as they can be returned to a free, democratic Cuba.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to advise that, partially in response to my letter to Mr. Thomas, a meeting was held yesterday between officials of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and four national voluntary agencies which have major responsibility for carrying out the Cuban resettlement program. Dr. Ellen Winston, Commissioner of HEW's new Welfare Administration, told the group that the resettlement program has her full support of the Department and the Federal Government. She said:

We want to secure the best possible resettlement of the refugees in the last possible time so that the fathers and mothers and children in Miami, who so urgently need new homes and new jobs, can begin new lives. In the case of the refugees, the path to independence and self-support can follow only one major route, resettlement.

It is a source of deep satisfaction to me to note that the good work of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare will be continued—that relocation is to be immediately accelerated and diligently pur-

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sued. This is one constructive step toward the ultimate solution.

CUBA PLANES FIRE ON U.S. SHRIMP BOAT

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, along with the rest of America, I was incensed to learn of the report that two Mig fighter planes apparently based in Cuba had fired rockets at Florida shrimp boats on the high seas.

The protection of Americans and the right of freedom of the high seas must be guaranteed by our Government.

Planes and vessels should be ordered to shoot to kill on any interference by hostile aircraft or vessels out of Communist Cuba.

Since this attack by Cuban fighters may be a preliminary probe, we should make clear by our immediate response that the United States will use whatever force is necessary or required to stop or prevent these attacks—or the likelihood of further attacks—even if it means pursuing the attackers to Cuban soil.

For many years under two administrations, I have urged repeatedly that the United States must take whatever action, military or economic, as necessary in its self interest with regard to the problem of a Communist Government in Cuba. We need to take every collective action, economic or military, which needs to be taken.

The removal of the offensive weaponry by the Communists was certainly a significant turn of events for the free world and the United States. The recent announcement that several thousand troops will be withdrawn is certainly a step in the right direction.

But, Mr. Speaker, as our President has so wisely and properly said, the great danger enanating from Cuba is not whether there are 5,000 or 50,000 Russian troops there, but the fact that it is used as a base for subversion. Our Government has pointed out to all Latin countries that the Communist Government of Cuba has declared war on Latin America; that every Latin government is in peril.

The point is clear, Mr. Speaker, that the great danger to the United States and to the Western Hemisphere is simply the existence of a Communist government in Cuba.

Our President has stated clearly that the existence of the Communist government in Cuba is incompatible with the inter-American system and that all of the U.S. policies shall be directed towards the eradication of communism in Cuba.

Mr. Speaker, the American people solidly support the President of the United States in any action which he may take.

It is evident to me and I have predicted many times over the years that the new arena for the world struggle would be in Latin America. It is obvious today that this prediction is more than borne out. There is obviously a full-scale hemispheric effort on the part of the Communists in Latin America. This has all been stimulated and will continue to be stimulated by the very existence of a Communist base of operation in Cuba. Therefore, this base must be exterminated.

Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, it is evident that the Communists' phase 2, use of the popular front in Latin America, has moved into phase 3, which is the use of violence and terrorism for the weakening and overthrow of democratic institutions in Latin America.

Under these circumstances, as I have repeatedly said, long-range programs designed to treat the economic and social ills of a people who are in an epochal revolution is desirable, but not sufficient. The United States and the Latin American republics must have short-range programs to deal with the immediate threats to political stability.

In this regard, this administration has taken masterful steps long needed to meet this threat. We must continue to pursue these, and in addition, engage in the greatest concentrated ideological offensive the United States has ever undertaken.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, not only must the Communist challenge be met head on at the military, economic and ideological level, but we must pursue those courses which will make national and international events follow an offensive pattern determined by the United States.

UNITED NATIONS

(Mrs. GREEN of Oregon (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) was given permission to extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, on February 18, 1963, I introduced a bill, a resolution (H.J. Res. 253), that will provide an avenue for U.S. citizens to express their endorsement of the United Nations not only by words but also in a very tangible and meaningful way.

My measure will permit American taxpayers to deduct from their individual income taxes any contributions to the United Nations and its specialized agencies such as UNESCO.

The measure will enable supporters of the U.N. to wish the organization well at a time when crucial financial and moral supports are needed. And it will provide Americans an opportunity to express the view, shared by President Kennedy, that it takes more than arms to keep the peace.

Too long, Mr. Speaker, have the supporters of the U.N. in this country been silent in the face of unreasonable criticisms directed against it by opponents whose views have been given unrepresentative prominence. Some of the critics of the U.N. have narrow, selfish economic interests. And it has been well publicized that a well-financed, lavish campaign against the U.N. on behalf of the so-called Katanga government has been operating in freewheeling style in the United States. And it appears that some of this criticism may be coming from organizations that enjoy tax-exempt status or claim to.

I do not have swollen expectations for the U.N., Mr. Speaker. I do not believe it is an infallible organization. But I insist that the U.N. has richly earned the support of the peoples of the world in its efforts to provide a forum for conciliation of international tensions and conflicts and to assist developing countries with their medical, education, and social problems. Our membership in the United Nations, beginning with the San Francisco Conference in 1945, has been endorsed by a broad range of bipartisan support from the leaders of our two great major political parties. I hope they will join with me in another move to reaffirm our support in an organization that is one of our best hopes for a just peace.

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

(Mrs. GREEN of Oregon (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) was given permission to extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, on February 18, 1963, I introduced a bill, H.R. 3861, to provide equal pay for equal work.

This bill is designed to remove a serious injustice to both men and women workers in our Nation. In my view, State equal pay laws have not proved effective.

It is shocking and unjust that with some 24.5 million full- and part-time women workers in our labor force, there should be discriminatory wage rates. These women neither work for "pin money" nor are they casual workers. They are workers in their own right. They are entitled to the same privileges and rights as male workers. These women support themselves or contribute in whole or substantially in part to the income of their families. I think it is high time that in all instances women workers are treated with full and equal employment rights. Studies have shown that a permissive situation in which employers are permitted to pay lower wages to women than to men for work demanding comparable skills leads to situations in which the wages of men themselves are depressed.

My bill represents policy of President Kennedy. It is an integral part of his legislative program. President Kennedy since his election has taken several steps to insure full and equal promotion and employment right without regard to race, creed, color, or sex. These actions are to be applauded. I look forward to a full measure of support from a majority of our Members of Congress for what in my view is legislative action long overdue.

MOTOR VEHICLES EQUIPPED WITH SAFETY BELTS

(Mr. RYAN of Michigan (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. RYAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced a measure which would require all motor vehicles sold or shipped in commerce to be equipped with safety belts and to meet other safety standards.

This bill would make it illegal to manufacture for sale in interstate commerce any vehicle which is not equipped with

3-13 - file CORC Project - Clip to WAB memo about his trip to Miami
1963

extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Speaker, last June, when the Supreme Court handed down its regrettable decision that the Constitution of the United States was placed in peril because a group of New York children voluntarily recited a 22-word nondenominational prayer, it seemed to me that the canons and criteria of validity in thought had dipped to a nadir never before reached in this land where freedom once found its most impregnable home.

Another year has almost passed and there is now every indication that this same Court is about to plumb new depths in their zeal to probe minutiae never envisioned by the framers of the Constitution.

To bolster their findings, the Justices perch upon pedicels of logic too slim to support even a whit of their proclaimings.

How, I now wonder, are we ever to answer the tidal wave of inquiries we will receive when the Court rules that the Lord's Prayer and the Bible are banned from our schools?

What can we tell our own children as to why we have done nothing to stop the Court from this pristine heresy?

Will it be sufficient for us to say, "The Court did it. We are blameless?" I, for one, do not believe we can evade the issue in that way.

Columnist William S. White has written brilliantly of the untenable position we are inexorably being pushed into by the Court.

I commend his editorial from the March 1 edition of the Washington Evening Star to each and every Member and I echo his plaintive inquiry: "Are beauty and gentleness and tenderness to be declared unconstitutional?"

Finally, I add my own query: "What are we here in the House going to do to stop what appears now to be an inevitable 'finding' of this Court?"

RELIGIOUS EXPRESSION IN SCHOOLS—FREE EXERCISE OF BELIEF IS CONSIDERED THE TRUE ISSUE IN ARGUMENT

(By William S. White)

Another spring is to bring another bitter division within the Supreme Court—and within the United States—determining whether any chemical trace of religious feeling, however voluntary and nonsectarian, is to be allowed expression in the public schools of the United States.

The Court last June forbade as unconstitutional the voluntary recitation in New York schools of a 22-word nondenominational prayer prepared by the school authorities. Now it is to decide two other questions:

Will constitutional government be threatened if such of the children of Baltimore as may care to do so continue to open each school day with Bible reading and by repeating aloud the Lord's Prayer?

Will constitutional government be threatened if such of the children of Pennsylvania as may care to do so continue to open each school day by hearing a reading of 10 paragraphs from the Bible?

Sessions of the Supreme Court itself are opened with an invocation of God's blessing upon its work. Public officials, including the President, traditionally take oath upon the Bible. The national anthem—the one anthem of every man, woman, and child, whatever his religion or the lack of it—still recognizes the existence of God.

All this notwithstanding, however, the outlook is not too good for those schoolchildren who wish to participate in ceremonies acknowledging that divine mercy and divine justice still exist in an America of increasing materialism and private hopelessness.

For the arguments recently heard before the Justices on the Baltimore and Pennsylvania cases—which probably will be settled along in June—have strongly indicated that some at least intend to read the doctrine of "separation of church and state" in such a way as to permit God to be mentioned in the schoolhouses hereafter only under one's breath.

The first amendment to the Constitution declares, as to religion: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishing of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." This is where the doctrine of separation arose. But surely the true issue here is not that someone is trying to make an "establishment of religion"—namely, to set up one state church superior to all others.

Surely the true issue involved here is involved in the latter half of that amendment, that forbidding interference with the free exercise of religion.

Any minority, including the ultimate minority of one pupil, has the undoubted right to refuse to participate in any religious exercise. This columnist, for one, would support such a right to the end. But does a minority have the right to forbid the majority such an exercise, if this be their faith and choice, on the extraordinary argument that if the majority do choose to pray, this somehow invades the rights of the minority? If so, what becomes of the second half of the first amendment?

If schoolchildren violate the Constitution by voluntary prayer acknowledging a Divine Being, what of singing the Star-Spangled Banner in school, having in mind its explicit acknowledgment that "In God we trust"?

Is respect for tradition itself to be declared unlawful, on the ground that some people reject tradition? If one child chooses to pray, does he really make "an establishment of religion"? How in God's name—if the expression may be pardoned—does he harm the child who does not wish to pray? Even if, as atheists claim in immeasurable sadness, faith is only a legend, is it in any way ugly? Are beauty and gentleness and tenderness also to be declared unconstitutional?

IMPACT OF CUBAN REFUGEES CAUSES PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT

(Mr. FASCELL (at the request of Mr. STRATTON) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to alleviate the conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment that exist and have existed in the district which I represent. Such conditions exist not only because of the usual reasons for unemployment but also because of the unusual economic distress and unemployment caused by the impact of approximately 150,000 refugees residing in this area who have fled the tyranny and oppression of the Communist government of Cuba. My bill will bring jobs and economic assistance to American citizens who, because of this unusual condition, find themselves unemployed and otherwise economically distressed.

Mr. Speaker, since the Castro Communist government of Cuba has enslaved the people of that unhappy country, approximately 200,000 persons have escaped the tyranny and oppression existing there and sought refuge in the United States.

The bulk of these people are in the Miami area. Despite the generous assistance of the Catholic church and others, our local citizens, individually, local governments and many voluntary agencies—it soon became obvious that the needs of these refugees could not be met solely out of local resources, no matter how willing the local citizens nor how desirable such a solution might be. I thereupon immediately urged recognition of the existence of the Cuban refugees and the problems caused thereby as being the primary responsibility of the Federal Government.

Two administrations and the Congress of the United States have generously responded to my requests to assist the people of the district which I represent in dealing with the problems, economic and otherwise, created by the Cuban refugees.

Today I must again ask my colleagues and advise the Nation that the people of Florida's Fourth District are in need of additional assistance as a result of approximately 150,000 Cuban refugees still residing in our midst. This has caused tremendous economic pressure since the refugees, very naturally, have tried to obtain and have been successful in obtaining employment. Much of this employment has been at reduced wages, tending to depress the labor market. Every refugee so employed has displaced an American normally employed so that in addition to many thousands of refugees who are unemployed, there are many thousands of Americans also unemployed.

The U.S. Department of Labor had long ago determined that there were a sufficient number of unemployed American citizens so as to qualify Dade County as a class D labor surplus market area. However, we have not been certified for assistance under Public Law 87-27, the Area Redevelopment Act specifically adopted by this body to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment in economically distressed areas.

Mr. Speaker, since the fall of 1962 I have repeatedly requested the Department of Labor to certify that the unemployment condition in the district which I represent is sufficient to qualify the area under the Redevelopment Act. This has not yet been accomplished for a variety of reasons. Whatever the reason, the point is that we have not yet been so certified so as to be eligible for the employment and economic benefits which would be available to us under the Area Redevelopment Act.

The economic situation in Dade County is distressing. Total unemployment, both American and Cuban, is fantastically high. Citizens and refugees are in open competition for a limited

number of jobs. Wages have tended to become depressed. Feelings are running high. The laboring classes, and particularly the Negro, have felt the brunt of this distress.

Mr. Speaker, the foreign policy of the United States is one of long standing and great tradition—down through history we are known as a sure haven from persecution and the upholders of individual rights and freedom. But it is this very foreign policy, in action, which has permitted these refugees—mothers, fathers, wives, and children—to escape tyranny, fear, and death and to seek refuge and security in the United States.

I have no quarrel with this policy nor does the overwhelming majority of the people in the district which I represent. But, Mr. Speaker, I submit that the American citizens who are directly affected as a result of this policy, and who are the citizens of the district I represent, are entitled to consideration in obtaining whatever Federal assistance can be made available.

Today's problem, therefore, Mr. Speaker, is to obtain additional unemployment and economic benefits for the American citizens in Florida's Fourth District, which I represent, who are without jobs and who are otherwise economically distressed. My bill, Mr. Speaker, would seek to provide employment opportunities by making the area which I represent eligible for benefits under the Area Redevelopment Act.

Mr. Speaker, I, of course, do not imply that no assistance has been rendered to the citizens of the district which I represent. I strongly supported this administration's program, now known as Public Law 87-658, the Public Works Acceleration Act. Because of the unemployment situation, the district which I represent has been certified as eligible to receive assistance under the Public Works Acceleration Act. Under this act we have thus far obtained several million dollars in approved programs. Under this act, which requires local participation, the district which I represent will secure approximately 5,600 additional man-months or 980,700 man-hours of employment. As long as the unemployment and economic distress exists in the district which I represent, we shall continue to request assistance and urge favorable consideration for approved projects under this very worthy program.

However, Mr. Speaker, the economic distress and unemployment in the Miami area arises not only from the usual sources, but also because of the tremendous number of refugees who are residing therein. Whether the refugee is employed or unemployed, his presence contributes directly to the economic distress and high unemployment of American citizens. It is this factor which my bill deals with. It is because of the persistence of these unusual factors that I have sought relief under Public Law 87-27, the Area Redevelopment Act.

I have also long sought relief under this law by administrative determination under existing criteria. Since the middle of last year, I have requested and urged repeatedly that in the criteria determination for Area Redevelopment Act eligibility, all unemployed shall be considered regardless of whether they are Americans or refugees. While the Department has had this matter before it all these many months, it has not yet been resolved.

I have urged today that immediate action be taken on this problem by the Secretaries of Health, Education, and Welfare; Labor and Commerce. I have directed the following letters to them, respectively:

MARCH 13, 1963.

Hon. ANTHONY J. CELEBREZZE,
Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I respectfully request and urge you to certify forthwith to the Secretary of Labor and to the Secretary of Commerce the number of Cuban refugees who are residing in Dade County, Fla. Such certifications should be based on the number of Cuban refugees who have been registered through the Cuban Refugee Center, less the number of Cuban refugees who have been certified by you as having been relocated out of the Dade County area.

I would appreciate also if you would forward your estimate as to the number of Cuban refugees who are residing in the Dade County area who have not been registered through the Cuban Refugee Center.

This urgent request is made because of the obvious economic impact which the residence of the Cuban refugees has created, specifically in unemployment.

I am of the opinion that the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Commerce, based on the certification, have the authority and discretion to immediately certify that this area qualifies under the Area Redevelopment Act, Public Law 87-27. Thus, qualifying under the act, the people of Dade County would be eligible for consideration to receive assistance in alleviating this problem of substantial and persistent unemployment.

I respectfully urge your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

DANTE B. FASCELL,
Member of Congress.

MARCH 13, 1963.

Hon. W. WILLARD WIRTZ,
Secretary of Labor, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: You are fully aware of the problem of unemployment in my area. I have been urging you since September of 1962 to furnish to the Secretary of Commerce the findings and statistical data required by law in order to make Dade County, Fla., eligible under the Area Redevelopment Act, and thus bringing relief in the way of jobs to the people of Dade County.

I am aware of the fact that you have been seeking to obtain statistical data with the cooperation of State agencies. All of this may be well and proper and in time you may accumulate the necessary statistics and data.

However, Mr. Secretary, I respectfully point out that many months have gone by; the unemployment situation in Dade County has worsened. The area has been classified as class D labor surplus market area, with a current rate of unemployment of 6.1 percent. This did not consider at all the unemployed Cuban refugee and I have consistently urged and requested that the Cuban refugee should be considered in the compilation of statistics and that when this is done, Dade County would be clearly eligible for the benefits under the Area Redevelopment Act.

I respectfully urge you, therefore, to certify forthwith to the Secretary of Commerce the finding that this area qualifies under the Area Redevelopment Act. It is my conviction that in view of the obvious facts of the aggravated unemployment situation in the Fourth District, caused by the impact of the Cuban refugees, without regard to whether the Cuban refugee is employed or unemployed, Dade County should qualify under the act.

You have the discretion to make that determination. I respectfully urge you to make that determination forthwith and to so certify to the Secretary of Commerce. I shall appreciate your prompt attention to this request.

Sincerely,

DANTE B. FASCELL,
Member of Congress.

MARCH 13, 1963.

Hon. LUTHER H. HODGES,
Secretary of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I know that you are fully aware of the severe condition of unemployment which exists in Dade County, Fla. The Miami standard metropolitan area, embracing all and only Dade County, Fla., has had substantial unemployment for 5 years. The unemployment rate presently stands at 6.1 percent. The area has been classified as class D labor surplus market.

This determination, however, has not included unemployed Cuban refugees. The existence of the employed Cuban refugee as well as the unemployed Cuban refugee has seriously aggravated the unemployment condition in the Fourth District, which I represent. The rate of unemployment is probably closer to 13 percent. Certainly it is obvious that this is an intolerable situation for our citizens.

We have received substantial assistance under existing programs, such as the Public Works Acceleration Act. However, we have not been declared qualified under the Area Redevelopment Act, Public Law 87-27.

In performance of your functions authorized by Public Law 87-27, the Area Redevelopment Act specifically enacted by the Congress to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment, I respectfully request you to determine forthwith, pursuant to the authority of that law, that the Miami standard metropolitan area is eligible immediately for area redevelopment assistance.

I see no reason why this determination cannot be made forthwith. Standard labor statistics pursuant to law are available for certification to you; in addition, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare or the Department of Labor can certify immediately the number of Cuban refugees who are residing in the area. Whether the Cuban refugee is employed or unemployed is immaterial from an administrative standpoint in the determination of the question of substantial unemployment. Be that as it may, the certification of the number of Cuban refugees can be made forthwith to you by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and I have today called upon the Secretary to make such certification to you forthwith.

The Secretary of Labor can certify to you the total number of unemployed in this area and I have urged him today to certify this fact to you forthwith.

Mr. Secretary, I would not take this unprecedented action in urging this immediate request if I had not previously exhausted all administrative possibilities.

Recent events in the district which I represent point up the seriousness of the unemployment situation, particularly as it is aggravated by the impact of the Cuban refugees. Accordingly, I respectfully urge your immediate determination that Dade County, Fla., is eligible under the Area Redevelopment Act so that our unemployed workers

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

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Carl Rachlin, Esq.
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PROGRAM
AND TRAINING
DEPARTMENT
Gordon R. Carey
director
Norman Hill
assistant to the director

February 28, 1963

MAR 1 1963

Jack Minnis
Research Director, VEP
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Minnis:

It seems that we have mislaid our copies of the South Carolina VEP reports for the month of January. Can you send us the totals for each county for January, so that we can complete our records.

Thank you very much; we appreciate your attention.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM/mm

Requested by Blackwell

Sent 3-1-63

17 Robinson ST
Sumter, S.C.
3-5-63

Mr. J. T. McCain.
Report for Kingstree S.C. - Williamsburg County

March 4- We arrived in Kingstree at 8:40 and found 138 Negro's standing in line to register. Only one Negro required to enter office at one time. 11 Negro's registered out of 138. 3 failed, only 14 entered office during entire day. Questions asked by register. "Where you live? Who you work for?" "How long have you been working at present job?" "Who sent you here?" "Why a person register?" each person is told the same thing over & over.

They have to fill out two blanks one blank is registration blank. Then they are given certain sections of

The constitution to read. The second blank is to write what they have read, and with satisfaction excluding punctuation etc.

Time element in registering persons

First person entered office at 9 o'clock came out 10:10 - Next went in 10-10 came out 10:28 Next went in 10:28 came out 10:45, Next went in 10:45 came out 11:05, Next entered 11:05 came out 11:30, Next went in 11:30 came out 11:55, Next went in 11:55 came out 12:15 Next went in 12:15 came out 1:05, Next went in 3:05 came out 3:26, Next 3:41 came out at 4, Next went in at 4 came out 4:18, Next went in 4:18 came out 4:40, Next went in 4:40 came out 5:05.

This is true for this community in the past 90 days, persons attempting to register from 35 to 27 and 138 in Numbers, I was told 11 persons was the most registered in this community at any

given Time. White's are never seen registering.

Respectfully
Frank Robinson

Good accounting, apparently. WD

March 6, 1963

MEMO
To: WAB, RTB, JM
FROM: Jean Levine
Re: Status of financial accounting for CORE VEP 2-13

The audit is now complete for CORE"s first half of their VEP 2-13 grant and is depicted below. This is for the period from the beginning of the grant (8/15/62) through January 9, 1963.

FLORIDA		
Meals	$ 171.56	
Lodging	124.00	
Postage	5.87	
Transportation & Travel	48.20	
		$ 349.63
LOUISIANA		
Fixtures & Equipment	$ 15.45	
Meals	346.00	
Lodging	94.00	
Office Rent	105.00	
Office Supplies	10.47	
Telephone & Telegraph	126.71	
Transportation & Travel	430.20	
Miscellaneous	12.31	
Postage	7.17	$1147.31
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Advertising, Printing & Prom.	5.00	
Fixtures & Equipment	12.00	
Meals	45.12	
Office Rent	80.00	
Office Supplies	4.65	
Telephone & Telegraph	9.32	
Transportation & Travel	177.58	
Utilities	3.03	
		$ 336.70
		$1833.64
TOTAL SALARIES FOR CORE WORKERS		3455.43
ADMINISTRATIVE OVERHEAD		960.00
Advanced to field as of 1/9/63 (therefore not supported yet.)		150.93
		$6400.00

2 - Core - VEP 2-13

March 7, 1963

Mr. Ronnie Moore
CORE
10185 Avenue "B"
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Moore:

I am enclosing a photocopy of a letter which I have just received from Mr. W. W. Harleaux of Plaquemine, Louisiana, in which he makes very complimentary remarks regarding your work in his parish.

Would you please, at your earliest convenience, send me a rather detailed statement regarding the situation in Iberville parish and any suggestions which you might have regarding the feasibility of a stepped-up campaign in that parish and any plans you can suggest for any such action.

We would also be interested in reading similar reports from all of the other parishes where you are working but you need not delay the report on Iberville parish on this account.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

cc: Mr. W. W. Harleaux
Mr. James T. McCain

MAR 4 1963

1818 Haase St.
Plaquemine, La.
February 28, 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Project Director
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

May I take this occasion to thank you most sincerely for sending Mr. Ronnie Moore to us. We crack the ice so to speak. Mr. Moore has done an excellent job. During his efforts here, We were successful in registering approximately 175. That is great in Louisiana. There are still more than four thousands who are of voting age that should be registered.

For the past few weeks Mr. Moore has been sharing his time with other parishes(counties). This is a detriment to our registration program. However, I am sure he is much needed in other areas. The program has slowed down to a snail's pace. I am sure you will agree that at the rate of five a week and no doubt less; it will be a long, long time before we reach the four thousand unregistered citizens.

Grass root voter registration involves a lot of work. From observation on(would never believe that there are so many involvements. It is imperative that we continue this grass root program. Therefore, may I humbly ask that you allow Mr. Moore to spend more time(full time) here in Iberville parish(county) or send another field worker or assist us financially. I feel that the salary of one field worker could carry on an intensified program that will achieve the desired goal.

I was informed today that one of our adjourning parishes has registered illiterates. Such actions lead me to believe that there is some fear on the

part of those who are resisting Negro registration which suggests that now is the time to intensify our registration for the next twelve months or more. A highly intensified program for the next twelve months I am sure will achieve the number of registered voters that will elect Negroes to not only ~~to~~ local office but to state office.

We tried to raise the money to continue the program. We were successful in raising enough to operate the program for only a short time. I am certain you know how difficult it is to raise money among poverty stricken people (10,000 of our 30,000 qualified for the Kennedy commodity program).

Again, may I say thaks most sincerely for sending Mr. Moore and please make our intensified program possible.

Please feel free to request any additional information.

Yours for FREEDOM

W. W. Harleaux

W. W. Harleaux

SM
File

October 19, 1962

Mr. W. W. Harleaux, Secretary
8th Ward Voters League
1818 Haase St.
Plaquemine, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Harleaux:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 16 in which you request help with your voter registration efforts in Plaquemine, Louisiana.

The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) is one of the agencies working with the Voter Education Project and that agency has been given primary responsibility for the Sixth Congressional District of Louisiana, including Iberville parish.

I am sending a copy of this letter and of your letter to Mr. Ronnie Moore, who is in charge of the CORE office located in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. I am requesting Mr. Moore or some official of CORE to get in touch with you as soon as possible. I am certain that some arrangements for assistance in your area will be forthcoming.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
cc: Mr. J. T. McCain
Mr. R. Moore

OCT 18 1962

1818 Haase St.
Plaquemine, La.
Oct. 16, 1962

Mr. Wiley Branton
c/o Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsythe St., N. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr Branton:

Mrs. Lillian S. Calhoum, Associate Editor, of Ebony Magazine suggested that I cantact you in regards to securing help in our effort to register our people.

We find that it is very difficult to get people interested in attempting to register to vote under Louisiana's new registration law because we have not been successful in getting anyone registered.under it. Is there some way we can get some help to break through the above bearers.

Please feel free to request any additional information.

Yours truly,

W. W. Harleaux

W. W. Harleaux, Secretary
8th. Ward Voters League

J. M. — Give me figures on this County. W. B.

tional organization with affiliated local groups working

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

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Don Wendell
field secretaries

March 8, 1963

MAR 11 1963

Wiley Branton
Voter Education Project, Director
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Wiley:

Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter from Frank Robinson, detailing the treatment Negro registrants are meeting with in Kingstree, S.C. (Williamsburg County).

Do you have any suggestions as to what action might be taken to alleviate the situation? Please let us hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

msm
encs.

VAP	WVAP	NVAP	%
18095	7860	10535	58.2

		% VAP Reg.
WREG	NREG	43.2
7347	480	

Reg	% W Reg	% N. Reg.
7827		04.5

UNVAP	
10055	97.2

March 13, 1963

Frank Robertson called me at home about 6:00. I had not yet arrived so he left word for me to call. I returned his call at 7:00 pm. Robertson is concerned about the registration effort in Kingstree, Williamsburg County, South Carolina. He says that the registrar's office in Kingstree is open only once a month--on the first Monday. It is open all day, from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm. Two persons, whom he takes to be the registrars, work in the office during the day itis open. A man works from 8 to 12 and a woman from 1 to 5. He is not sure whether these persons are actually the registrars or whether they are clerks. (There are supposed to be three registrars per county in South Carolina, appointed by the Governor upon the nomination of the Senator .)

The registration is conducted in an old building on Main Street some 2 or 3 blocks from the courthouse. The way Robertson describes it, it sounds like an ordinary business building. He says a lawyer has offices on the second floor. He has been watching the place off and on for several months, and the local folks he works with watch it closely each 1st Monday and no one ever sees whites registering. Robertson suspects that whites are being registered at another time and place.

Robertson says that, though there is plenty of room in the office where the registration takes place, the registrars will permit only one person in it at a time for registration. This means that, whatever the weather, the rest who want to register must wait outside. Robertson says he talked with the woman who works in the registrar's office at the end of the last registra-

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Robertson says that, though there is plenty of room in the office where the registration takes place, the registrars will permit only one person in it at a time for registration. This means that, whatever the weather, the rest who want to register must wait outside. Robertson says he talked with the woman who works in the registrar's office at the end of the last registration day, March 4, 1963. Robertson says the woman told him that she cannot permit more than one person in the room, and that she cannot even permit persons to wait inside the building, because she said, she "has orders to do it this way". Robertson was unable to get her to say whom the orders came from. He says that he arrived at the office at 9:05 on March 4 and that there were 138 people waiting in line to register. Only ten or twelve of them got in before 5 pm. Those who got in said that they were required to fill out two forms (Robertson says only one form is customary in South Carolina, and so far as I know, in Charleston, Columbia, etc. that is right). They were also required to answer a great number of personal questions about family, employment, etc. which makesmany of them fearful of reprisals. After filling out the two forms, the registrant is required to copy a section of the constitution and then to read what he has copied. Robertson says that pronunciation is watched very closely by the registrars and that several persons have been rejected for minor mispronunciations. Robertson saysthat he got the names and addresses of every one of the 138 persons who were there March 4th, and talked in some detail to each person who actually got in to register. He says he had a phone call from some of the Kingstree people today asking him to come down there tomaorrow for a meeting they are having to decide what they can do about conditions at the registrar's office.

That was thereason he called. He wanted to know what he could tellthem to do. He says he does not see anything else that he can do and is at his wits' end . He says the people in Kingstree and environs are getting pretty tired and disgusted with their lack of success at even getting a try at registering. He is asking us for some kind of help or advice because he's afraid the spirits of the Kingstree folks are going to wane rather quickly unless they are shown what can be done to circumvent the obstructive tactics of the registrars.

I told him that I would ~~xxxxxx~~ tell WAB about this and would get a letter off to him tomorrow suggesting what the people can do, at least to gather the data the justice department would need for some litigation.

Memo from **JEAN T. LEVINE**

CORE

This is a memo from JM re a phone call he rec'd last night.

J

B4
3-21-63

March 14, 1963

The Honorable Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Re Williamsburg County,
South Carolina, and
Dinwiddie County,
Virginia

I have received a field report from Mr. Herbert V. Coulton, SCLC Field Secretary for voter registration in Virginia, in which he describes some registration difficulties in Dinwiddie County, Virginia. It appears that the registrar's office is only open on two days each month (every second and fourth Wednesday). The local citizens complain that this does not allow time sufficient to be registered and the report indicates that this matter has been brought to your attention. I would appreciate knowing anything that you have been able to find out about this situation.

Of more serious import is the situation in Williamsburg, County, South Carolina, where the registrar's office is open only one day per month (the first Monday) and where only one applicant may enter the registrar's office at a time. It has been reported to us that persons waiting outside are not even permitted to wait in the building while an applicant is in the registrar's office. The registration is conducted in a very slow manner.

A field report from CORE indicates that on March 4, 1963, a total of 138 Negroes went to the registrar's office in Kingstree early that morning and because of the slow process of regis-

tration being carried on in that county only 14 persons were able to enter the office during the entire day, 11 of whom were successfully registered with the other three failing.

We feel that this is a situation which requires immediate investigation and attention and we would appreciate your taking whatever action you deem necessary to protect and enforce the right of people to register in this county.

Will you please let me hear from you at an early date regarding any action you will have taken.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

cc: Mr. Herbert V. Coulton
244 Halifax St.
Petersburg, Virginia

Mr. James McCain
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

file core project

MAR 18 1963

317 West Bartlette Street
Sumter, South Carolina
March 16,1963

Mr. Jack Minnis
Research Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Jack:

The building where registration is held is about 50 or 75 feet in length. The entrace to the building is through a front door that opens almost on the sidewalk. The Selective Service office is also in this building. I learned from by visit to Kingstree, S.C., from Mr. Virgil Dimery, who is assisting Negroes to get registered, that only one person is admitted in the front door at a time. The door is immediately locked by the chairman of the registration board as a Negro is let in. The name of the chairman, is one Mr. Kaiser Sauls, a former chain gang boss and his clerk is one Fannie Sullivan.

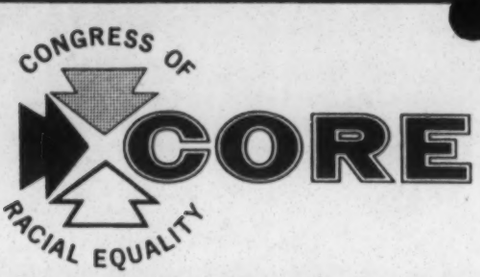
If over 15 persons go down to register at any one time, part of that number must assemble in a parking lot across from the registration office, which is control by the A & P Super Market. Dimery told me that the first Monday in April, his committee is hoping that more than 200 persons will go down to register.

If you would like to contact me, I can be reached in CORE'S office in New York,City, after Tuesday, March 19,1963.

Sincerely,

James J. McCain

a national organization with affiliated local groups working



to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

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national director
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assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
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assistant to the director

March 18, 1963

MAR 20 1963

Mr. Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsythe Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

I've enclosed a photo that is not very good -- of the voters applicants lined up outside the registration office in Kingstree, South Carolina. We expect that there will be several hundred involved in April. We will keep you informed.

When can Farmer, McCain and I get together with you on the program for the coming year? Also, will there be a joint meeting of the five agencies involved? We in CORE have several proposals for expanding efforts in rural areas which we believe may be fruitful.

Cordially,

Marv

Marv Rich

MR/jb
Enc.

2-CORE-VEP2-13

MAR • 63

Kingstree, South Carolina.
Voter Registration

April 1, 1963

MEMORANDUM

TO: Wiley Branton

FROM: Jack Minnis

This morning, I received a call from Frank Robinson in Sumter, South Carolina. Frank is beginning to feel a bit desperate about the situation in Williamsburg County. He says that yesterday, 218 people went to the courthouse to register. They arrived around 9 o'clock in the morning, and remained throughout the day until 5 o'clock in the evening. During this eight hours, eleven persons were admitted to the registrar's office. Nine were registered and two failed. Frank says that the two who failed were a man and wife who were once rejected last month. Last month, they were told by the registrar that they must have property assessed at $300 or more by each of them, (or a total of $600 or more in assessed evaluations) before they could register without taking the literacy test. According to Frank, this couple showed the registrar property tax receipts showing they had paid taxes on property valued at $790. The registrar still refused to register them, but Frank cannot tell me what reason the registrar gave them this time. Frank also says that several of the nine who were registered had sufficient property tax receipts, but were required to take the literacy test anyhow. He says that at several times during the day, a prospective registrant entered the office and was told to sit and wait while the whites in the office sat around and chatted, apparently doing nothing but stalling.

Frank says the folks in Williamsburg have asked him to come to a meeting next week and advise them what they can do. He says that this is the third or fourth consecutive month when he has received this same request, and that he is now reluctant to go to such a meeting and assure them as he has in the past, that help will be forthcoming. Apparently, he has given them such assurances in the past, and that nothing has happened. I asked him if he saw any evidence yesterday that the Justice Department might be observing what was going on. He said he saw nothing to indicate any such observation. You will remember that on March 14th, you wrote to Mr. Burke Marshall, calling his attention to the abuses of March 4th which Robinson had reported to us. In that letter, you pointed out to Mr. Marshall that in your opinion, "This is a situation which requires immediate investigation and attention." You also asked Mr. Marshall to let you know about any action that he might take. Our files do not indicate that Mr. Marshall has replied to your letter.

I get the impression from talking to Robinson that the people in Williamsburg County are beginning to wonder if there is any hope that they will receive help from the federal government when they attempt to implement their rights as American citizens to register and vote. It

2 - CORE VEP 2-13

seems to me likely that the people in Williamsburg are not going to sit still indefinitely with no encouragement or positive action from us or from the Justice Department. I think it would be in the best interest of all concerned if Williamsburg does not develop into another Greenwood or another Albany, but to remove the likelihood of such a development. I suspect that some positive action will have to be taken in the very near future.

Jack Minnis

JM:js

Frank Robinson
17 Robinson Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Kingstree, S.C.

registration applicants waiting in line april 1st 1963

Kingstree, S.C.

Registration applicants waiting 4-1-63

Kingstree, S.C.

registration applicants waiting 4-1-63

WBV

April 2, 1963

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Wiley Branton

FROM: Jack Minnis

This morning, I received a call from Frank Robinson in Sumter, South Carolina. Frank is beginning to feel a bit desperate about the situation in Williamsburg County. He says that yesterday, 218 people went to the courthouse to register. They arrived around 9 o'clock in the morning, and remained throughout the day until 5 o'clock in the evening. During this eight hours, eleven persons were admitted to the registrar's office. Nine were registered and two failed. Frank says that the two who failed were a man and wife who were once rejected last month. Last month, they were told by the registrar that they must have property assessed at $300 or more by each of them, (or a total of $600 or more in assessed evaluations) before they could register without taking the literacy test. According to Frank, this couple showed the registrar property tax receipts showing they had paid taxes on property valued at $790. The registrar still refused to register them, but Frank cannot tell me what reason the registrar gave them this time. Frank also says that several of the nine who were registered had sufficient property tax receipts, but were required to take the literacy test anyhow. He says that at several times during the day, a prospective registrant entered the office and was told to sit and wait while the whites in the office sat around and chatted, apparently doing nothing but stalling.

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2-CORE VEP 2-13

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Jack Minnis

JM:js

Frank Robinson
17 Robinson Street
Sumter, South Carolina

April 3, 1963

Mr. James McCain
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

We received a call yesterday from Frank Robinson telling of the difficulties encountered by persons seeking to register in Williamsburg County on April 1st. The difficulties appeared to be identical to those met with on March 4th in Williamsburg. When Mr. Robinson reported to this office on the March 4th difficulties, we informed the Justice Department of the details, as we assume CORE did. As of this date, we have received no comment from the Justice Department on the situation in Williamsburg County. Mr. Branton was on the telephone to the Justice Department yesterday and brought the matter up. However, both Mr. Marshall and Mr. Doar were unavailable, and Mr. Owen, to whom Mr. Branton talked, was unable to enlighten us on any action which the Justice Department might have taken, or any contemplated.

As I think you know, the primary responsibility is on participating agencies to establish strategy and tactics in connection with the registration programs which they conduct. We do feel, however, that it is the responsibility of VEP to pass on to participating agencies, information which is relevant to the difficulties they encounter in conducting registration programs.

From the information received in this office relating to the program in Williamsburg County, we conclude that the difficulty centers around inadequacies of time and space in connection with the operation of the registration office. We understand that the registration office is open only on the first Monday of each month, and that only one applicant at a time is permitted inside the registration office. Furthermore, we understand that there is sufficient space on the premises in the registration office for handling considerably more than one applicant at a time.

Presumably it is wihin the descretion of the Board of Registrars of Williamsburg County to permit more than one applicant at a time to be

processed.

Title 23, Section 23-65.1 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina provides that "Boards of Registration shall remain open as now provided by law Section 23-63, the first Monday of each month, and in addition thereto, shall remain open and available for registration on any additional days and during such hours as the boards may determine." VEP, of course, is not in the position of offering legal opinions or legal advice. However, the impact of the above-quoted statue seems clear on its face. That is, it appears to be within the discretion of the Board of Registrars of Williamsburg County to open the registration office more than one day a month.

Article 1, Section 4 of the South Carolina Constitution provides that "The General Assembly shall make no law...abridging....the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government or any department thereof for a redress of grievances." Again, VEP is not in a position to offer either legal opinions or legal advice. However, a layman's reading of Article 1, Section 4, seems to indicate that persons who feel that their rights are being denied by the discretionary conduct of a county registrar's office in South Carolina would be within their rights, and within the constitution and laws of South Carolina if they assembled peaceably, and sought redress of their grievances from such a county board of registrars.

Again, let me stress, Jim, that we are not suggesting any particular course of action for CORE in Williamsburg County. We do think it is worth your attention that the preliminary injunction being sought by the Justice Department in the Greenwood case asks that local officials be restrained from intimidating or harassing persons who are peaceably demonstrating for redress of grievances.

I hope this information will be of some use to you, and we trust that you will keep us fully informed of any action you propose to take in Williamsburg County.

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:js
cc: Frank Robinson

State assistance.

Washington

YESTERDAY

[April 4,.1963]

THE PRESIDENT

Met with, Afred Zehnder, Ambassador of Switzerland, and Richard Davis, Assistant Secretary of State; lunched group of South Carolina publishers and editors; sent message to Congress asking for bill to give home rule to Washington, D.C., residents.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

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COrtlandt 7-6270

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field secretaries

MAR 25 1963

RTB
JM✓
WB✓

March 15, 1963

Wiley Branton
Director, VEP
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Wiley:

Enclosed you will find a list of the 134 people who went to Kingstree on March 4th to register, with data on who was registered and who was not, etc.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain mm
James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JM/mm
enc.

2-CORE-VEP2-13

VGP

VOTER REGISTRATION IN KINGSTREE, S.C.
MARCH 4, 1963

NAME AND ADDRESS	TIME ARRIVED AT OFFICE	REGISTERED YES OR NO	REASON GIVEN	TIME IN, OUT
1. Mrs. Elise Cooper Route 1, Box 7 Nesmith, S.C.	9:00 a.m.	yes	took test	4:40-5:03 pm
2. Mrs. Rosa Wilson Route 1, Box 2A Nesmith, S.C.	9:00 a.m.			
3. Mr. Jim Burroughs Rte 1, Box 2A Nesmith, S.C.	9:00 a.m.			
4. Mrs. Essie Wilson Box 27 Nesmith, S.C.	9:00 a.m.	yes	eddcational	12:45-1:05 pm
5. Mary Ellen Nesmith Rte 1, Box 13 Nesmith, S.C.	9:00 am (1st one in)	yes	had registered before	9:00-1o:05 am
6. Mr. Willie Nelson Rte 2, Box 183 Greeleyville, S.C.	9:00 a.m	no	couldn't read well enough	10:05-10:30 am
7. Mrs. Diana Nelson Rte 2, Box 183 Greeleyville, S.C.	9:00 am	yes		10:30-10:45 am
8. Mrs. Leslie Bennett Box 65 Trio, S.C.	9:00 am	yes	read	11:30-11:55 am
9. Mrs. Odell Miller Route 2, Box 129 Salters, S.C.	9:00 am			
10. Mrs. Fanny Bell Hamlet Rte 2, Box 114B Salters, S.C.	9:00 a.m.	yes	read	3:05-3:25 pm
11. Murray Nesmith Rte 1, Box 57B Nesmith, S.C.	9:00 a.m.			
12. Frank Boyd Rte 1, Box 18o Cades, S.C.	9:00 am	yes	Taxes	11:55 - 12:15

NAME AND ADDRESS	TIME ARRIVED AT OFFICE	REGISTERED YES OR NO	REASON GIVEN	TIME IN, OUT
13. Mr. Willie Mack Box 221 Lanes, S.C.	9:00 am	yes		
14. Louis Miller Rte 2, Box 12 Salters, S.C.	9:00 am			
15. Willie James Fulton Rte 1, Box 2A Kingstree, S.C.	9:00 am			
16. Bennett McCrea Rte 2, Box 120 Salters, S.C.	9:00 am	yes	had tax receipt	10:45-11:05 am
17. Mrs. Minnie McClary Rte 1, Box 97 Kingstree, S.C.	9:00 am	yes	had tax receipt	13:25-3:40 pm
18. Mrs. Ella Wilson Rte 1, Box 47 Nesmith, S.C.	9:00 am			
19. Jack Wilson Rte 1, Box 47 Nesmith, S.C.	9:00 am			
20. Maybelle Rich Rte 1, Box 2 Nesmith, S.C.	9:00 am			
21. Rose Nesmith Rte 1, Box 5 Kingstree, S.C.	9:00 am			
22. Miss Mildred Pressley Rte 1, Box 4 Kingstree, S.C.	9:00 am	yes	could read	4:18-4:40 pm
23. Chester Pressley Rte 1, Box 56B Nesmith, S.C.	9:00 am			
24. Mrs. Bertha Nesmith Rte 1, Box 47 Nesmith, S.C.	9:15 am			
25. Willie Scott Rte 3, Box 242 Kingstree, S.C.	9:15 am			

NAME AND ADDRESS	TIME ARRIVED AT OFFICE	REGISTERED YES OR NO	REASON GIVEN	TIME IN, OUT
26. Mrs. Willie Mae Tisdale Rte 1, Box 23A Kingstree, S.C.	9:15 am			
27. Mrs. Thomasena McClary Rte 1, Box 55 Kingstree, S.C.	9:15 am			
28. Mrs. Francerra Fulton Rte 1, Box 2A Kingstree, S.C.	9:15 am			
29. James McClary 1005 WilkesonSt. Kingstree, S.C.	9:15 am			
30. Rose Williams Rte 1, Box 55B Nesmith, S.C.	9:25 am			
31. Mrs. Lila Nelson 204 Lexington Ave. Kingstree, S.C.	9:30 am			
32. Mr. Willie Robert Burgess Rte 1, Box 149 Cades, S.C.	9:30 am			
33. Mrs. Ruthie Bell Burgess Rte 2, Box 184 Salters, S.C.	9:30 am			
34. Mrs. Rene Cunningham Rte 1, Box 49 Nesmith, S.C.	9:30 am			
35. Mrs. Lula Scott Gen'l Delivery Trio, S.C.	9:35 am			
36. Mrs. Dolores McCrea Rte 1, Box 62A Nesmith, S.C.	9:40 am			
37. Mr. George McCrea Rte 1, Box 62A Nesmith, S.C.	9:40 am	yes		11:00-11:30am
38. Mrs. Janie Dickerson Rte 1, Box 312 Andrews, S.C.	9:40 am			
39. Mr. Eddie Dickerson Rte 1, Box 312 Andrews, S.C.	9:40 am			

NAME AND ADDRESS	TIME ARRIVED AT OFFICE	REGISTERED YES OR NO	REASON GIVEN	TIME IN, OUT
40. Mrs. Martha McCrea Rte 1, Box 99 Nesmith, S.C.	9:40 am			
41. Mr. Dan W. Scott Rte 1, Box 66A Andrews, S.C.	9:40 am			
42. Mrs. Wilhemia Fleming Rte 1, Box 22B Hemingway, S.C.	9:45 am			
43. Mrs. Margret Davis Rte 2, Box 112A Salters, S.C.	9:50 am			
44. Mrs. Lula Davis Rte 2, Box 112 Salters, S.C.	9:50 am			
45. Mr. Willie James Johnson Rte 3, Box 168½ Kingstree, S.C.	9:50 am			
46. Mrs. Louise Cooper Rte 1, Box 2A Nesmith, S.C.	9:55 am			
47. James Nesmith Gen'l Delivery Nesmith, S.C.	10:00 am			
48. Jack Burrows Rte 1, Box 84 Nesmith, S.C.	10:00 am			
49. Mather Nesmith Gen'l Delivery Nesmith, S.C.	10:00 am			
50. Mrs. Florence Henryhand Rte 2, Box 118½ Salters, S.C.	10:00 am			
51. Joseph McCrea Rte 1, Box 99 Nesmith, S.C.	10:05 am			
52. Mr. Nowell Bennett Box 5 Lanes, S.C.	10:10 am			
53. Mrs. Hattie Rogers Rte 2, Box 198 Greeleyville,				

NAME AND ADDRESS	TIME ARRIVED AT OFFICE	REGISTERED YES OR NO	REASON GIVEN	TIME IN, OU
53. Mrs. Hattie Rogers Rte 2, Box 198 Greeleyville, S.C.	10:20 am			
54. Mrs. Lillie Newell Rte 2, Box 1193E Greeleyville, S.C.	10:20 am			
55. Roosevelt Beasley Rte 4, Box 87 Andrews, S.C.	10:20 am			
56. Mrs. Annie Lowery Rte 4, Box 96 Andrews, S.C.	10:20 am			
57. Mrs. Mitty Beasley Rte 4, Box 87 Andrews, S.C.	10:20 am			
58. Mrs. Clora Palmer Rte 4, Box 87 Andrews, S.C.	10:20 am			
59. Roosevelt Pressley Gen'l Delivery Nesmith, S.C.	10:20 am			
60. Mrs. Ethel Lee Cooper Rte 1, Box 2A Nesmith, S.C.	10:20 am			
61. Mr. James Williams Box 212 Lanes, S.C.	10:20 am			
62. David Fulton Rte 2, Box 146 Kingstree, S.C.	10:25 am			
63. J.A. Carolina Rte 2, Box 16E Greeleyville, S.C.	10:25 am			
64. Mrs. Ronald Nesmith Rte 1, Box 7E Nesmith, S.C.	10:25 am			
65. Mr. Bronson Cooper Rte 3, Box 56A Kingstree, S.C.	10:30 am			

NAME AND ADDRESS	TIME ARRIVED AT OFFICE	REGISTERED YES OR NO	REASON GIVEN	TIME IN, OUT
66. Mr. James Washington Rte 1, Box 56A Kingstree, S.C.	10:38 am			
67. Mrs. Isabell Washington Rte 1, Box 16C Nesmith, S.C.	10:35 am			
68. Mr. Joe A. McCutcheon Rte 1, Box 7C Nesmith, S.C.	10:35 am			
69. Mrs. Tilla Ellis Box 492 Kingstree, S.C.	10:35 am			
70. Mr. Calvin Barr Rte 1, Box 15D Kingstree, S.C.	10:40 am			
71. Mrs. Lissie Barr Rte 1, Box 15D Kingstree, S.C.	10:40 am			
72. Mrs. Queen Ester Pressley Rte 1, Box 16 Nesmith, S.C.	10:40 am			
73. Mrs. Laura Pressley Rte 1, Box 16 Nesmith, S.C.	10:40 am			
74. Mr. Sam S. McClary 816 Woods St. Kingstree, S.C.	10:40 am			
75. Mr. Abe Wilson 208 Long St. Kingstree, S.C.	11:00 am			
76. Mr. Sam Greene Rte 3, Box 210 Kingstree, S.C.	11:05 am			
77. Mr. William Geary Rte 4, Box 119 Andrews, S.C.	11:10 am			
78. Emerson Harrison Rte 2, Box 101 Salters, S.C.				

NAME AND ADDRESS	TIME ARRIVED AT OFFICE	REGISTERED YES OR NO	REASON GIVEN	TIME IN, OUT
79. Leona Wilson Rte 1, Box 949 Lanes, S.C.	not given			
80. Chester Wilson Rte 1, Box 949 Lanes, S.C.	not given			
81. Mrs. Edith Williams Rte 2, Box 273 Kingstree, S.C.	11:40 a.m.			
82. Mrs. Mary Cunningham Rte 1, Box 56A Nesmith, S.C.	11:45 am			
83. Mary D. Nesmith Rte 1, Box 55E Nesmith, S.C.	11:54 am			
84. Mrs. Eva McCutcheon Rte 1, Box 54B Nesmith, S.C.	11:54 am			
85. Willie D. Nesmith Rte 1, Box 55E Nesmith, S.C.	11:54 am			
86. Anna Dukes Rte 2, Box 181 Salters, S.C.	12:07 pm			
87. Myrtle Lee Raul Rte 1, Box 97 Kingstree, S.C.	12:45 pm			
88. Dorothy McClary Rte 1, Box 97 Kingstree, S.C.	12:45 pm			
89. Roland Cunningham Rte 1, Box 49 Nesmith, S.C.	1:00 pm			
90. Erskin Cooper Rte 2, Box 261 Kingstree, S.C.	1:05 pm			
91. Geneva Maxwell Rte 1, Box 95A Nesmith, S.C.	1:05 pm			

NAME AND ADDRESS	TIME ARRIVED AT OFFICE	REGISTERED YES OR NO	REASON GIVEN	TIME IN, OUT
92. Nazine Burroughs Route 1, Box 90 Lanes, S.C.	1:06 pm			
93. Mr. Freddie Shaw Route 1, Box 15A Kingstree, S.C.	1:07 pm			
94. Mr. Dixon McClary Route 1, Box 60 Salters, S.C.	1:07 pm			
95. Louise Pequose Route 1, Box 102 Lanes, S.C.	1:07 pm			
96. Mary June Rte 1, Box 102 Kingstree, S.C.	1:25 pm			
97. Gladys McFadden Rte 1, Box 78 Kingstree, S.C.	1:25 pm			
98. Louise McCrea Rte 1, Box 78 Kingstree, S.C.	1:25 pm			
99. Mrs. Mattie G. Nesmith Rte 1, Box 58 Nesmith, S.C.	1:25 pm			
100. Lee Maxwell Rte 1, Box 90 Lanes, S.C.	1:30 pm			
101. Raymond Burrows Rte 1, Box 90 Lanes, S.C.	1:30 pm			
102. Marie Maxwell Rte 1, Box 90 Lanes, S.C.	1:30 pm			
103. Louvinna Cooper Rte 3, Box 112 Kingstree, S.C.	2:30 pm			
104. Alex Cooper Rte 3, Box 112 Kingstree, S.C.	2:30 pm			

NAME AND ADDRESS	TIME ARRIVED AT OFFICE	REGISTERED YES OR NO	REASON GIVEN	TIME IN, OUT
105. Jack Myers Rte 3, Box 1896 Kingstree, S.C.	2:30 pm			
106. Inuch Nesmith PO Box 23 Nesmith, S.C.	2:30 pm	no	couldn't write well enough	4:00-4:18 pm
107. Erving Pressley Rte 1, Box 70 Nesmith, S.C.	2:30pm	no	had old cert. wouldn;t let register unless he could read or show tax receipt	3:00-3:05
108 Mary Lee Young Rt. 2 Box 196 Salters, S.C.	2:30 pm			
109 Sarah Graham Rt. 2 Box 196 Salters, S.C.	2:30 pm			
110 Ruth Wilson Rt. 1 Box 4 Kingstree, S.C.	2:30 pm			
111 Margaret Eddy Rt. 3 Box 189 Kingstree, S.C	2:30 pm			
112 Gabriel Dose Rt. 2 Box 112 Salters,S.C.	2:30 pm			
113 Maggie Brockington 511 Live Oak Ave. Kingstree,S.C.	3:10			
114 Mrs.Chole B. Gamble Box 177 Kingstree, S.C.	3:10			
115 James L. Nesmith Box 21 Nesmith, S.C.	3:10			
Rosabelle Nesmith P.O.Box 21 Nesmith, S.C.	3:10			
117 Willie R.Nesmith Rt. 1 Box 58 Nesmith, S.C.	3;L5			
118 Hugh Cooper Rt. 1 Box 132 ~~118 [illegible]~~				

NAME AND ADDRESS	TIME ARRIVED AT OFFICE	REGISTERED YES OR NO	REASON GIVEN	TIME IN, OUT
118. Mr. Hugh Cooper Rte 4, Box 152 Lake City, S.C.	3:20 pm			
119. Mrs. Edith Anne Cooper Rte 2, Box 179AA Kingstree, S.C.	3:20 pm	yes	was here in Feb. also. Had old certificate - made to read.	3:40-4:05 pm
120. Mrs. Amelia Burrows Rte 1, Box 8 Nesmith, S.C.	3:30 pm			
121. Mr. James Gales 308 Cedar St. Kingstree, S.C.	3:30 pm			
122. Mrs. Charles Manigoult Rte 1, Box 264 Greeleyville, S.C.	3:30 pm			
123. Mrs. Nancy Moore Rte 1, Box 201 Greeleyville, S.C.	3:30 pm			
124. Mrs. Lula Reed Gen'l Del. Greeleyville, S.C.	3:30 pm			
125. Mr. Alex K. Pressley Rte 1, Box 8 Nesmith, S.C.	3:30 pm			
126. Raymond Pressley Rte 1, Box 8 Nesmith, S.C.	3:30 pm			
127. Mrs. Emma Nesmith Rte 4, Box 43A Hemingway, S.C.	3:30 pm			
128. Mrs. Elizabeth Pressley Rte 1, Box 85 Kingstree, S.C.	3:30 pm 34:00 pm			
129. Mr. James Witherspoon Rte 3, Box 55 Kingstree, S.C.	4:00 pm			
130. Mrs. Bertha Brown Box 111A - Rte 2 Salters, S.C.	4:15 pm			

NAME AND ADDRESS	TIME ARRIVED AT OFFICE	REGISTERED YES OR NO	REASON GIVEN	TIME IN, OUT
131. Mrs. H. U. Smihh 715 Anderson St. Kingstreee, S.C.	4:20 pm			
132. Mrs. Carrie Gardner 207 Blakley St. Kingstree, S.C.	4:20 pm			
133. Mr. Jacob Tisdale Rte 2, Box 28A Kingstree, S.C.	4:40 pm			
134. Mr. Elmore McClary Rte 1, Box 55 Kingstree, S.C.	4:40 pm			

B4
4-16-63

April 9, 1963

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Rich:

Thank you for your letter of March 27th and its enclosed vouchers, checks, and bank statements. The complex financial system resulting from CORE's practice of advancing monies to field secretaries places a burden on auditing procedures which our small staff is not set up to handle. For this reason, we have made up a set of cards for each cancelled check you submitted to us, and we request that full and itemized explanations for these checks be written thereon. These checks total $4,672.24.

The difference between this amount and the $6,400 of the second statement of the VEP 2-13 grant is $1,727.76. Would you make an explanation (itemized) of ~~your~~ the last figure, and have your chief fiscal officer sign it as a certification of his satisfaction with it as an audit?

On the new reporting system (the instructions were sent you last month), there is apparently a misunderstanding. Your field secretaries should not report the field expenses directly to us. These expense reports should be sent to your fiscal department, and should be used to support the checks you write from the New York office. For this reason, we are returning to you, expense reports received this week from Ronnie Moore and William Brown.

If you have other questions concerning this report, please do not hesitate to write us.

Sincerely yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

JL:js

Encls.

JM
RB
JL

4/2/63
WAB spoke to Bob Owen of Justice over the phone this date re attached subject. Owen was to look into and get back in touch with WAB.
jl

4-15-63
Jim McCain of CORE and Marvin Rich phoned from CORE on this date and stated that the South Carolina COPE director had discussed the Kingstree problem with them and that he had also discussed it with Governor Russell who promised to ~~work~~ look into the situation. Governor Russell asked to be given two or three days to investigate the matter, which was allowed, and he then told the COPE director that the state was going to try to do something about the problem right away and the COPE man requested CORE to hold up pressuring the Justice Department to see if the state of South Carolina would not get the matter settled.
jl

4-30-63

April 23, 1963

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Rich:

On April 9, I wrote you requesting that certain information be recorded on index cardswhich I had made up and that an accounting be given for $1,727.76, with your fiscal officer's signature to certify his satisfaction with this accounting.

We have not yet received a reply and since we are eager to close out this portion of the grant on our books may we request your immediate attention to these matters.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

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national director
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assistant to the director
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COMMUNITY RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
Marvin Rich
director
Bob Gore
assistant to the director

MAY 13 1963

5593
1557
7150

May 10, 1963

3359
3078
281

7753
7150
603
281
322

Wiley Branton
Director of Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

The following figures include only those persons registered to vote by CORE workers under grants from the voter education project. It excludes those registered as a result of CORE activities in other areas or by workers not directed in the project. This, David Dennis and George Raymond have reported some successes in Rulville, Mississippi the last two months. These figures do not show on the report. Also, the report covers only the period from May 1, 1962 through March 31, 1963.

Mississippi-61 South Carolina-3715 Florida-3359 Louisiana-618 a total of 7753.

As you know, one of the difficulties has been the relatively short period of time worked in any given community. Only in South Carolina have had the same territory for the entire period. In Mississippi we had partical responsible for Hinds County for only a few months and the same situation is true in Florida and Louisiana. This makes it more difficult to do the most effective job.

When can we hear from you about the new assignment? We're most optimistic about Louisiana and would really like to begin expanding our activities there. We would also like to add a Task Force person to South Carolina.
But all of this awaits your decision. We shall over come.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich

Marv Rich

MR/nl

2 - Core - vlp 2-13

Item # 1--CORE took from the VEP-Core account for salaries August 1st. Presumably the remaining $ for th e August 1st payroll was made up from CORE's own funds making the total August 1st payroll		$400.00 420.78	
		820.78	
Upon receipt of grant VEP 2-13 on August 16th CORE withdrew from the VEP-Core account.		2,775.50	
Included in the voucher supporting this withdrawal was the amount described on the voucher as reimbursement to CORE for the CORE money used to pay the August 1st. payroll.	420.78		
Subtracting the reimbursement from the total amount of the voucher supporting the August 17th withdrwl leaves in expenditures supported by the voucher in additon to the reimbursement for the August 1st salaries.	2,165.50		
Thus the voucher supporting the August 17th withdrawal totals	2,585.28		
leaving unaccounted for in the August 17th withdrawal.			190.22

Item #2-- CORE withdrew 700.00 payable to James T. McCain on September 5 for which no supporting voucher appears in the files.

Item #3-- The Moore expense account shows checks for	384.14	
and vouchers for	328.82	
leaving Moore in possession of a balance of in unvouched expense advances as of 10-31-62		55.32
Item #4-- The Rougeau expense account shows checks for	420.00	
and vouchers for	396.24	
leaving Rougeau in possession of a balance of in unvouched expense advances as of 10-31-62		23.76

All other checkes written by Core on the 2-13 grant are properly supported by vouchers through 10-31-62. We have no Core vouchers for November or December, 1962. November vouchers were requested by WB in his letter of 12-13-62.

The November and December bank statements do not show any withdrawals from the CORE-VEP account except the 960.00 overhead in December. Withdrawals shown on the November statement actually occurred in October and the checks did not clear in time to be included in the October statement. Apparently CORE operated during the months of November and December without drawing upon this account.

Woman Power Unlimited

April 11, 1962

Mrs. Clarie Harvey Collins
415 North Farish Street
Jackson 2, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Collins:

Since talking with you on the phone yesterday, I have carefully read the brochure which Mrs. Motley had mailed to me.

The Voter Education Project will be working primarily with five major agencies, but will reserve some funds for use by local organizations. We would prefer to work with local organizations only in those instances where one or more of the major agencies cannot do as good a job as some local group could. I know that most of the agencies plan to operate in the Jackson area.

I would like some explanation as to how Woman Power Unlimited will be working in the area of voter registration and how your program will be related to the registration activities of the other agencies. If you are seeking financial assistance for Woman Power Unlimited, then we would need a detailed budget showing how the grant would be spent. Upon receipt of this information, we would be happy to consider your request . I am returning your brochure as you requested.

With kind personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

cc: Mrs. Constance B. Motley

WAB/wcb

N. A. A. C. P. LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

10 Columbus Circle, New York 19, N. Y.

JUdson 6-8397

APR 3 1962

March 30, 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Project Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

This is a brochure that Clarie Collins sent to me. Please do what you can for Womanpower Unlimited.

Sincerely yours,

Constance Baker Motley

Constance Baker Motley
Associate Counsel

CBM:rt
1 Enc.

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The "Committee of 100," a voluntary cooperative group of individuals headed by Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers has sponsored the appeal of the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. since 1943 to enable the Fund to put into operation a program designed to make desegregation a reality throughout the United States.

JUN 18 1962

1072 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi
June 15, 1962

Attorney Wiley Branton
Project Director - Voter Education
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Room 206
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Attorney Branton:

This is a follow-up of the letter sent you earlier this week.

What is your response to this idea? Womanpower would like to employ a lady for three months to work out of the Jackson Voter Education Coordinating Committee to organize and train women in Hinds County communities for registering and voting. Could you underwrite this effort, approximately to the tune of $45.00 a week salary and $30.00 a week for expense?

Your prompt reaction will be appreciated.

Cordially yours,
WOMANPOWER UNLIMITED

C. Collins Harvey

(Mrs.) C. Collins Harvey,
President

CCH/w

75 1
13
225
75
975

"Women Power Unlimited"

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA.

7/21/62

Dear Atty Branton —

Please let me revise the $975 figure request upon my return to Jackson next week. subsequent to some consultations.

My initial request was made in the

For
Womanpower
Unlimited

3.

tour there. I am busy writing thank-yous & alerting friends to their arrival.

"World Without Bomb" Conference now has permanent secretariat in Accra & will meet again Sept. 63. Perhaps u should join us. Your barrister friends Judge Spencer & Earl Dickerson were a part of this 1st conf. - C.L.H.

expectancy of using office space with the Coordinating Committee. Now that they have closed shop, we must make some provision dollar wise for this new work! - O.K.? Thanks!

Africa is terrific. I love it & expect to return soon. Mrs. Dent-Dillard u & Ellene Clark (Mrs. Felton's) leave Thursday for Delta

June 28, 1962

Mrs. Clarie Collins Harvey, President
Womanpower Unlimited
Room 10
1072 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Harvey:

Following receipt of your letter of June 15 in which you inquired as to the possibility of VEP's underwriting the expense for Womanpower Unlimited to employ a lady for three months' work, I attempted to call you on the phone. Your office stated that you had gone to New York and would be leaving the next day for Ghana. I talked with Constance Motley and gave her a message in case she saw you before you left the Country.

You probably have seen the letter by now which we wrote to the Hinds County Voter Council denying their request for financial assistance. The reason for our denial was the fact that we have made grants to NAACP, CORE, and SNCC, portions of which are to be used by each of the agencies for registration efforts in Jackson. As a matter of policy, we encourage organizations to pool their resources and efforts where two or more are working in the same area. Accordingly, it is my opinion that the three agencies, in cooperation with the Hinds County Voter Council, should plan a joint budget to include the expenses for all of the combined voter projects in Jackson and each agency could contribute to the budget in such manner as they might agree. If it developed that additional funds were needed, and VEP was in a position to grant additional funds, then we could consider such a matter at that time.

The separate request which you have made for Womanpower Unlimited which involves approximately $975 is a reasonable request and is one which would pose no difficulty in so far as the amount is concerned. The only problem I would have is

the one of policy I have just outlined, but I would assume that none of the agencies would be willing to allow the use of any portion of the joint budget for the activities of Womanpower Unlimited. If this be true, then we could justify a separate grant to Womanpower Unlimited but would prefer that there be no publicity because some of your local folks might argue that if we have any additional money for Jackson it ought go strictly to the joint effort or through one of the other agencies.

I would appreciate your views on this problem and would like for you to phone me at your earliest convenience following your return from Ghana.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

WAB:gwc

cc: Mrs. Constance Baker Motley

Phone: FL 5-7102

Nishe file

WOMANPOWER UNLIMITED

Room 10 - Masonic Temple

1072 Lynch Street

Jackson, Mississippi

MRS CLARIE COLLINS HARVEY
PRESIDENT

MRS. THELMA SANDERS,
VICE PRESIDENT

MRS. A. M. E. LOGAN
ADMINISTRATIVE SEC.

MRS. CLEOTHER MASON
TREASURER

MRS. CATHERINE GAVIN
SECRETARY

MRS. VIVIAN L. WOODS,
COR. SECRETARY

JUN 11 1962

June 7, 1962

Attorney Wiley A. Branton
Project Director
Voter Education
Southern Regional Council
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Attorney Branton:

My long delay in answering your letter came because we were not as together in Jackson as I felt when I first communicated with you.

Tomorrow night we expect to effect the organization of the coordinating group, send to you the list of officers and proposed budget.

In a separate letter I am advising you how Womanpower expects to function in all of this.

Thank you for your interest and patience.

Cordially yours,

Clarie Collins Harvey

Mrs. Martin L. Harvey,
Temporary Chairman
Hinds County Voter, Registration,
Education Council

CCH:ac

JUN 15 1962

1072 Lynch Street - Room 10
Jackson, Mississippi
June 13, 1962

45 30 = 975 278/250

Attorney Wiley Branton
Project Director - Voter Education
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Room 206
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Attorney Branton:

This is a follow-up of my recent communication. We believe the unique functions of Womanpower Unlimited are:

To interest women in participating in social action.

To involve church women in the community struggles for peace and freedom.

To stimulate and offer cooperation with social action groups by lending them our womanpower for more effective service.

To initiate social action by women in areas where no program exists.

To develope women in leadership roles in every possible situation on the local level.

It is to be noted that because of fear or other reasons, many women prefer not to identify with major organizations as N A A C P, CORE, Non-Violent Movements. For them, Womanpower Unlimited offers an opportunity for social expression without stigma.

Since last summer, Womanpower Unlimited has cooperated with the Jackson Voter's League, N A A C P, CORE, Non-Violent Movement, Elks, etc. in concentrating on Registration and Voting Activities. Many classes in registration were conducted, much door knocking and telephoning by the ladies and an office for the paying of poll taxes was opened and used extensively.

Attorney Branton
#2
June 13, 1962

Our budget for May 1961 to May 1962 was $2,000 through contributions. Our present bank balance is around $200.00. Members pay no dues. We pay no salaries. The ladies give time and service. Office space and telephone are given, so we have no such budget items. Our funds go directly without overhead to the cause indicated. Postage and mimeographing are about our only expense item.

Your consideration of Womanpower Unlimited is appreciated.

Cordially yours,
WOMANPOWER UNLIMITED
C Collins Harvey
(Mrs.) C. Collins Harvey, President

CCH/w

CC- Mrs. Constance Baker Motley
10 Columbus Circle SUITE 1790
New York ~~10~~, New York
19

Via Air Mail

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SE-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

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JUL 27 1962

ATTORNEY WILEY A BRANTON

ROOM 206 FIVE FORSYTH ST NORTHWEST ATLA

$200 ADDITIONAL WILL COVER THREE MONTHS OFFICE EXPENSES

WOMANPOWER UNLIMITED MRS C COLLINS HARVEY.

Phone: FL 5-7102

WOMANPOWER UNLIMITED

Room 10 - Masonic Temple
1072 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

MRS CLARIE COLLINS HARVEY
PRESIDENT

MRS. THELMA SANDERS,
VICE PRESIDENT

MRS. A. M. E. LOGAN
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MRS. CLEOTHER MASON
TREASURER

MRS. CATHERINE GAVIN
SECRETARY

MRS. VIVIAN L. WOODS,
COR. SECRETARY

August 1, 1962

Mr. Wiley Branton
5 Forsyth Street NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

We opened the Voter Education office of Womanpower Umlimited today, August 1, 1962 at the address above. Mrs. Carolyn Tyler is serving as organizer for units within our state.

As indicated to you previously, our primary purpose will be the stimulation of interest and activity in voter education and registration among women. Enclosed is a copy of our introductory letter to women in our section of Mississippi.

Your prompt reply is anticipated.

Cordially yours,

Clarie C. Harvey/cjt

Womanpower Unlimited

Mrs. Clarie C. Harvey

CCH/cjt
Enclosure

Phone: FL 5-7102

WOMANPOWER UNLIMITED

Room 10 - Masonic Temple
1072 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

MRS CLARIE COLLINS HARVEY
PRESIDENT

MRS. THELMA SANDERS,
VICE PRESIDENT

MRS. A. M. E. LOGAN
ADMINISTRATIVE SEC.

MRS. CLEOTHER MASON
TREASURER

MRS. CATHERINE GAVIN
SECRETARY

MRS. VIVIAN L. WOODS,
COR. SECRETARY

August 1, 1962

.Dear

In order that our people may become more effective in assuming their responsibilities as first-class citizens, the group of women known as Womanpower Unlimited is working to increase the number of qualified Negro voters. Many methods have been tried and have proven that this is a most difficult task.

We feel that if the women of Mississippi use their God-given powers of persuasion they can convince our people of the need to register and vote.

It is my privilege to introduce to you, by letter, Mrs. Carolyn Tyler who is beginning service with us today as organizer for units of Womanpower Unlimited within our state.

She will be coming to your community to stimulate voter education interests and organization. You have been suggested as a key person to assist in this new work. May we count on you?

Please advise us by return mail when it will be a good time for Mrs. Tyler to meet with you and other interested women. A stamped self-addressed envelope is enclosed for an immediate reply.

Yours for improved community life,

Mrs. Clarie C. Harvey
Founder-President
Womanpower Unlimited

CCH/cjt
Encl.

JUL 30 1962

FROM THE DESK OF

Mrs. C. Collins Harvey

7/27/62

Sir:

May we have an answer to W U's requests by return air mail to address below? Your instructions & suggestions are welcomed. Thank U!

WU meets Mon. nite & we would like your message.

Cordially,

Clarie C H.

415 N. Farish St.

Jackson 2, Miss.

Air Mail

Thank you!

RETURN THIS COPY TO VEP

Receipt acknowledge this 17 day of August, 1962.

Womanpower Unlimited by Mrs. C. Collins Harvey

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

August 16, 1962

Mrs. Clarie C. Harvey
Womanpower Unlimited
415 N. Farish Street
Jackson 2, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Harvey:;

RE VEP 2-14

We are pleased to inform you that theVoter Education Project has decided to approve your program to conduct a special three-month drive beginning August 1, 1962, to organize and train women in Hinds county and other Mississippi communities for registration and cating activities.

It is my understanding that Mrs. Carolyn Tyler has been employed as an organizer to set up units of Womanpower Unlimited in the state of Mississippi, and that this projects is designed to interest women in social and political action in their respective communities, but with major emphasis on registratinnand voting.

We have approved a grant of $1,000 toward your total budget whic h you have estimated at $1,250. In order to comply with the requirements of Internal Revenue it will be necessary that you deposit the enclosed check (in the amount of $1,000) in a special bank accoi nt and that you require that all disbursements against this fund be supported bysome kind of a voucher. You should not deposit any other funds in this special bank account than those received from VEP.

You will be required to furnish us with a detailed accounting of your expenditures from time to time, and your books and records should be available at all reasonable times for inspection by a member of the VEP staff upom request. A statement of the conditions which we impose upon all grants is enclosed herein, and we suggest that you study it carefully.

In a few days you will be furnished with a questionnaire outlining the information which we will want submitted to this office on a monthly basis and which should be in our office by the 10th day of the month following the month for which the report is being submitted.

No part of these funds may be used to support partisan politics in any manner whatsoever, nor to influence legislation of any kind, nor in behalf of or against any political candidate.

We are enclosing a carbon copy of this letter and you are requested to acknowledge receipt of the original of this letter, the check in the amount of $1,000, and your understanding of the conditions of this grant, by signing the carbon copy of the letter and returning it to this office.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc. 3
Check ($1,000)

August 21, 1962

Mrs. Clarie C. Harvey
Womanpower Unlimited
415 N. Farish Street
Jackson 2, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Harvey:

We are enclosing a supply of VEP Forms 1 and 2. Form 1 is the voucher which is required in support of each expenditure of VEP funds. This voucher should be filled out by the individual who actually disburses the money; and the space for item description should contain complete details about the item for which the money is spent. It is important that each voucher support only one expenditure and that no two items be lumped together (e.g., travel and lodging, etc.).

Form 2 is a performance report designed to give us an idea of the progress being made each month. Please note that Form 2 should not contain estimates. We are interested here in actual numerical count of each of the items about which we request information.

We assume that your own organization is such as to provide you with this information. If you have not yet organized your program sothat the information we want is readily located in your files, please do so. If you need any assistance in the organization of your files we would be happy to provide it.

If you have any questions about the use of either of these forms please do not hesitate to inquire. It is absolutely essential for our research purposes that these forms be properly filled out and mailed tous not later than the tenth of each month.

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:jl
enc.

REPORT

August 27-31 A.M. E. Logan

Meeting with Mrs. Annie Moore, 1424 Apple Street, Jackson, was quite encouragement, 17 interested persons gave their names to become members of WU organization; to be perfected Wed. Sept. 5th. at Mrs. Essie Martin's, Apple Street. Only 3 registered voters were present.

Aug. 28

I attended meeting held in Clarksdale, Miss. to formulate ways and means of using funds given to The Council of Federated Organizations in the state of Mississippi. An outline of interesting facts were given concerning WU.

Aug. 29

Mrs. Luara Sumner reported that the area in which she lives wants a unit of WU.

Mrs. Betty Washington , Eastview Street, Chairman of a Missionary Society will allow space for me to speqk to group - 4 P.M.

Mrs. Eva Brinson on Hair St. A meeting has been planned to get a group together Sunday Sept 2, 4 P.M where I will outline plan for WU unit to work VEP

Aug 30

Mrs. Myra Macneil,Montgomery St. Subdivision number 2, was contacted in person. She agreed to get a group of ladies to meet at her home Saturday, Sept. 1, will call in time.

Aug 31

Personal Contacts:

Mrs. Elizabeth Powell, Jessie St. Crystal Springs, Miss , will try to entertain Mrs. Logan with a group of womenon Sept. 4th

Mrs. Ornas of Crystal Springs, was contacted, she is now ill.

Mrs. Jackson, Camp Street, Crystal Springs, Was contacted and plans meeting for WU

Rev. Sonny Smith of Crystal Springs , church on Salilee Street will present plans of WU movement on 2nd Sunday.

Sat.

Mrs. Myra MacNeil did not have meeting as planned or Montgomery Drive.

Signed A.M.E. Logan
A.M.E. Logan

Workshop 9/8/62 Mrs. C. Collins Harvey

Womanpower Unlimited

1. Information her-to-fore unheard of was given and received enthusiastically.

2. Interest very high

3. As a result of discussion, plans of action evolved that should be quite effective:

   a. Domestic unions be organized

   b. City employees pledge to strike in protest of economic reprisals

   C. Shcool students strike a week to work for voter-registration

   d.

4. Begin and end on time

5. Next work-shop to be held on Sunday afternoon; sessions to be about 3 h hours

6. An excellent instructor who really put himself into the heart of the problem and helped us to realize the importance of self-sacrifice and and at the same time tries to think of ways to make this as less burdensome as possible

7. Discussion of text books brought to light reasons for much inadequate knowledge of politics in the Negro race.

Signed A. M. E. Logan

Third Report Womanpower Unlimited 9/3-9/9, 1962

Meeting held at Mrs. Eva Bruhson, 1724 Hair Street.
Unit No. 2 was organized. Five ladies present - one registered voter.

Sept. 4.

Mrs. Elizabeth Powell, Crystal Springs, Miss. will try to have group together for Monday night.

Mrs. Beulah Jackson of Crystal Springs will get a meeting arranged for Fri. night Sept. 14, 7:30 p. m.

Sept 5

Mrs. Amanda Robinson of Edwards, Miss. called and said she would have WU in her home at a later date.

Sept 5 to be
Meeting/held at the home of Mrs. Lizzie Wright will be postponed because of Revival services in Brandon, Miss.

Mrs. Matilda Pikney reports that revival is on near her home in Brandon.

Meeting held at the home of Mrs. Essie Martin, 142 Apple Street to organize Unit No 1. Five ladies were prosent. The organization was done with Mrs. Annie Moore as chairman, Very nice meeting - ladies showed a good deal of interest in project. Four will attend work shop Saturday, Sept. 8.

Sept 6.

Mrs. Bertha Me Joiner was contacted - no reply (Raymond, Miss.)

Mrs. Thelma McGriggs, Utica, Miss. was contacted in person she is supposed to call Mrs. Logan about meeting of WU.

Mrs. Ruth Chambers of Greenville, Miss. was contacted by mail -reply came stating she would be glad to help in any way.

Sept. 7

Mrs. Gussie Campbell of Clinton, Miss. was contacted in person and agreed to have a meeting for WU one day during the coming week

Mrs. G. Grant and Mrs. Amanda Robinson of Edwards were contacted personnaly both agreed to plan meeting for WU in the coming week.

Sept. 8

A workshop on VEP was held in the Masonic Building Room 10, conducted by Attorney William Higgs

Nine (9) persons attended

Signed A. M. E. Logan (R)

NTH Report Womanpower Unlimited 9/10/-9/16/62

Sept. 10

Mrs. Marie Marshall , Sand Road , Clinton, was contacted in person and ask to be hostess of a small group so that Mrs. Logan could explain the movement of WU in that section. She stated that she would soon.

Sept. 11

Mrs. Bessie Thomas, 1708 Everett St., city, was contacted in person and agreed to try to get a group together that Mrs. Logan could talk to about WU's project

Sept. 12

Meeting with Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, Tarvin Street, was postponed (Clinton)

Sept. 13

Meeting held at the home of Mrs. Bessie Thomas, 1708 Everett St. All women present were not voters- showed interest in the VEP program. WU Unit 3 was organized, Mrs. Bessie Thomas chairman; Mrs Ruby Terry , secretary. They are going to hold their meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 P. M. Mrs. Logan has been asked to present.

Sept. 13

Mrs. Margaret Marshall was contacted ,(1609 Booker St.) She consented to meet with Unit 2 before holding meeting at her home.

Mrs. Rose Thornton , Barrett Street, was contacted in person and plans to be hostess to a group soon

Sept. 14

Meeting with Mrs. Beulah Jackson, Crystal Springs, was postponed until a later date.

Mrs. Elizabeth Powell, Crystal Springs, was unable to hold meeting at her home because of husband; will plan meeting for Thursday night, 7:30 p.m.

Sept. 15

Meeting with Mrs. Harvey concerning next workshop to be held October 2

Sept. 16

Mrs. Warmick on Utah street has invited Mrs. Logan to hold meeting in her home for WU

Mrs. E. M. Hill, Meridian, Miss. , will notify Mrs. Logan of a date when she can speak to group about WU.

SIGNED H. M. E. Logan

September 6, 1962

Mrs. C. Collins Harvey, President
Womanpower Unlimited
1072 Lynch Street - Room 10
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Harvey:

Your letter of August 27 arrived while I was in the Delta region of your state working with the harassed students.

The q uestion as to whether or not social security and withholding taxes should be withheld from the checks of your paid staff is something which you should determine on that end. If you intend to maintain a paid staff on a full-time basis than perhaps you should make application to Internal Revenue for an account number so that quarterly reports can be filed regarding social security and withholding tax. I am of the opinion that a non-profit movement, such as yours, has an option on social security coverage, but once you elect to come under it, your employees will have to remain under it.

If this is purely a temporary thing,(the matter of a staff) then I don't suppose you need to bother about it, but it would certainly be to the advantage of your paid staff to be covered by social security if this is to be a continuing thing.

I would not undertake to answer your inquiry as to whether or not you should incorporate, as I simply do nothave all of the facts before me.

Any staff member would certainly be liable for his or her own negligence resulting in a traffic accident and the liability of the negligent individual would remain whether your organization is incorporated or not. The only way that the leaders would be liable would be in an instance where a paid staff member was acting as an agent, servant, or employee of the individual leaders. These are matters

which you should discuss with your own attorney in a conference where all of the facts can be ascertained. In any event, I strongly recommend that all vehicles used by any of youube covered by adequate liability coverage, and this will, in most instances, protect you from the problems about which you seem to be worried.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

WAB:jl

AUG 30 1962 AUG 3 1962

1072 Lynch Street - Room 10
Jackson, Mississippi
August 27, 1962

Attorney Wiley A. Branton
Project Director - Voter Education
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Attorney Branton:

This is our acknowledgment of receipt of $1,000 check for Voter Education activities among women in Mississippi. It is being deposited in the Jackson-Hinds Bank of Jackson, Mississippi.

Please advise us on the following matters.

Should Social Security payments and Withholding taxes be withheld from the checks of paid staff? What are the federal requirements in these matters?

Womanpower Unlimited is a movement and not an organization. What liability, if any, could it, its leadership, etc. incur for any accident occuring to or by paid travelling staff? Should we become an organization and incorporate so as to limit liability? Otherwise, we prefer remaining a movement, for social change occurs so rapidly that we want to be free to act instantaneously without the slow down that necessarily comes through moving within organizational channels.

You will be pleased to note mention of Womanpower Unlimited in the September issue of the Ladies Home Journal. See Associate Editor, Glenn White's article, "Where Does The Negro Go From Here", pages 24-29.

Cordially yours,

WOMANPOWER UNLIMITED

C Collins Harvey

(Mrs.) C. Collins Harvey, President

CCH/w

Memo: August 1, 1962

Perhaps you are asking: "What is Womanpower Unlimited?" "What are its aims and objectives?" "What are it accomplishments?" "What of its future?" We shall try to answer these questions for you.

The seed for the idea that became Womanpower Unlimited was planted on Friday, May 26, 1961 when a delegation from the Mississippi Annual Conference of the Methodist Church reflected on the problems facing the community of Jackson, Mississippi. Mrs. Clarie Collins Harvey, who was a member of the delegation, was given the idea (Divinely) of using the God-given energy and talents of women to make their community a better place in which to live and to bring up their children. Although the group has been active primarily in Jackson, it has hopes of expanding into the whole of Mississippi to do whatever civic-betterment job it can do with "womanpower".

Womanpower Unlimited purposes to utilize the resources and talents of all women working together for their neighbors, themselves, their families and especially for all of our children.

To date the group has:

Reactivated most voting precincts and organized others

Opened an office where hundreds of citizens of Hinds County paid their poll taxes

Conducted weekly workshops in registration

Supported the United Negro College Fund in its campaign by securing contributions and assisting in ticket sales

Worked in several capacities with the campaign of Rev. R. L. T. Smith

Worked with representatives of United Church Women through Prayer Fellowship meetings held every 2 weeks with special observance on World Day of Prayer (Interracial)

Womanpower Unlimited has been represented at several, regional national and international conferences. Some examples:

Mrs. M. E. Haughton attended the Fellowship of the Concerned at Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia from which the Prayer Fellowship meetings began

Along with 50 American ladies, Mrs. Clarie Collins Harvey, president of W U, represented Women Strike for Peace and W U at the 17 nation Disarmament Conference in Geneva, Switzerland, April, 1962 and at "The World Without the Bomb" Peace Conference in Accra, Ghana, June, 1962.

In May, 1962 Womanpower Unlimited celebrated its first birthday anniversary with a "Mothers for Peace and Freedom" meeting with Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., Mrs. Jim Foreman, and Mrs. Jim Farmer as special quest speakers.

What the future of W U will be none of us knows. We are, however, planning an "Operation Learn" program to aid people in learning the skills which will enable them to pass the literacy test necessary to register to vote.

We are committed to follow where He leads in stimulating and working cooperatively for the best in Christian Social action within our communities.

Phone: FL 5-7102

WOMANPOWER UNLIMITED

Room 10 - Masonic Temple
1072 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

SEP 1 1962

SEP 1 2 1962

MRS CLARIE COLLINS HARVEY
PRESIDENT

MRS. THELMA SANDERS,
VICE PRESIDENT

MRS. A. M. E. LOGAN
ADMINISTRATIVE SEC.

MRS. CLEOTHER MASON
TREASURER

MRS. CATHERINE GAVIN
SECRETARY

MRS. VIVIAN L. WOODS,
COR. SECRETARY

AUGUST 1962

VOTERS EDUCATION REPORT

WOMANPOWER UNLIMITED

JACKSON, MISS.

AUGUST 1-8, 1962
MRS. CAROLYN TYLER BEGAN WORK, PLANNED AND PURCHASED OFFICE NEEDS. SHE INITIATED CONTACTS WITH 19 WOMEN BY TELEPHONE, BY LETTER AND IN PERSON. ON AUGUST 8 MRS. TYLER RESIGNED. SHE HAD SECURED PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT AS A SECRETARY AT TOUGALOO COLLEGE. WE COULD ONLY OFFER HER TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT OF 3 MOS. MRS. TYLER HAS AGREED TO GIVE US SECRETARIAL ASSISTANCE ON WEEKENDS.

AUGUST 9-19 WE WERE WITHOUT THE SERVICES OF A WORKER.

AUGUST 20-26, 1962
MRS. A. M. E. LOGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY FOR WOMANPOWER, BEGAN WORK AS UNIT ORGANIZER. DURING THE WEEK SHE MADE 11 INDIVIDUAL CONTACTS IN JACKSON, TERRY, BRANDON, VAIDEN, UTICA, EDWARDS, CLINTON, CRYSTAL SPRINGS, MISS.

AUGUST 27-SEPT. 1, 1962 MRS. LOGAN MADE GROUP CONTACTS INVOLVING 38 WOMEN AND SET UP UNITS I AND II OF WOMANPOWER IN JACKSON AND JUST OUTSIDE THE CITY LIMITS OF JACKSON.

PROBLEM: REVIVALS INTERFERRED WITH TIME OF WOMEN AND THEIR ABILITY TO MEET AND ORGANIZE.

POSITIVE REACTION: INTEREST BY THE WOMEN IS EXTREMELY HIGH.

PROJECTED PROGRAM: THE FIRST VOTER EDUCATION WORKSHOP WILL BE SEPT. 8, 1962 AT THE MASONIC TEMPLE, JACKSON, MISS. CONDUCTED BY ATTORNEY WILLIAM HIGGS

WOMANPOWER UNLIMITED
Clarie Collins Harvey
MRS. C. COLLINS HARVEY

Summary Report August 1-7, 1962 Womanpower Unlimited

Since Monday, August 1, 1962 letters have been drafted and sent to nineteen (19) women ~~across the state~~ in the Jackson area. I have attended two conferences in order to gain ideas on the best procedures to take in launching the unit building project Stencils have been cut and run off containing information on W U and material to be used to acquaint the people with the program and the need for such a project in Mississippi

Received two letters on Tuesday August 7 from Mrs. Naomi Moody of Laurel, Mississippi and Mrs. Ida Garner of Utica Mrs. Moody will be happy to work and will arrange for me to speak to the women there if I let her know ~~in~~ two weeks before I plan to come to Laurel Letter will be sent on August 8 informing her of date planned for Laurel trip

signed Carolyn Taylor

P.S. by C.C.H. 8/13/62
Mrs. Hollyfield
of Forest, Miss.
telephoned her interest
expressed her difficulties
& others fears. Promises
to keep working to get
a small group together.

August 28, 1962 = VEP REPORT Womanpower Unlimited

Personal Contacts:

August 20

Mrs. Annie Moore - by phone (Fl 2-7033
1424 Apple Street, Jackson

August 21

Mrs. Ruth Jackson
Terry, Miss. Highway 51 South
Phone Dr. 2-4480

Mr Mrs. Flora Jones
Terry Miss., (College Hill Subdivision)
Will try to get a group

August 22

Mrs. Laura Sumner
Rt. 6 Box 88-A C
Jackson (Rankin County)
Will try to get a group

Mrs. Lizzie Wright
Brandon, Miss
Will try to cooperate

Mrs. Matilda Perkins (by phone)
Brandon, Miss.
Will try

Mrs. Tooly
Baiden, Miss.
Will try.

August 23

Mrs. J. L. Brown
Utica, Miss.
Was leaving home, did not have time to talk. I will call later.
Was delayed by rain storm

Mrs. Hubbard
Edwards, Miss.
Will leave for Chicago on the 7th. Will contact her when she returns.

August 24

Mrs. Eligabeth Thompson also Mrs Omas Crystal Springs
212 Tarvin Street
Clinton, Miss. Phone 39-8921
Will work

Signed A. M. E. Lagar

Purpose of Womanpower Unlimited Grant is to set up units of WU for stimulation of WOMEN in social action especially as it relates to registration and voting

Results: 2 Units organized by end of Aug. 1962.

9/9/62 CCH.

Form VEP-2

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT FIELD REPORT

Womanpower Unlimited — Organization

Carolyn Tyler + A M E. Logan — Person reporting

Period covered by this report: From Aug. 1 to Aug. 31

1072 Lynch St. Room 10 — Street Address

Jackson — City

Hinds — County

Mississippi — State

Date submitted: 9/9/1962

Election District to which this report applies: _____ Ward, Beat, etc. _____ Precinct, election district, etc.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
No.* contacted by door-to-door canvass										No			Work			Done															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means) Letter + In Person	19																				11						38				
No.* refusing to participate	3																				0						0				
No.* instructed at home																															
No.* instructed at clinics																															
No.* instructed at other places (specify places)																															
No.* applying for registration as a result of this program																															
No.* successfully registered by this project																															
No.* denied registration in this project																															

*Persons of voting age

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

CLARIE COLLINS HARVEY
THELMA SANDERS
A. M. E. LOGAN

BLANCHE CADE BROWN
VIVIAN WOODS
JESSIE B. MOSELY

RUTH M. HUBERT
LUCILE CALHOUN
CONNIE DAVIS

GRETHEL CHAMBERS
NELLIE WILLIAMS
M. E. HAUGHTON

DR. MAVIS JONES, COORDINATOR OF WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE ACTIVITIES

♦♦♦♦

WOMANPOWER UNLIMITED

FI 5-7224

Room 10 - Masonic Temple 1072 Lynch Street Jackson, Mississippi

OCT 11 1962

OCTOBER
9, 1962

ATTORNEY BRANTON
FORSYTH ST.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEAR ATTORNEY BRANTON:

THE ENCLOSURES REPRESENT OUR WORK IN VOTER EDUCATION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER AND SHOW EXPENDITURES IN THE AMOUNT OF $357.81. PLEASE ASK YOUR SECRETARY TO SEND US ADDITIONAL VOUCHERS. WE HAVE USED THE LAST ONES. THE WORK IS MOST DIFFICULT, YET THERE ARE SOME HOPEFUL SIGNS ON THE HORIZON.

CORDIALLY YOURS,

WOMANPOWER UNLIMITED
C. Collins Harvey
MRS. C. COLLINS HARVEY

Sent vouchers 10-12-62 JL

WB
SM
File

October 12, 1962

Mrs. C. Collins Harvey
Womanpower Unlimited
1072 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Harvey:

Thank you for your report and the accounting which has been entered into our ledger. As you requested we have forwarded another supply of vouchers, under separate cover.

May I call your attention to the fact that your August voucher #3 ($8.00 for office rental and storage) was not picked up on your tape so that your total expenditures should read $365.81 instead of the $357.81 you reported. We have corrected this in our records. This then, plus last month's accounting , designates a $533.71 balance against your grant.

In your voucher #5 ($40.00) you described contacts and meetings in Jackson to organize units, plus a trip to Clarksdale to meet Mr. Branton. It would be helpful to us, because of our account headings, if you would in the future separate travel expenses from other expenses listed on your vouchers. In other words, each voucher should support only one type of expenditure.

If we can assist you in any way please let us know.

Very truly yours,

Jean Levine
Secretary to Mr. Branton

11/4/1962

NOV 16 1962

DEAR MRS. M.:

PLEASE MAIL ME A REPORT OF OCT. EXPENDITURES AND VOUCHERS, SO THAT I MAY SEND SAME ON TO PROPER SOURCES. THANK YOU.

C. C. H.
BOX 9849, SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
BATON ROUGE, LA.

11/15/62
Sirs: This is evidence of my effort to get the enclosed data from treasurer in time to reach you before 11/10/62. Sorry for delay! CH.

JACKSON
NOV 4
7 PM
19 2
MISS.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

3369

Station C

MRS. C. C. MOSLEY
1072 LYNCH ST.
JACKSON, MISS.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

CLARIE COLLINS HARVEY
THELMA SANDERS
A. M. E. LOGAN

BLANCHE CADE BROWN
VIVIAN WOODS
JESSIE B. MOSELY

RUTH M. HUBERT
LUCILE CALHOUN
CONNIE DAVIS

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M. E. HAUGHTON

DR. MAVIS JONES, COORDINATOR OF WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE ACTIVITIES

WOMANPOWER UNLIMITED

FI 5-7224

Room 10 - Masonic Temple 1072 Lynch Street Jackson, Mississippi

NOV 13 1962

Nov. 10, 1962

Attorney Wiley Branton
Voter Education Project
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Attorney Branton:

Enclosed are additional reports of our work in organizing units of Womanpower and stimulating women to social action. Three months of our efforts are just about ended. We are discouraged because the results do not measure up to the effort put forth. Our contacts are interested and grateful for our help, but the 'Ole Miss' incident brought old fears to the front and hampered our progress.

I shall be in Atlanta November 19 & 20 for the Southern Regional Council meeting. May I arrange a conference with you to evaluate our work and determine future action?

Cordially yours,

Clarie Collins Harvey

Mrs. C. Collins Harvey

DEC 8 1962

WOMANPOWER UNLIMITED FIELD REPORT - 19-22--11-11-1962

Mrs. A. M. E. Logan , Worker

Oct. 22

Personal contacts were made.

Oct. 23

Worker called to urge all chairman of WU committees to be present at Voter's League Oct. 23, 7:30 P. M. to be able to take part in Voter Education project. Only Mrs. Earnestine Chriss attended with Mrs. Logan. She was really inspired. Mr. White was told no one would be able to go the Court House and make copies as planned.

Oct. 24

Personal contacts were made to each home visited by Mrs. Logan. A large number were registered. Mrs. Kinder Warmack, chairman of Unit 4 asked Mrs. Logan to attend a meeting planned for Monday night October 29, to bring applications blanks for registration.

Oct. 25

Personal contact was made to captains of WU to attend Voter Education meeting to be held at St. Luther M. B. Church TuesdayOctober 30 at 7:30 P.M. Contacted people who had promised to register this day.

Oct. 26

Personal contacts were made in Crystal Springs, Mississippi where WU is making plans to set up Unit soon

Oct. 27

Mrs. Logan was invited to attend services at Mt Calvary M. B. Church Oct 28; this worker attend services and spoke to

the group present. Rev. N. C. Taylor is pastor of that congregation. He and his members stated that they were glad to have someone speak to them about Voter Education and and WU. This worker was invited to Canton, Miss. and Gluclstack Mississippi to speak to the congregations of Rev. Robert Bracy and Rev. N. C. Taylor.

Oct. 29

A meeting was held in the home of Mrs. Kinder Wormack, on Utah Street. A group of nine met for class which was conducted by this worker. Six of those present promised to go and attempt to register. Unit 4 is quite alive under Mrs. Wormack's direction.

Oct. 30

Personal contacts made by field worker in Terry, Mississippi(Hinds county) and Hazlehurst, Mississippi(COPiah County) Most of those contacted promised to attempt to register

Oct. 31

Mrs. Lizzie Wright is still planning meeting for Mrs. Logan to talk to group of ladies about WU.

Nov.1

Personal contacts made in Utica, Mississippi, asking people to attempt to register.

Nov. 2

Talked to Mrs. Hubbard, of Edwards, Mississippi, about the meeting that was talked about before her vacation and was told that she did not want any kind of meeting in her home, because someone had told the law that she was coming to Jackson to learn how to teach others to register , (she was , in fact, attending the Baptist Seminary) and was called in question about this.

Nov. 3

The weather was bad, so this field worker took advantage of this time to attend the workshop held at Masonic Temple by experts of the N.A.A.C.P. Mr. Curry and Patton were in charge.

Nov.4

This worker attended services at Buckhorn M. B. Church in Canton, Mississippi, Rev. Robert Bracy, pastor. An estimated two hundred people were present. Our speech was centered around WU and registering to vote. Rounds of applause came again and again. Hand shakes and smiles and statements of thanks to the pastor for inviting Mrs. Logan to speak. They promised to invite Mrs. Logan to instruct their people soon.

2:30 P.M.

Spoke at Mt Pleasant M. B. Church, Gluckstack, Miss. Rev. N. C. Taylor, pastor. Approximately 250 people present. The pastor spoke to the congregation to emphasize Mrs. Logan talk. The Deacons of the church rose to the floor and asked the pastor not to put off asking Mrs. Logan back, but to set a meeting for the following Wednesday night in which Mrs. Logan could conduct a class on Voter Registration.

Nov. 5

Personal contacts were made. Miss Dora Wilson ,Miss Ruth Wilson,of Biloxi Street, and Mr. Walter J. Jenkins on Corinth Street, asked for sample registration blanks to study so that they could attempt to register.

Nov. 6

Personal contacts made to Mr. and Mrs. Jones, 1304 Dansby Street; Mr. Magee, and Mrs. Lugos Wallace check on Unit 2 concerning registration.

Nov. 7

A class was held at the Mt. Pleasant M. B. Church, Gluckstact, Mississippi. Attendance 75 or 80; mostly men. Unit 5 of WU was organized, with three officers , Chairman, Secretary, and treasure. The pastor and Mrs. G. R. Houghton were present and assisted in setting up the movement. Only five persons present were registered voters. Mr. Mclaurin of Rebel Street, Jackson, shared in the instructing on voter registration. All present showed a great interest.

Nov. 8

Personal contacts made in Jackson.

Nov. 9

Mrs. Perine Brown and others of the group in Crystal Springs, Mississippi stated Mrs. Logan would be called soon to set up WU in that section.

Nov. 10

Mr. Willie Brown, Sr., 1733 Dewey Street, Crisler Boys Subdivision Number two, xxw was contacted by Mrs. Logan and he stated that on his first attempt to register, he was treated so badly that he had not gone back again.

Nov. 11

Mrs. Logan spoke to the Congregation at Pure Light, M.B. Church, Craft Street. Fifty people present. Worker was asked to return.On Nov. 12, spole at New Jerusalem M. B. Church Approximately 100 persons present. The pastor asked the congregation to cooperate in organizing themselves.

Nov. 12

Have been asked to attend the Circle Meeting of New Jerusalem M. B. Church.

AGENDA

VOTER REGISTRATION
WORKSHOP

Committee Room 8

Masonic Temple
1962

Sponsored By:

WOMANPOWER UNLIMITED

"Women working together for a better community"

9-9:30	Registration for workshop - Room 10 Masonic Building, 1072 Lynch Street, Jackson
9:30-9:45	Opening Statement - Mrs. Clarie Collins Harvey, Founder - Womanpower Unlimited
9:35-10:35	Qualifications for registration
10:35-10:45	Break
10:45-11:35	The registration process
11:35-11:45	Break
11:45-12:35	The poll tax

12:35 - 1:45 Lunch

1:45-2:35	Techniques of registration and poll tax payment
2:35-2:45	Break
2:45-3:35	The election process
3:35-3:45	Break
3:45-4:35	Recent Developments and Suggestions for action
4:35-5:00	Closing statements by Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Logan and Mr. Higgs
5:00	Adjournment

BU1-22-63

January 15, 1963

Mrs. Clarie Harvey
Womanpower Unlimited
Room 10 - Masonic Temple
1072 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

RE: VEP 2-14

Dear Mrs. Harvey:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 12, 1963, in which you state that a full financial and written report will be submitted to VEP at an early date. We also acknowledge receipt of the three vouchers included with your letter. Our records indicate that you have a balance on hand of $81.27.

In connection with a report of the activities of Womanpower Unlimited under the above program, it would be appreciated if you would make an account to include the following information:

1. A brief description of the history and purpose of Womanpower Unlimited.
2. The planned objectives of the VEP 2-14 program.
3. A detailed description of the VEP 2-14 program, which should include the following:
    a. The geographic area involved.
    b. The number of paid personnel and volunteer personnel actually conducting some phase of the program. (This should not include persons contacted for participation only in discussions and meetings.)
    c. The number of persons contacted and participating in meetings and discussions, and where possible, give this information by city or county involved.
    d. The methods and techniques used in conducting the program.
    e. The results achieved in each community involved.
4. Relate any special problems encountered, or problems pertaining to voter education or registration.
5. Give your own evaluation of the program in terms of its apparent success or failure, and the reasons in support of the evaluation. Give a brief statement on any suggestions for future action.

We may want specific information on some of the points after this report has been submitted, and we hope you will not limit this report to the specific information requested herein. We would appreciate it if you would get us this report by February 1, 1963.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jcs

B4
1-25-63
Course 2
Mrs. Harvey?
file

January 23, 1963

Mrs. C. Collins Harvey, President
Womanpower Unlimited
1072 Lynch Street, Room 10
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Harvey:

Many thanks for your prompt cooperation in sending us a final report of the Womanpower Unlimited project which you have recently concluded in the Jackson, Mississippi area. Your report is quite informative. Mr. Jack Minnis, our Director of Research, who is out of the city, may have some further questions after he has had an opportunity to study and analyze the report.

Congratulations on having been elected to the Southern Regional Council. I am certain that you will enjoy your work and association with the various members of the Council. The next time that you are in Atlanta you should, by all means, let me know so that we can get together for lunch.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

2- VCP 2-14
Womanpower

LWD ✓
JM ✓
JL

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

CLARIE COLLINS HARVEY
THELMA SANDERS
A. M. E. LOGAN

BLANCHE CADE BROWN
VIVIAN WOODS
JESSIE B. MOSELY

RUTH M. HUBERT
LUCILE CALHOUN
CONNIE DAVIS

GRETHEL CHAMBERS
NELLIE WILLIAMS
M. E. HAUGHTON

DR. MAVIS JONES, COORDINATOR OF WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE ACTIVITIES

♦♦♦♦

WOMANPOWER UNLIMITED

FL 5-7224

Room 10 - Masonic Temple 1072 Lynch Street Jackson, Mississippi

JAN 23 1963

FINAL REPORT WOMANPOWER UNLIMITED
VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
August-December-- 1962

GOAL

The unique goal of this special project was to create an awareness among women for social action in the community especially as it relates to registering and voting. To develop continuing interests in the area, we proposed to set up units of Womanpower Unlimited which would relate themselves to the Mother unit.

PLAN OF ACTION

The first person chosen to implement the work set things in motion but resigned after a week of work, because full time employment came her way. She continued as secretary for our work.For ten days we were without anyone, then WU's administrative secretary, Mrs. A. M. E. Logan accepted the challenge and began her service.

The work was carried on in Jackson and a 35 mile radius of Jackson, Mississippi, including Clinton, Bolton, Crystal Springs, Canton, Brandon, Hazlehurst and Gluckstack, Mississippi.

Procedures used were:

1. To meet with specially called groups of community women-neighborhood groups.
2. To meet with organized club and church groups.
3. To make presentations to assembled church audiences.
4. To follow up with personal contacts.
5. To do telephone contacts reminding persons of their agreement to register on a given date.
6. To conduct discussion groups on registration forms and procedures.
7. To take individuals and groups to the Court House for the purpose of registering.

In this manner 600 or more persons were touched and responded in some way.

PROBLEMS FACED:

1. The major problem was one of complete and total apathy, a feeling that one's individual vote does not help. It was found that many persons paid their poll tax year after year, yet had not bothered to register.

2-VEP2-14-womanpower

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

CLARIE COLLINS HARVEY
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WOMANPOWER UNLIMITED

Fl 5-7224

Room 10 - Masonic Temple 1072 Lynch Street Jackson, Mississippi

2. Some fear existed, not so much from reprisals to be suffered but from doing something different and fear of failure in registering. The biggest stumbling bloc to successful registration is Question 19 on the Registration Form which requires one to interpret a section of the constitution.

3. Innumerable fall revivals in the churches drew persons attention from the more mundane actions of voter education.

4. Since the NAACP is the primary group known for its work in Voter Education, it was impossible for many to accept the fact that Womanpower Unlimited's Voter Education Project was not just another arm of the NAACP program.

5. The out break of the Meredith situation in the state of Mississippi.

RESULTS

Since Womanpower Unlimited was working in an intangible area, it is difficult to assess, at this point, specific results. Many of the results of our efforts will not be known for years to come, for we believe they have been seeds of thinking planted in the minds and hearts of individuals and their families that will make for good and inevitable change.

Let us hasten to say that many thought for the first time about their individual responsibility as it relates to registering and voting; many attended the workshops on registering and voting; a lesser number made attempts to register and some succeeded proudly. Five units of Womanpower Unlimited were set up to continue this work:

1. Mrs. Annie B. Moore, Chairman
   Crystal Brothers Subdivision No. 2, Jackson, Mississippi
2. Mrs. Earnestine Chess, Chairman
   Washington Addition, Jackson, Mississippi
3. Mrs. Bessie Thomas, Chairman
   College Sub-division, Jackson, Mississippi
4. Mrs. Rinder Womack, Chairman
   Shady Oak Sub-Division, Jackson, Mississippi
5. Gluckstack Unit-
   Mrs. Johnson, Chairman, Gluckstack, Mississippi

LESSONS LEARNED:

For us, work in the field of Voter Education was a new and untried experience. The lessons learned were many, some are:

1. There are many and varied emotional blocs to voting. Voting behavior must be acquired. For this much, patience is needed.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

CLARIE COLLINS HARVEY
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♦♦♦♦

WOMANPOWER UNLIMITED

FI 5-7224

Room 10 - Masonic Temple 1072 Lynch Street Jackson, Mississippi

2. We must miss no opportunities for informing and encouraging persons to register and vote.

3. The pattern can be changed only by keeping at it continuously and with every device known.

4. We must get registrars accustomed to seeing Negroes come in to register, so that they too can develop some degree of comfort in the experience.

5. The less stress we place on the Registration Form, the better. The more we make the registration experience a normal, natural one, the less tension one takes with him.

6. Encouragement of competition as to the number registered among units is helpful.

7. Going to register by twos or in unit groups strengthens morale.

CONCLUSION

We believe that the most significant action can be taken in Mississippi is the abolition of Registration forms and the payment of Poll Tax. Until that day arrives, we expect to continue in the channels now open to us to make Voter Education effective among women. In our continuing efforts we hope that Foundation funds will again be available to us.

WOMANPOWER UNLIMITED

(Mrs.) C. Collins Harvey, President

(Mrs.) A. M. E. Logan, Field Worker

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

CLARIE COLLINS HARVEY
THELMA SANDERS
A. M. E. LOGAN

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♦♦♦♦

WOMANPOWER UNLIMITED

FI 5-7224

Room 10 - Masonic Temple 1072 Lynch Street Jackson, Mississippi

February 14, 1963

Mr. Jack Minnis
Director of Research
Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Minnis:

First, let me apologize forfailing to get the report to your office on time. Mrs. Harvey was kind enough to give you my reason.

I am enclosing all of our return checks and bank statements on the Education Project. You will please note one check has not returned. The last check written for salary was insufficient. A sufficient check was written on another account. In order to reimburse the other fund, a check for $29.82 was withdrawn from the Education Project.

Actually according to our records, the Project ran a deficit of $10.18.

Trusting this report will help us clear the account satisfactorily.

Mrs. Clarie Collins Harvey
Mrs. Clarie C. Harvey
President

Mrs. C. C. Mosley
Mrs. C. C. Mosley, Sr.
Treasurer

CCH:CCM/ala

Enclosure

2-16-63

Fieldworker's Report WOMANPOWER UNLIMITED Mrs. A. M. E. Logan

Nov. 19

Worker was instructed by Mrs. Harvey to recheck each person to whom she has talked about registration during the V. E. P. for the past three months. She was also instructed to file each Unit report and get names to membership chairman and secretary.

Nov. 20

Made personal contacts to Mrs. Magnolia Wicks, Hair St.; Mrs. Irene Jones, 1204 Dansby St.; Mrs. Sarah Francis, 1630 Dansby St., Mrs. Lugan Wallace, 1343 Hair St., Mr. Charlie Magee, Hair St.; Mrs. Marshall, 1609 Booker St.

Nov. 21

All chairman were contacted and asked to make file cards for each member of their Unit.

Nov. 22 - Holiday

Nov. 23

Personal contacts were made in Crystal Springs, Miss.

Nov. 24

Contacted Miss Dora Wilson

Nov. 25

Worker visited the Mt. Calvary No. 2 M. B. Church, Mary Edith St. Rev. N. Taylor, Pastor. Plans to conduct a class to assist in registration were made.

A letter was sent to Mrs. Moody, 913 Joe Wheeler St., Laurel, Miss., in reply to a letter in Aug. about seeting up a Womanpower Unit.

Nov. 26

Fieldworker started to recheck all Chairman of Womanpower Units, to get the names of all members of Units and file cards which they were asked to make. Personal visits were made and contact by phone. Mrs. Kinder Wormack, chairman of WU Unit Number 4, has held three meetings to encourage people to register and take of community problems. She turned over to Mrs. Logan, names of all members of Unit 4.

The meeting planned for Mt. Calvary M. B. Church was postponed Monday night Nov. 26,. No one met except pastor and wife and Mrs. Logan.

Mr. Lee Quinn has consented to work with Mrs. Logan on door-to-door registration effort on Sat. Dec. 1.

Nov. 27

Personal contacts were made en-route to Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst, Miss.

Nov. 28

Personal contacts made in Brandon, Miss.

Nov. 29

Contacts made en-route to Utica, Miss.

Nov.30

Contacts made ~~xxxxxx~~ in person.

Dec. 1

Meeting with chairman, Mrs. Annie B. Moore, names of members of WU Unit No. 1 were given to worker.

Dec. 2

Fieldworker rechecked Unit 5. No persons attempted to register. No meeting of WU Unit has been held; Plans being made for meeting with approximately 250 interested persons. Chairman Johnson has plans for her Unit.

Attended Tent at 257 Fortification St., Jackson Spoke to guest; None registered, Received some promises for attempts in the coming week; No reports of harrassment, just neglect.

Dec. 3

Conference with Mrs. Harvey in regard to number of Units organized by WU.

Dec. 4

Field worker worked on Biloxi St., The Biloxi Street Friendly Club asked that each person on the street become a registered voter. Personal contacts wer made to Mrs. Amos, Mrs. Mary White, Mrs. Rosie Thurman, Mrs. Jessie Bracy, Mrs. Juanita Johnson, Mr. Fred Johnson (is afraid to attempt to register), Mrs. Ellen Taylor, Mrs. Mary Fizer; all promised to go and attempt to register, Monday evening, Worker will take some of them.

Dec. 5

Worker conducted meeting of Unit 2 since Mrs. Knights would no longer have anything to do with WU because of fear. Mrs. Chess of Dansby Street gladly took over chairmanship and will have list of names of members by Monday evening. Worker will help her in re-organizing Unit.

Dec. 6

Personal contacts made on Dansby and Hair Streets

Personal contacts made on Williams Drive., Mrs. Brown stated she and her son would be glad to go and attempt to register. Mr. Leandrew Moger was contacted concerning retistration; he related his trouble with the city and dismissal from his job.

Dec. 7

Mrs. Harvey and fieldworker Logan met in conference with Dr. Borinski at Tougaloo College. Helpful information was given ix by Dr. Borinski. The summary of this conference was to keep working with the effort to maintain interest. The worth of personal contacts cannot be measured.

Signed: _____
A. M. E. Logan-Worker

Womanpower Uplimited Reports Mrs. A. M. E. Logan, Worker

Sept. 17

Mrs. Moman, Tougaloo, Mississippi, was contacted in person. Stated she would call and let me know when her club would meet and I would be invited to speak to them.

Meeting held on Cox Street, Jackson, Unit number 2. Six women present; None registered. Four promised to try this week.

The Constitution of Mississippi was read in part and the sworn written application form was gone over with the persons present by the worker. The slogan for this unit is "Act Now".

Sept. 18

Meeting to be held with Mrs. Elizabeth Powell was postponed.

Sept. 19

Meeting to be held in Brandon, Miss. was not held because of Revivals in the area.

Meeting planned with Mrs. Mcgrigg was not held because women did not consent to meeting.

Sept. 19

Mrs. Sally Magee, Mary Edith Street, Jackson, was contacted and will be hostess to a meeting at her church, Tuesday Evening, 7.P. M.

Signed Mrs. A.M.E. Logan
by CH.

Womanpower Unlimited Report - Mrs. A. M. E. Logan, Worker

October 8

Contacts of all Unit Chairman made to invite them to attend WU's official meeting to be held at the home of Mrs. G.R. Haughton, 1054 Deerpark Street.
Mrs. Rinda Warmack, Utah Street, Jacskon, was contacted abo ut a meeting to set up a Unit of WU on Wednesday night Oct. 10. 7:pm.

Oct. 9

Personal contact to people were made urging them to go and register now. Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Brunson, Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Black, and Mrs. Jones

Oct. 10

Meeting held at home OfMrs. Rinda Warmack, 2257 Utah Street, Jackson, Five persons present. Unit set up with Mrs. Womack as chairman, Mrs. Jackson, secretary, Mrs. Stella Harrington, Mrs. Bernice Jackson, Recording Sect.
This was a very good meeting. They plan to contact people on their street.

Oct. 11

Personal contacts, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Lulean Mcgee, Mrs. Myra McNeal, Mrs. Parthina Parker, All promised to go and register soon.

Mrs. Myra McNeal, Montgomery St., will plan a meeting for Worker to talk to ladies about WU.

Mrs. Taylor, Gaoult Street, was contacted personally and she promised to go down soon and register.

Oct. 12

Mrs. Perina Brown asked Mrs. Logan to come and attend a social Club meeting and speak to the ladies about WU and setting up a unit of WU. The meeting will be held on Oct. 21, 5 P.M. McPhearson Street, Crystal Springs, Miss.

Oct 13

Made personal contacts

Oct. 14

I went to Bolton to see Mrs. Castree Jones after talking with Mrs. Harvey. We made plans to set up a Unit under the name of Bolton Comminity Movement. She thinks the people are afraid of WU. Mrs. Jones will call Mrs. Logan soon to let me know when the meeting will be held.

Signed Mrs. A M E. Logan
by GH

Womanpower Unlimited Report - Mrs. A. M. E. Logan, Worker

Oct. 15

Mrs. Earnestine Chess went to register and failed the test by one question. Mrs. Freddie Thornton, Jr. was contected because he promised to attempted to register.
Personal contacts of several persons were made to keepthem reminded of their promise to register.

Oct. 16

Mr. and Mrs. Jones, 1304 Dansby Str, Mrs. Lugon Wallace, 1343 Hair Street, Jackson, were contacted at home, I worked in Terry and Crystal Springs, each person was asked to attempt to register and most of the answers were favorable.

Oct. 17

Mrs. Lizzie Wright plans a meeting for the worker to speak to a group. Personal contacts were made; Mrs. Matilda Perkings Mrs. Lizzie Wright, Mrs. Kattie McLaurin of Brandon, Miss. Mrs. C. Tooly.

I attended the Biloxi Street Club, Mrs. Mosely Made known the fact that Mrs. Logan was a worker for registration, asked the ladies to cooperate by registering.

Oct. 18

Meeting Postponed

Oct. 19

I worked from Jackson to Utica, Personal contacts were made to residences on the route.

Oct. 20

Mrs. Perina Brown of Crystal Springs, Miss. invited Mrs. Logan to speak to the ladies of the Christmas Savings Club of said town, at 5: P.M. Twelve ladies were present. All were very glad of the chance to hear about the great movement of WU. Mrs. Davis, one of the ladies present, spokeof Mrs. Harvey and her work and said she was sure the movement was the typed needed in their area and pledged her support to get it started soon. Mrs. Brown spole of getting it started at once.

Oct. 21 Oct

The dates were mixed up for a meeting at Green Hill Sub., Rev Taylor, pastor, Jackson, Miss, will go there Sunday Oct. 28/

Mrs. Dora Wilson will go to registef after Monday Oct. 22

Mrs. A M E. Logan
Mrs. A. M. E. Logan by CH

May 7, 1963

Mrs. C. Collins Harvey
415 North Farish Street
Jackson 2, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Harvey:

Mr. Branton has asked that I reply to your letter of April 11th.

We do not feel that we are in a position to edit the whole of your publication. We would like to suggest that you replace the paragraph circled in red on page 11 with the following paragraph:

> Because of the practical experience acquired in these various activities, Womanpower Unlimited qualified for a grant of $1,000 from the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council for wholly non-partisan work. The grant was used between September and November, 1962, in perfecting and widening our organizational structure so that it could more effectively carry to the people the message of voter registration and citizenship participation.

I have read your publication from cover to cover, and quite frankly, I do not see that it suffers from any deficiency of editorial skill.

If we can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to call upon us.

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:js

3-VEP 2-14

FROM THE DESK OF

Mrs. C. Collins Harvey

APR 15 1963

APRIL 11, 1963

HAPPY EASTER! !

SOMETIME AGO WU WAS GIVEN $100 BY A YWCA STUDENT GROUP IN NEW YORK TO PUBLISHE ITS STORY AND TO GIVE GUIDANCE IN REGISTRATION AND VOTING.

ENCLOSED IS OUR "DRY RUN" OF THE PUBLICATION. THE FINAL COPIES WILL BE DONE IN OFFSET PRINT.

PLEASE HAVE SOMEONE IN YOUR OFFICE TO EDIT. ANY ADDITIONS FROM MRS. LOGAN'S REPORT THAT YOU FEEL ARE PERTINENT SHOULD BE MADE, AS WELL AS ANY ADDED INFORMATION ON THE REGISTRATION AND VOTING TECHNIQUES AND PROCESSES.

YOUR FULL COOPERATION IN THESE MATTERS IS APPRECIATED.

February 21, 1963

Mrs. Clarie Collins Harvey
Womanpower Unlimited
1072 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Harvey:

I am returning enclosed the cancelled checks and bank statements which your office sent to us on February 14. Mr. Branton is out of the office today or he would probably be writing you himself; however, I did not want to delay returning these until he returns.

I would like to express my personal appreciation for the manner in which you reported your financial status to us each month. Your promptness and comprehensiveness was of great assistance to me and contributed much toward making my job a pleasant one.

Very truly yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

enc.

FROM THE DESK OF

Mrs. C. Collins Harvey

FEB 28 1963

2/14/63

to

Atty Wiley Branton

I'm enjoying learning about Council from minutes & other materials sent.

Also it was good to meet Mr. Anthony here recently.

Mrs. Mosley is sending WU financial report of Voter Education Project this weekend.

C.C.H.

Chairman: CLAUDE C. SHOTTS Executive Secretary: B. TARTT BELL Treasurer: JAMES MATTOCKS

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, Incorporated

Eighteen Eighteen South Main Street, High Point, North Carolina Telephone 88-2-0109

January 15, 1963

Mrs. C. Collins Harvey
415 N. Farish Street
Jackson 2, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Harvey:

I regret that we do not have any adequate material on voter registration and education. The materials used in our Jackson, Tennessee project last summer were provided by the local Voters League. Fortunately, however, there is a place where you can turn for these. You should write to Wiley Branton, Voter Education Project, Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia. This group is working extensively in the voter education field and I am sure should be able to send you some helpful materials.

Cordially yours,

B Tartt Bell

B. Tartt Bell
Executive Secretary

BTB/vps

He Is Risen

Easter
1963

". . . go quickly and tell his disciples that he is risen. . . ."—*Matthew 28:7*

Dear Friends:

Thank you for remembering us regularly at Christmas time. For you and yours, we pray God's special blessings of this Holy Easter season.

Professionally and family-wise, our lives remain much the same as we wrote in our 1961 Easter letter.

Since May 1961, when the Freedom Riders arrived in Jackson, Mississippi, there has been a revolution in Clarie's volunteer service and what to mortal man seem to be miracles do not cease. Through her began Womanpower Unlimited, an interracial movement which served the riders, moved into registration and voting and now also coordinates with Women Strike for Peace in its efforts for world peace.

April and May 1962, Clarie was in Geneva, Switzerland with fifty Women Strike for Peacers conferring with the leadership of the 17 Nation Disarmament Conference. June and July 1962 she went with three other Women Strike for Peacers to "The World Without The Bomb Peace Conference" in Accra, Ghana, West Africa called by President Nkhruma. Shortly after this Easter 28 of them go to Vatican City to continue their work for cessation of nuclear testing and the arms race.

The experience of working with peace groups is "old hat" to Martin dating back to his youth days at home in New York, but for Mississippi born Clarie this is thrillingly new and wonderfully exciting. Because of his busy university schedule Martin lives all of these experiences vicariously and proudly.

We believe with Benjamin Seaver that there are three kinds of peace for which "the whole man" must work: the inner peace, arising as it does from a true relationship between God and man; as an ultimate goal, the peace of love and harmony from which conflicts are absent; and peace which is public order and security commanded by the laws of a sovereign government." Since world peace is the basic issue of our times, your prayers and efforts for this are urged wherever you are.

The House of Harvey
on
Southern University Campus

Box 9849
Southern Branch P. O.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Randolph — do you know of anyone at a Mississippi college who might do this?

WAB ✓
RTB ✓
JM ✓
JL ✓
JS

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Wiley A. Branton
FROM: Jean Levine
RE: Womanpower Unlimited, VEP 2-14

The financial reporting and auditing of this grant has been completed and the results are shown below. This audit, incidentally, was supported by the cancelled checks and bank statements from the subject agency.

A personal word from me is in order here - and I must state that this has been the easiest and most orderly of all the programs which have reported to us so far. This has been true from the very beginning of this project. Their reporting (financial) has been prompt, and comprehensive.

RECEIVED FROM VEP

8/16/63		$1000.00

DISBURSED:

Advertising, Promotion & Printing	$ 86.20	
Meals	7.80	
Office Rent	20.00	
Office Supplies	30.68	
Salaries	712.27	
Telephone & Telegraph	10.91	
Transportation & Travel	119.04	
Federal Taxes	8.55	
Bank Charges	3.55	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		999.00
Balance February 20, 1963		$ 1.00

MEMO FROM WAB:

I am certain that WU has done a good job in helping to arouse women to become more active in leadership roles in Mississippi. I would not, however, approve any further grants for the same kind of program. I think that we might consider some kind of a survey (if it could be done at a nominal cost and by some outside person or agency) of the people contacted under the WU program to see what activity, if any, have these people participated in since they were contacted by WU

R.T.B. I know only one member of the Jackson State College Staff + a professor Jefferson of the English Dept. — we can discuss this possibility

See NAB about observer!

VOTER REGISTRATION AND EDUCATION PROJECT

JUNE 22 - AUGUST 17, 1963

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

CO- SPONSORED

Carl P. Zietlow

NATIONAL STUDENT YWCA
SOUTHERN REGION
41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S.E.
SUITE 301
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

COMMISSION ON ECUMENICAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE PROJECTS
NATIONAL STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION
475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK

TENTATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Description: This project is to work for voter registration and education in a lower socio-economic urban area within a city defined political unit. An area which might be defined as a place of "voter apathy" or "political apathy". The registration books are open all summer and there is no discrimination or harrassment of Negroes wishing to register. The project would work with a local committee, made up of representatives of existing civil rights and voter registration groups. There has been some extremely effective involvement in the political structure by an independent group of Negroes. They are working for the welfare of the total Negro community in Nashville and in Tennessee, and not for the personal gain or for advancement of specific persons.

The main goal of the project will be to stimulate and encourage qualified Negro voters to register. Additional purposes are -- (a) to assist in developing citizenship education and organization in a particular location. (b) to gather some data on lower socio-economic urban Negro political interests for the total voter education and registration efforts, and (c) to communicate a concern by the presence of the participants.

The project will canvass and survey the area to find non-registered citizens. The survey also would attempt some tentative answers, either subjectively or objectively, to the following and related questions: (1) What are the issues to the people? (2) What are their immediate personal interests or concerns which citizen or political participation might begin to meet, such as, job opportunities, housing, economic conditions, human and civil rights, government services (education, streets, sidewalks, recreation, sanitation, police, etc.)? (3) To what extent and why do they seem to be politically apathetic? How do people get active; in politics?

The project will be coordinated into existing voter registration efforts and organizations. At the beginning of the project adequate time will be given to orientation so that the participants are apprised of the local conditions, issues, problems, personalities, etc. in order to see how the project fits into the context of the local situation. Continuous orientation,

(OVER)

seminars and study sessions will be held on the particular economic, social, civil rights, and political structures and their role in that urban situation. During the project, as well as at the close, the group will analyze its activity and survey work, share reactions and reflections upon the whole experience.

Note: The project is clearly voter registration and education and not a "direct action" project. It must be clearly understood that the participants' contribution to the civil rights movement is voter registration and is not to be diverted to crusade for the whole civil rights situation. The project is entering an ongoing situation where local committee people live, already at work and will continue to work after the project leaves. The participants are "outsiders" and will have to be continually sensitive to this.

Living and Group Life: The project group will have a maximum of sixteen participants, including persons from the south and north, Negro and white, men and women. Leaders will be persons with direct experience in the civil rights movement, with at least one leader with experience in the south and particularly in voter registration. There is need for applicants with experience and understanding in civil rights. The group will live within the working area, or as close to it as is possible. The group will work out its own discipline and procedure for meal preparation and cleanup, house cleanup, Bible study, worship, discussions, seminars and recreation, with a focus on civil rights, economic, social, and political structures and their roles in urban life.

Cost: There will be a project fee of $115.00 to cover board, insurance, and administrative and leadership costs. In addition, participants will have incidental personal expenses and roundtrip travel costs to Nashville. SOME SCHOLARSHIPS ARE AVAILABLE according to the need.

* Student YWCA members send applications to the Southern Region Office, of the National Student YWCA, Suite 301, 41 Exchange Place, S. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia.

All other applications should be sent to the Ecumenical Voluntary Service office.

Deadline for applications - April 15, 1963

Selection of participants will be made by a joint committee representing both organizations by - April 30, 1963

IMPORTANT
1) Clip two passport type photos at this spot.
2) Please print or type application in DUPLICATE. DO NOT USE BALL POINT PEN.

APPLICATION for

VOTER REGISTRATION AND EDUCATION PROJECT

June 22- August 17, 1963
Nashville, Tennessee

NATIONAL STUDENT YWCA, Southern Region
41 Exchange Place, S.E., Suite 301
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Acknowledged _____
Sent to _____
date _____
Ref. sent _____
date _____
Ref. returned
1. 2. 3. 4.
5. 6. 7. 8.
Assigned to _____
date _____

1. PERSONAL DATA

Name (& nicknames)

Citizenship

Present address

Phone

Age, date of birth

Sex

If you will leave present address before departing for project, where can you be reached?

Birthplace

Height:

Single:

Dates

Weight:

Married:

Address in fall after completion of project, if known.

Ages of Brothers:

Sisters:

Parents' name and address

Phone

Ages of Children:

Any disabilities which might prevent your participation in project.

Parents' occupations:

Selective service no.

Classification:

2. FINANCES

Total cost you understand involved _____

Can you pay this? _____

If not, how will you raise it? _____

(over)

3. REFERENCES

	NAME	ADDRESS
1. Minister who knows you best		
2. Classmate or fellow worker		
3. Classmate or fellow worker		
4. Employer (or other adult)		
5. Professor (or other adult)		

4. EDUCATION

High School:	College(s):
Class of:	Class of:
	Major:
	Minor:
Name of graduate schools:	Dates: Degree:
	Field:

Must you work to put yourself through college:

Other educational experience:	Present occupation:
	Intended occupation:

5. CHURCH

Name of church in which you hold permanent membership:

Name and address of the pastor:

Name of Y.W.C.A. student group in which you participate:

Name and address of YWCA staff or advisor of this group:

Name and address of campus minister who knows you best:

5. CHURCH (cont'd)

Your part in home church:

Your part in campus religious activities:

Christian conferences attended - dates:

6. ACTIVITIES & EXPERIENCES

Your part in community activities

Your part in campus activities:

Conferences (other than church-related)

List recent part-time and full-time jobs you have held:

Previous voluntary service:

Project	Sponsor	Dates

What books have MOST INFLUENCED your thinking recently?

Significant types of leadership experience - dates:

(OVER)

7. SKILLS AND INTERESTS

Check those in which you have an interest:
Double check those in which you are proficient:

___play piano
___lead group singing
___lead folk dancing
___dramatics
___photography
___handicrafts
___Nature study
___story telling to children
___child and infant care

___lead Bible study
___lead discussion groups
___conducting worship
___choir direction
___preaching
___Red Cross Lifesaver
___instruction
___first aid
___electrical work

___typing___words per min.
___shorthand___words per min
___mimeographing
___bookkeeping
___switchboard
___meal planning & preparatic
___cooking
___carpentry,___masonry
___plumbing

8. PLEASE WRITE A SHORT STATEMENT of your present religious faith and concerns including why you want to participate in this Voter Registration project.
(please confine yourself to one typewritten page - make duplicate copy.)

Who interested you in this program?

From whom did you obtain this form?

I understand that this service demands work and acceptance of the disciplines of a Christian community, including tedious and commonplace duties as well as the more creative aspects of the project.

Date _____ (Signature of Applicant) _____

Date _____ (Signature indicating approval of parent, if the applicant is under 21.) _____

SEND APPLICATION TO:

Miss Rosetta E. Gardner
National Student Y.W.C.A.
41 Exchange Place, S.E., Suite 301
Atlanta 3, Georgia

CU/sr
3/63

PRESS RELEASE - DOUGHERTY COUNTY VOTER EDUCATION LEAGUE

August 15, 1962

The Dougherty County Voter Education League is redoubling its efforts to get people registered for voting and everyone is very enthusiastic about it.

In order to do a more thorough job, the city has been divided into six sections with temporary chairmen and co-chairmen.

The time and meeting places of each division follows:

Harlem Division - Mesdame Ella Johnson and Mary Watson, Chairmen

Time: Thursday, August 16, at 6:00 P.M.

Place: Mt. Zion Baptist Church

Ragsdale Division - Mrs. Dora White and Mr. William Porter, Chairmen

Time: Thursday, August 16, at 7:00 P.M.

Place: Mt. Pilgrim Baptist Church

Cochman Park - Mr. Howard Seay and Mrs. Janice Porter, Chairmen

Time - Thursday, August 16, at 6:00 P.M.

Place - Third Kickee Baptist Church

Lincoln Heights - Rev. Ernest Miller andMr. William Newsome, Chairmen

Time - Thursday, August 16, at 7:00 P.M.

Place - Mt. Olive Baptist Church, #1

C. M. E. Division - Mesdame Brenda Porter and Rush, Chairmen

Time: Thursday, August 16, at 7:00 P.M.

Place: Hines Memorial CME Church

East Albany - Mrs. Annie P. Mathis and Mr. Eddie B. Harris, Chairmen

Time: Thursday, August 16, at 7:00 P.M.

Place: Mt. Olive Baptist Church #2

Each division will perfect its organization and time for future meetings.

Plans are in progress to get a citizenship school set up in each of the abome mentioned sections. The c lasses will be held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:00 P.M. Everyone desiring to become more informed on issues pertaining to citizenship is urged to attend.

The Dougherty County Voter - Education League will hold its regular meeting at the Masonic Temple Wednesday, August 22, 1962, at 7:00 P.M.

PRESS RELEASE - THE ALBANY, GA., MOVEMENT - AUGUST 15, 1962

Activities of the Albany, Georgia, Movement were directed into a new phase this week with the establishment of a citizenship program on Voter Registration, which has already registered more than 200 persons. Dr. W. J. Reese, Mrs. Aurelia Noble and Rev. Samuel W. Wells have been named as co-chairman of the committee, with Mrs. W. A. Reid Cochrane as secretary. J. H. Calhoun, Georgia Director of Voter Registration and Rev. Fred C. Bennette, Field Secretary for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference assisted Albany Leaders in setting up the program, in cooperation with members of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. Local members of the Albany Branch, N.A.A.C.P. hold positions on the Steering Committee.

This over-all committee includes officers: those named, as well as, Miss Henri Cohen, assistant secretary, Erasmus Dent, treasurer, committee chairmen, Dr. E. D. Hamilton, finance; Mr. Larry Gibson and Mr. Herbert Phipps co-chairman, publicity; Miss Miriam Holmes, entertainment; Miss Charlie Mae Washington, telephone; Mrs. Edith Mawllory, program; Erasmus Dent, Speakers Bureau; Father Harry Van Nevels, church; Andrew Reid, recuiting; Dr. W. J. Reese, City Hall; Mrs. Alma Chatmon, Transportation; Mrs. Leola Caldwell, citizenship schools and Lindsey Ray, youth.

Rev. Andrew Young, Mrs. Dorothy Cotton and Miss Annell Ponder, also of S.C.L.C. are in the city and have established a series of citizenship training classes, which eventually will cover this entire community.

The goal of the drive is 3,500 new voters to double the present list and the campaign has the full backing of Dr. M. L. King, Jr., president, and officers of S.C.L.C.

THE ALBANY MOVEMENT

ALBANY, GEORGIA

August 16, 1962

AUG 17 1962

Mr. Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Program
C/O Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Room 206
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton

No doubt you have been keeping abreast with developments here in Albany, Georgia. This is a community which is awake with concern for its freedom. There are potentially 14,000 Negro registered voters in this city, and only 4,000 are currently registered.

The Albany Movement is turning its attention to a concentrated 45-day voter registration drive which has already begun, and will end when the registration books close October 1, 1962. The Registrar's office here in Albany is open daily from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and until noon on Saturday. Election for three persons on the City Commission will be held in November.

We are sure that you share our belief that the Albany Movement represents an important development in the civil rights movement in the south today. Therefore, we are requesting the assistance of the Voter Education Project in meeting our budget of $5,200 for this "crash-program" in voter registration. Our budget is enclosed for your consideration. SCLC, SNCC, and NAACP workers will be active in this joint effort. Already, more than 200 local volunteer workers have been recruited for this drive. We are convinced that given the financial assistance needed for this "crash-program," we can get the kind of results that will fully justify these expenditures. A substantial increase in Negro voter registration in Albany over the next 45 days will profoundly improve the community climate here.

Thanking you in advance for a favorable consideration of our request, we are

Very truly yours

Dr. W. G. Anderson, President
The Albany Movement

WGA/wdh
Enclosure

THE ALBANY, GEORGIA MOVEMENT

1962 BUDGET - VOTER-REGISTRATION PROGRAM

Salaries - Co-Ordinator @ $30.00 per week - 7 Weeks	$ 210.00		
Clerk 20.00	140.00	$ 350.00	
Campaign Workers 6 @ $25.00 Week 7 Weeks	900.00	1050	
6 @ 20.00	620.00	840	
2000 Registrants @ .50	1,000.00		
2 Courthouse Workers 25.00 Week Each	450.00	350.00	2,970.00
			3240.00
Transportation - Bus 2 per week @ 70.00	420.00	490	
Gasoline for Car Pools	400.00		820.00
Office Supplies - Typewriter Rental	10.30		
Filing Cabinet-Rental	5.00		
Stencils (2 quires)	3.50		
Mimeograph Paper (10 Reams)	33.00		
Yellow Paper (1 Ream)	1.25		
Envelopes (5,000)	33.00		
Long Distance Pads	.65		
Pencils (1 Gross)	5.00		
6 Ball Point Pens	1.80		
1 Box Carbon Paper	4.00		97.50
Postage			200.00
Telephone - Deposit	250.00		
Rental	90.00		340.00
Refreshments			175.00
Light Bill, Estimated	10.00		
Electric Fan - Rental	15.00		
Janitorial Service	56.00		81.00
Miscellaneous (Stapler, Rubber Bands, Clips, Long Distance, Etc.			200.00
Total			$5,233.50
			5573.50

august 17, 1962

Albany Registration as of July 31, 1962

White 13758

Negro 3668

Personal

In telephone conversation with Mrs. Carridge (?) in the registration office at Albany, Ga. today, she displayed what seemed a remarkably permissive attitude in view of the recent disturbances there. She did not hesitate to give me the above figures. I asked her if many Negroes had registered since July 31, and she said Negro registration had been "very heavy" since then. She said "You know they're holding a drive down here now and they hope to get their registration up to 6000". I asked her if they would make their goal. She said "I'm afraid they won't get that high". I asked if many Negroes were failing their registration test. She said "No, not many. You know - most of them have as much education as we have now".

Minis 8-17-62

During this conversation I identified myself as "Jack Minis, in voter registration in Atlanta"

Closed

15,365 Q' Albany Reg as of 8-31-62 10-3-62

W- 14325 (up 567) 1,110 avg registration

N- 4211 (up 543)

215

W- 15,580

668

RETURN THIS COPY VEP

Receipt acknowledged this 18 dayof August, 1962.

W. G. Anderson, President
The Albany Movement

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

August 17, 1962

Dr. W. G. Anderson, President
The Albany Movement
Albany, Georgia

Dear Dr. Anderson:

Re VEP 2-15

We have given emergency consideration to the request of the Albany Movement for financial assistance to your crash program in voter registration in Albany, Georgia. Your proposal is apparently designed to fun for seven weeks according to your itemized budget. It is our understanding that the deadline for registration to vote in the city election to be held in November is October 1, and, therefore, this means that you will have only six weeks beginning Monday, August 20.

The itemized budget which you submitted showed a total of $5,233.50. However, we discovered some incorrect mathematical computations and the total amounts to $5,573.50.

In view of the fact that this program can now run for only six weeks instead of seven weeks we have divided the total amount of your budget by 7 and we have deducted the sum of $796.21 from the corrected total amount of the budget, leaving a budget of $4,777.29 for six weeks.

We do not see where we could support the item of $1,000 which you have listed to pay campaign workers for securing 2,000 registrants as we would not like to get into the position of paying people on the basis of the number of registered voters which they secure, insofar as VEP is concerned. We recognize the fact that this probably would serve as a good incentive to get workers to really become interested, but such a proposal would not set well, in our opinion, with Internal Revenue nor with the foundations giving us money for a registration program. We will allow

RETURN THIS COPY TO VEP

Receipt acknowledged this _____ day of August, 1962.

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 205 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

some additional amount for you to pay your campaign workers and the manner in which you decide to pay them will be left to your discretion but consistent with the views which we have just expressed.

I also note that you have a $250 item as a telephone deposit which, of course, would be refunded to you upon completion of your campaign.

We have decided to approve a grant of $4,000.00 for the Albany Movement Voter Registratinn Project. In view of the fact that the amount of this grant is much higher in proportion to grants which we have made in other cities, we feel compelled to disburse the amount of this grant in two payments, $2,000 at this time and the remaining $2,000 on September 10, 1962, but conditioned upon the decision of the VEP staff that the success of your program in Albany justifies continued VEP support for the full amount of the grant.

We have selected Albany as a target area because it offers such an interesting research problem at this time and we are, naturally, interested in determining to what extent the recent happenings in your city serve as a motivating influence for registration and voting. Because of this special interest, Mr. Jack Minnis, the Director of Research for VEP will be working very closely with your project and he will explain to you the kinds of reports which we will require for our files.

The Voter Education Project has been given tax ememption by Internal Revenue and some of the conditions with which we must comply in order to maintain our tax exempt status require that no part of the VEP funds may be used to engage in partisan politics whatsoever, nor to support any kind of legislation, nor to support or oppose any political candidate. No part of these funds should be used to engage in direct action programs of any kind whatsoever, including selective buying campaigns, street marches, or other protest demonstrations. In this regard, we must insist that the persons working with the VEP and receiving any of the VEP funds must not engage in direct action activities during the remainder of your voter registration project. This does not mean that the Albany Movement cannot engage in direct action programs during the voter project, but it should so so with personnel other than those working for voter registration.

We will require that all proceeds from this grant be deposited in a special bank account separate from the one you already maintain and that no other funds be deposited in this account than those coming from VEP. You will be required to furnish us with detailed financial reports and, therefore, all expenditures should be supported by vouchers. We are enclosing our initial check in the amount of $2,000 and we request that you acknowledge receipt of the check and your understanding of the conditions of this grant by signing the enclosed carbon copy of this letter and returning the same to us at once.

If there is anything which you do not understand regarding our support of your project please let us hear from you regarding it.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc. (Check $2,000)

PRESS RELEASE ON VOTER REGISTRATION, ALBANY, GEORGIA August 18, 1962

Our leader, Dr. Martin Luther King has outlined a four-phase program in our freedom effort: Direct Action, Voter-Registration, citizenship Training and Economic Security. We are in the process of organizing for voter-registration and citizenship training. Mrs. Arelia Noble, business and club woman, Rev. Samuel W. Wells, a leading figure in the Albany Movement and Dr. W. J. Reese, civic leader, have been elected as co-chairman, with Mrs. W.A. Reid Cochrane ,as secretary. Other leaders in the campaign represent a cross-section of citizens in the six areas of the city.

Leaders of the Albany Movement requested the Southern Christain Leadership Conference to assist in co-ordinating a drive with the help of representatives from the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Ministers of the community are being called upon to throw the influence of their respective churches into the campaign.

S. C. L. C. has placed its Georgia staff at the disposal of the committee, with J. H. Calhoun, Director of Voter-Registration and Rev. Fred C. Bennette, Field Secretary, spending almost full time in Albany. Mrs. Dorothy Cotton, Director of Citizenship Schools and Miss Annel Ponder, ~~as~~ assisting Mrs. Leola Caldwell, Citizenship School Chairman, in setting up schools in each section.

Dr. W. G. Anderson, chairman of the Albany Movement, as well as, the executive board, are throwing the full weight of the organization behind the drive, with representatives from various civic, ~~and~~ social and political groups participating.

UEP 2-15

FORM UEP 2-3

CUMULATIVE PROGRESS REPORTING

State Georgia County Dougherty City Albany Period Covered 8/20/62 to

RESEARCH REPORTING

1962	Contact by Door-to-door canvass	By other means	Refused to participate	Instructed at home	Instructed at clinics	Applied for regist.		Successfully regist.		Denied registration		Instructed at other Places
8/20-8/24	1271	428	169	4	24	81+	156++	76+	150++	5+	6++	4
8/25-8/31	3168	0	139	7	64	84	163	84	155		8	12
9/1-9/7	1009	210	61	11	52	56	110	56	110	0	0	12
9/8-9/15	488	185	68	8	1866		120		120		0	2
9/15-9/21	510	210	55	15	20	59	133	59	133	0	0	30
									668			

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

	Advert. Prom. Print.	Fix. & Equip.	Meals	Lodging	Office Rent	Office Supp.	Postage	SALARIES Reg.	SALARIES Tem.	Tel. & Tel.	Tran. & Trav.	Util.	Miscellan.	TOTAL
	121.04	24.79	47.00	—	—	112.71	17.82	863.98	—	36.00 (3)	195.93		500.00 +++	1919.27
	67.00	7.55	113.82			95.45		1103.50			104.82		10.00 (1) 4.00 (2)	1506.14
	188.04	32.34	160.82			208.16	17.82	1967.48		36.00	300.75		514.00	3425.41
12/10/62	190.60	29.70				13.61		283.50			141.90		2.80	662.11
														4087.52
														60.00 **
														$4027.52

COMMENTS:

+ County Registrations
++ City Registrations
+++ Phone deposits (2 @ 250.00)
(1) Petty Cash
(2) Pickering lock
(3) Local Service 12.04
Toll " 5.31
Service + Equip Charge 18.65
36.00 (includes taxes)

4000.00
3425.41
574.59
500.00
104.59

** Refunded by Rev. Hunter

September 4, 1962

Mr. John H. Calhoun
243 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Calhoun:

Thank you for your prompt and comprehensive reporting on both the research and financial aspects of the Dougherty County Voter Education League (Albany). The following are several items regarding this and future reporting to which I should like to call your attention.

1. For purposes of satisfying our accounting responsibility to the Internal Revenue Service, would you kindly furnish us with the cancelled checks from your VEP bank account which we will record and return to you promptly.

2. The following two errots on your current reporting are respectfully called to your attention:

   1. Mathematical. On Payroll Voucher #2 (summary) the total of that summary should be $457.50, and not $456.54 as reported.

   2. Failure to deduct a credit for an item returned on the voucher supporting Check No. 49 is responsible for an error of $4.07 so that Payroll Voucher #3 (summary) should be $1,133.66, and not $1,137.73 as reported.

   I am attaching a corrected Preliminary Finance Sheet as of August 31, 1962.

3. On Check Nos. 21 ($45.50) and 52 ($58.95) - both fouchers for gasoline - please (as directed on back of voucher forms) supply us with the deskgnation of the number of gallons of gasoline covered by these vouchers, and o n all future vouchers for purchase of gasoline.

4. On Check No. 63 ($36.00), voucher for monthly telephone bill, please break down this charge by monthly service and long distance charges on this and future vouchers for telephone bills.

Again, thank you for your promptness in reporting and your cooperation in reporting in detail.

Sincerely yours,

Jean T. Levine
Administrative Secretary
Voter Education Project

Attach. 1

The Albany Movement

Dougherty County Voter Education League, Albany, Ga.

Preliminary Finance Sheet - Aug. 31, 1962

RECEIPTS	Voter Education Project, via Albany Movement		$2,000.00
EXPENDITURES			
	August 22, 1962	$ 328.11	
	August 24, 1962	457.50	
	August 29-31, '62	1133.66	1,919.27
	BALANCE		$ 80.73

September 6, 1962

Mr. John H. Calhoun
1005 S. Madison
Albany, Georgia

Dear Mr. Calhoun:

Enclosed please find our check in the amount of $2,000, this being the final payment on the Albany Movement Voter Education Program grant.

We ask that you deliver the check to the DOVEL finance committee for us. At the same time please convey to the members of the committee and to all who have participated in the project our compliments on an effective job of registration and of reporting results to us.

Very truly yours

Wiley A. Branton
by Jack Minnis

September
~~August~~ 7, 1962

Dear Fellow Citizen:

Since August 15, 1962, as you know, we have been working with you to establish an organization to secure 4,000 new registered voters in the City of Albany by October 1 and as many as possible for Dougherty County.

To date these things have been accomplished:

1. Sufficient funds have been secured to cover the budget.

2. The entire city has been canvassed and every eligible citizen listed, house by house, block and street by street.

3. The city has been divided into six sections and officers elected have the following materials:

   a. A card showing name and address of each person not registered; some 3,000 of them.

   b. Sufficient maps of their respective sections for each voluntary block canvasser to have one showing his block.

   c. Necessary canvass materials for block workers.

   d. Free gasoline for a car pool.

   e. Two paid workers to help in canvassing.

Consequently, our machinery is ready but only 600 of the 4,000 have been registered. Therefore, we need to:

1. Have each section chairman and his officers to secure:

   a. A block canvasser for each block.

   b. A committee for transportation to get cars and a telephone committee.

   c. At least 20 people to register every day.

2. Keep at least 100 people registering every day.

It is urgent that you work with and assist these sectional chairman in any way you can. Albany now has an opportunity it never has had before. Your advice and suggestions will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. H. Calhoun

J. H. Calhoun, State Director

F. C. Bennette

(Rev.) Fred C. Bennette, Field Director
Southern Christian Leadership Conference

SECTION	CHAIRMAN	CO CHAIRMAN	SECRETARY	PAID WORKERS	
1 Harlem	Mrs. J. P. Cheevers 309 Whitney Ave. He 69991	Mrs. Mary H. Watson 322 Lincoln Ave. 4360069 Mrs Ella Johnson 320 Whitney Ave. He 20603	Mrs. Mamie Daniels 409 Mercer Ave. He 53366	Miss Loraine Hilson 305 S. Van Buren He 63540	Mrs. Mattie Williams 409 Dorsett Ave. He 26118
2 Lincoln Heights	Rev. E. Miller 621 Cherry Ave. He 53763	Mr. Wm. Newsome 834 Corn Ave. He 53734	Mrs. Ruby Ousley 712 Holloway Ave. He 20709	Miss Janie Culbreth 616 Cherry Ave. He 60278	Miss Brenda Gaines 801 Cherry Ave. He 20471
3 Ragsdale	Mr. Wm. Porter 1407 S. Madison St. He 53060	Mrs. K. Billingsley 1310 S. Jefferson	Miss Molly Watson 518 Dorsett Ave.	Mr. Wm Porter 1407 S. Madison He 53060	Mrs. K. Billingsley 1310 F. S. Jefferson
4 Coachman Park	Mr. Howard Seay 303 Highland He 59241	Mrs. Emma Perry 515 Carver Ave. He 66302	Miss Bettye Lee 517 Carver Ave. He 64384	Miss Gloria Thorpe 510 Alice He 20345	Miss Evelyn Toney 313 Cherry Lane He 62245
5 East Albany	Mrs. George Young 1611 E. Residence He 63998 or 63778	Mr. John Laster 1116 E. Residence	Mrs. Elizabeth Roo 1181 E. Thomas St.	Miss Carolyn Boles 812 Cherry Ave. He 65612	Mrs. Vernida Colley 612 Waters ST. He 22991
6 C.M.E.	Mrs. Vorrie Singleton 229 6th Ave. He 26143	Mr. Horton 629 First Ave. He 21445	Mrs. Berlinda Moore 223 6th Avenue He 26143	Miss Marva Whitfieled 706 Burke Ave. He 62115	Miss Sandra Goshen 620 Corn Ave. He 65873

Co-Chairman - Dr. W. J. Reese - 614 Whitney Ave He 26940
Mrs. Aurelia Noble - 522 Mercer Ave. He 54219
Rev. Samuel B. Wells - 321 Merritt Ave. He 53807

Secretary - Mr. W. A. Reid Cochrane - 600 S. Monroe He67723

Leaders and Paid Workers - Voter Registration Campaign
of the
Dougherty County Voter-Education League
Albany, Georgia - August September, 1962

BALLOT

State of Georgia Democratic
Primary
DOUGHERTY COUNTY
Sept. 12, 1962

Prepared in accordance with the Rule of the State Democratic Executive Committee

Erase or mark out the names of those for whom you do Not vote.

UNITED STATES SENATOR
(To succeed Herman E. Talmadge)
(Vote for One)
HENRY M. HENDERSON
HERMAN E. TALMADGE

FOR GOVENOR
(Vote for One)
S. MARVIN GRIFFIN
CECIL L. LANGHAM
HOKE O'KELLEY
CARL F. SANDERS
GRACE WILKEY THOMAS

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
(Vote for One)
ED. BARFIELD
WINSTON BURDINE
PETER SACK GREER
SPENCE GRAYSON
PEYTON S. HAWES
CULVER KIDD
LESTER MADDOX
JOHN E. SHEFFIELD, JR.
ED WILSON

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE
(To succeed Ben W. Fortson, Jr.)
BEN W. FORTSON, JR.

FOR TREASURER
(To succeed Jack B. Ray)
(Vote for One)
R. R. FOSTER
JACK B. RAY

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL
(To succeed Eugene Cook)
(Vote for One)
ROBERT E. (BOB) ANDREWS
EUGENE COOK

FOR COMPTROLLER GENERAL
(To succeed Zack D. Cravey)
(Vote for One)
JOE ALLEN
JAMES L. (JIMMY) BENTLEY
ZACK D. CRAVEY
BRUCE B. EDWARDS

FOR COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE
(To Succeed Phil Campbell)
PHIL CAMPBELL
J. M. (HOOT) GIBSON

FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT
(To succeed Claude Purcell)
CLAUDE PURCELL

FOR LABOR COMMISSIONER
(To succeed Ben T. Huiet)
(Vote for one)
BEN T. HUIET
L. A. "BUCK" SCHNALL, JR.

FOR PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER
(For the unexpired term of Matt L. McWhorter expiring Dec. 31, 1962, to succeed W. H. Kimbrough)
W. H. KIMBROUGH

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT
(To succeed William Henry Duckworth)
WILLIAM HENRY DUCKWORTH

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT
(To succeed Joseph D. Quillian)
JOSEPH D. QUILLIAN

FOR JUDGE, COURT OF APPEALS
(For a full six-year term beginning January 1, 1963 to succeed John Sammons Bell)
JOHN SAMMONS BELL

FOR JUDGE, COURT OF APPEALS
(For a term to succeed Homer C. Eberhardt beginning November 8, 1962 and expiring December 31, 1962)
HOMER C. EBERHARDT

FOR JUDGE, COURT OF APPEALS
(For a full six-year term beginning January 1, 1963 to succeed Homer C. Eberhardt)
HOMER C. EBERHARDT

FOR JUDGE, COURT OF APPEALS
(For a term to succeed Robert H. Hall beginning November 8, 1962 and expiring December 31, 1962.)
ROBERT H. HALL

FOR JUDGE, COURT OF APPEALS
(For a full six-year term beginning January 1, 1963 to succeed Robert H. Hall)
ROBERT H. HALL

FOR JUDGE, COURT OF APPEALS
(For the unexpired term of B. C. Gardner expiring December 31, 1962 to succeed Robert H. Jordon.)
ROBERT H. JORDON

FOR JUDGE, COURT OF APPEALS
(For a full six-year term beginning January 1, 1963 to succeed Robert H. Jordon)
ROBERT H. JORDON

Citizenship School Project

FOR JUDGE, COURT OF APPEALS
(For the unexpired term of J. M. C. Townsend expiring December 31, 1966 to succeed Robert L. Russell)

ROBERT L. RUSSELL

FOR UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE 2nd CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
(To succeed J. L. Pilcher)

J. L. PILCHER

FOR STATE SENATOR FROM THE 10th DISTRICT
(To succeed Jack Bell)
(Vote for One)

CHARLES W. (CHARLIE) HILL
AL HOLLOWAY

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FROM DOUGHERTY COUNTY

Post No. 1
(To succeed George D. Busbee)

GEORGE D. BUSBEE

Post No. 2
(To succeed Colquitt H. Odom)
(Vote for One)

COLQUITT ODOM
MOTIE WIGGINS, JR.

Post No. 3
(Vote for One)

R. S. (DICK) HUTCHINSON
BILLY LEE
W. H. (WICK) MALPHURS

FOR COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND REVENUES OF DOUGHERTY COUNTY

Post No. 1
(To succeed C. R. Hodges)
(Vote for One)

L. R. (ROY) CULPEPPER
GORDON HANSON
B. B. (LITTLE BUD) RHODES

Post No. 2
(To succeed Gil Barrett)
(Vote for One)

GIL BARRETT
BENNIE L. JANES

FOR MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(To succeed James P. Champion, Jr., William Divine, Jr., Richard Hobbs, Charles M. Jones, Jr., Louis A. Peacock, Mercer Sherman, R. Wilson Smith, G. Stuart Watson and Ernest Wetherbee, Jr.)
(Vote for Nine)

CHARLES Q. BLACKWELL
DR. JAMES E. CANTRELL
JAMES P. CHAMPION, JR.
M. J. (CHRIS) CHRISTOPHER
ROSS DISMUKE
WILLIAM DIVINE
JOHN B. GILES
RICHARD HOBBS
SLATER H. KING
CHARLES M. JONES, JR.
MARVIN LORIG
DAVID R. O'SCOTT
LOUIS A. PEACOCK
MERCER SHERMAN
R. WILSON SMITH
L. A. STAVELY
DR. ALVIN C. TISDALE
R. H. (SONNY) WARREN, III
G. STUART WATSON
ERNEST WHETHERBEE, JR.

Report of Citizenship School

Participation in Primary Election September 12, 1962
Albany, Ga.

The citizenship school program was assigned the responsibility of offering a tutoring service to the general population in regard to voting in the primary election.

Our job was two fold:

1. To direct persons to proper polling places according to district of residence.
2. To instruct potential voters in the proper marking of ballots.

We had the cooperation of the ministers and members of nineteen churches. Instructors from the citizenship school classes, voter registration canvassers and other adults in the community, manned the instruction centers. At Tuesday night's mass meeting voters were divided into classes and given instruction.

The program went along with only a few minor difficulties. Two of the churches were not open and changes had to be made at the last minute. Some differences of opinion between the members of Voters League as to best candidates which led to a little confusion in the minds of a few people, the fact that many people misunderstood and put sample ballots in the boxes at the beginning rather than marking the original ballots, and some misunderstanding of proper polling places, were areas of problems which we should try to avoid when elections are held again. It was reported that approximately 800 votes in one precinct and 400 in another were thrown out because of improper marking in two respective positions.

On the more positive side, the election itself was a definitely effectives stimulant to the citizenship school program in that students who are preparing to register were encouraged to work harder. Those in my class showed a great deal of interest in the sample ballots, and all of them left vowing that they would "be ready" in November. The attendance has increased markedly in the few days since the election.

The teachers and others at the instruction centers shared in the general excitement of the occasion and reported that generally things moved quickly, and smoothly. People were enthusiastic and eager to cast their ballots and came out happily to get instructions.

The instruction service was advertised at mass meeting , by word of mouth, and by signs denoting the instruction centers. One person was hired as "Anchor Man" to help with transportation, checking on the churches being open, and supplying centers with sample ballots as they were needed throughout the day. One person was also assigned to each voting precint to guide voters to the churches for instruction and give directions.

Annell Ponder, Coordinator SCLC
Citizenship Schools, Albany, Ga.

Report on Maps

It was called to my attention; that the city will be redistricted for voting purposes.

We acquired a copy of the newspaper (Albany Herald) which carried this article of the redistricting of Albany.

We then mimeographed copies of the redistricting of Albany to be passed out in the mass meeting. But the peo;le did not seem to catch on to the mimeographed directions of the boundarie in the districts, so it was suggested by Dr. W. G. Anderson, president of the Albany Movement, that I should look into the possibility of getting maps, 4 or 5 thousand of them, showing this in detail.

So we had our plans and training officer, (Mr. James Jones), to take the map, draw the boundaries, place them on a little map from the Albany Chamber of Commerce ($8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11) contacted the printing, identify the voting places, and they were so marked on the map. Four thousand of the maps were then photastated and passed out at the mass meeting Tuesday night as well, as wellas in the churches and other places.

Rev Fred C Benoette
Field Secretary, SCLC.

Phone Call MB to Calhoun 9-21-62

C. says Robinson was kick-off for drive

Call up 9-25

W - already in motion

C - Butcher got as really going

W - objects

C - will take it out of budget

W - what about leadership exp (50.00)

C - top leadership fighting Albany Movement. Set up meeting to straighten out leadership. 4 fighting - Movement people said non-participants in Movement no-good. Non movement people resented Movement getting money — $50.00 for expenses of meeting

C - says bill send rate taking Robinson expert. out & explaining

Leadership ($50.00) expense.

9-11-62	Meals for J. Robinson Banquet	285.83
9-11-62	desks, Tables, glasses	40.95
9-11-62	palms and table arrangements	35.05
9- 7-62	Janitorial services	8.00
9-14-62	Refreshments for leadership grp.	50.00 ←
9- 9-62	Signs for J. Robinson car	10.50
9-14-62	Programs and Handbills	48.00

478.33
10.30
488.63
50.00
43.86

One voucher off

September 21, 1962

Mr. Erasmus Dent
809-A Holloway Avenue
Albany, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dent:

I want to thank you for sending us the cancelled checks for August 22 through August 31, 1962, which I am returning herewith.

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

Enclosures

mr

September 26, 1962

Mr. J. H. Calhoun
609 Cherry Street
Albany, Georgia

Re: VEP 2-15

Dear Mr. Calhoun:

This will confirm my telephone conversation to you in Albany on September 21 in which I questioned expenditures made from voter project funds for the payment of expenses in connection with the appearance of Jackie Robinson in Albany. You assured me that these items would be paid by SCLC or from some other source, and that the money will be replaced immediately in the Voter Project account. These items appear to be as follows:

9/11/62	Howard Seay (meals for banquet)	$285.83
9/11/62	Bob White Rental Agency (desks, tables, & glasses for banquet)	40.95
9/11/62	Nobles Florist (floral arrangements)	35.05
9/7/62	Howard Seay (extra janitorial service)	8.00
9/8/62	Bob White Rental (rental of p.a. system)	10.30
9/9/62	Benjamin Jones (signs for Robinson car)	10.50
9/14/62	S. M. Parks & Son (programs for Robinson affair)	48.00
	Total	$438.63

I also requested that you describe for me in detail the nature of a $50.00 expense item paid to Dr. W. J. Reese on September 14 for "refreshments for leadership group."

Please inform us in writing as soon as the $438.63 has been replaced in the Voter Project account.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

Copy to Dr. W. G. Anderson

file Albany Movement

NYT 9-27-62 p. 28

DR. KING CHEERS NEGRO VOTE GAIN

Spurs His Group in Drive for Alabama Integration

2-15

By PETER KIHSS

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 26—Negro voting success has led even the police chief of embattled Albany, Ga., to bid for Negro support for office, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. asserted here today.

The Atlanta integration leader addressed 400 persons at the sixth national convention of his Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The organization urges nonviolent resistance to break Southern patterns of racial segregation, and presses for increased Negro voting.

In Albany and surrounding Dougherty County, Dr. King said, more than 1,200 nonviolent demonstrators have been arrested since last winter. But Negro voter registration has more than doubled from 2,400 to 4,900, he asserted.

Tells of Conversation

He noted that supporters of former Gov. Marvin Griffin had blamed the "Negro-bloc vote" for beating him in Albany in his "racist" bid for the governorship against Carl Sanders in the Democratic primary.

Laurie Pritchett, Albany police chief, called him after the primary, termed the election "interesting" and said he voted for Mr. Sanders, Dr. King said.

Then, he went on, the chief asked, "If I ran for sheriff, would the Negroes support me?"

Dr. King said he had replied that he had "great admiration for you, if you keep growing."

The chief suggested that Dr. King could influence Mr. Sanders and wondered if an appointment as director of the State Highway Patrol might be available, if not the elected county sheriff's post, the Atlantan said.

Dr. King and the Rev. Dr. Ralph D. Abernathy, of Atlanta, conference treasurer, proposed a drive to admit Negroes to the segregated state University of Alabama and Auburn University, possibly with funds raised for scholarships.

There is no integration in Alabama schools now. Mob violence in 1956 led to the departure of Autherine Lucy, the only Negro ever admitted to the University of Alabama.

Will Organize Unit

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Will Organize Unit

Dr. King said he met with 55 persons from Alabama communities yesterday to "discuss ways of uniting forces for a full-scale assault on the system of segregation in this state." They agreed to organize an Alabama unit of the conference, he said.

However, he warned, he sees Alabama "moving down the dark and desolate path of resistance" shown by Mississippi.

He said the conference was meeting to give "witness" and support to Negro efforts in the state.

Yesterday Gov-elect George Wallace renewed his pledge to block school integration. He endorsed Mississippi's resistance as an issue of "state" right and private enterprise." The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is banned in Alabama.

Negroes have been boycotting Birmingham's downtown stores since March. Most public recreation facilities have been closed since Jan. 1 to avoid desegregating them under a Federal court order. However, local buses here and interstate train and bus stations have desegregated.

The conference, with 75 affiliates and more than 350,000 members, heard reports on how its nonviolent efforts were faring throughout the South.

Despite its campaign, the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, executive director, estimated that only 25 per cent of 5,000,000 adult Negroes had voted in the South, against 60 per cent of white adults.

Speakers, many of whom had suffered arrest, told of negotiations, demonstrations and boycotts that helped to desegregate facilities and open job opportunities.

Pritchett Issues Denial

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Ga., Sept. 26 — Chief Pritchett said today:

"In regards to running for a sheriff, my job is with the city of Albany. Ihave made no statement as to whether I would be interested in running.

"At the time of the sheriff's election two years from now, it might be a different story, but as of now Ihave made no commitments to anybody concerning running for sheriff of Dougherty County. I have not discussed this with him (Dr. King. It was brought up by him tha I should run for sheriff.

"I told him I was satisfied in Albany and had turned down several job offers and have no desire to leave Albany.

"If the Governor-elect were to talk to me concerning this (the state patrol post), it would certainly have to be considered. I feel anybody who deserves the job should get it, but by hard work, not by political pull."

DOUGHERTY COUNTY VOTER EDUCATION LEAGUE

Albany, Georgia October 1, 1962

OCT 2 1962

Mr. Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth St., S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

In accordance with your instructions a transfer has been made from DOVEL No. 2 account to DOVEL No. 1 account as of this date, for the following expenditures for the Jackie Robinson event here in Albany on September 16:

Signs for Parade	$10.50
Flowers for Dinner	35.05
Rent-Desks, Tables and Glasses	40.95
150 Dinners	285.83
Janitorial Service	8.00
Rental P/A System for Church	10.30
Total	$390.63

It is hoped that this clears the matter to your satisfaction.

Sincerely yours,

J. H. Calhoun

J. H. Calhoun, Georgia Director,
Voter Registration, SCLC

Cc: Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker
Mr. Jack Odell

JHC:emp

DOUGHERTY COUNTY VOTER EDUCATION LEAGUE

Albany, Georgia October 2, 1962

WB
JL-62
OT

OCT 3 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
Room 206, 5 Forysth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

My Dear Mr. Branton:

Please accept my sincere apology for our omitting two important items, in determining the transfer of expenditures, as referred to in my letter of September 25.

The $50.00 expense item paid to Dr. W. J. Reese for refreshments, was considered necessary because of leadership problems found to be existing in the community. This had handicapped our efforts from the start and some 70 odd persons in leadership positions were sent, individually, copies of the enclosed letter dated September 7, 1962; first to inform them of what had been accomplished and second to invite their apprasials, as well as, their recommendations.

About 35 leaders attended this gathering at the home of Mr. Benjamin Cochrane, on Westbrook Road. Dr. M. L. King, Jr. was able to be present and talked to them in an informal way. This has been most helpful in reducing criticism, because of leadership division and had a lot to do with unity behind other movements which are not necessarily a part of our program, but for which our efforts form the fundamental basis. These leaders are now highly expressive in their sentiments, that the voter education project of DOVEL, has done more for the community than any other program, aside from the Albany Movement itself. This good for the future, immediate, as well as "long range."

The $48.00 expenditure for programs, to S. M. Parks and Son, was overlooked in our examining of expenses for the Jackie Robinson program. We are today issuing a check, transfering this item from account No. 2 to account No. 1, which makes a total of $438.63 and agrees with the amount stated in your letter.

Let me take this opportunity to thank you, your associates and the Voter Education Project itself, for the magnanimous consideration, as well as, the fine co-operation and support given to us in DOVEL. I am sure that the entire community and certainly its best leadership, in both races, will join me in expressing this sentiment.

Sincerely yours,

J H Calhoun

J. H. Calhoun, Georgia Director
Voter Registration, SCLC

JHC:emp

Memo from JEAN T. LEVINE

10/3/62

Again this month after an audit
of figures and vouchers submitted
to us by Albany Movement there
is a discrepancy between their figures
and ours.

Because of the proximity of the
close of this drive and because
of the possibility of this discrepancy
closing out at the end of the acoounting -
mo issue was made of this discrepancy
to Mr. Calhoun.

This note merely serves as a reminder
toward final accounting;

Jean Levine

JM/
BY 12-15-62

December 5, 1962

Dr. W. G. Anderson
602 Cherry Avenue
Albany, Georgia

Dear Dr. Anderson:

Re VEP 2-15

Mrs. Jean Levine, Voter Education Project's Administrative Secretary, wrote you on November 6 requesting a final reporting for $1,074.59 which was yet unaccounted for out of the total grant of $4,000 which VEP made to the Albany Movement for the voter registration program.

On November 13, Mr. Page phoned me from Albany and stated that $330 of the above amount represented the refund from the $500 telephone deposit and that the telephone company's check was made payable to the Voter Education Project and that it had been mailed to 334 Auburn Ave., Atlanta. This is the address of SCLC and not the address of the Voter Education Project.

We have talked with Rev. Andrew Young of SCLC, who acknowledged that the $330 check had been received by SCLC but Rev. Young stated that there were some additional bills incurred in connection with the Albany registration effort which had been paid by SCLC and that they would like to charge the telephone refund against these bills. I informed Rev. Young that we would have to be furnished a detailed explanation of any such other bills assumed by SCLC before we could approve their request.

We assume that the Albany Movement owed telephone bills in the amount of $170 at the time of the refund of the

deposit, this being the difference between the amount of the deposit and the refund check. This would then leave the sum of $574.59 yet unaccounted for and we need to be furnished with a report covering the balance of the funds, including the vouchers which support the disbursements.

I would appreciate it if you would see to it that we are furnished with this information and exhibits within the next ten days so that we can close our files on this particular project. We also request that you mail to us all of the cancelled checks from this project and these will be returned after they have been audited.

We are sending a copy of this letter to Rev. Andrew Young of SCLC requesting that they mail VEP a check for $330 representing the telephone refund which was erroneously mailed to them.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
cc: Rev. Andrew Young
Mr. John Calhoun

WBL
JM
~~BG 11/20/62~~
11/21/62

November 6, 1962

Dr. W. G. Anderson
The Albany Movement
602 Cherry Avenue
Albany, Georgia

Dear Dr. Anderson:

Re VEP 2-15

It has been over a month since we have received any financial or progress reporting on the subject grant and our records indicate that the Dougherty County Voter Education League drive closed with $1,074.59 of this grant still unaccounted for. This balance is explained on the attached financial statement. The last progress report we received from your organization covered the period September 15 to September 21 and the number of persons successfully registered from the beginning of the program to that period was reported as 668.

In order that we may close our books on this grant may we expect a final reporting from you accounting for the balance of $1,074.59, and also any registration figures you may have for the period subsequent to September 21. It has occurred to us that you may have run out of forms for reporting and a supply of these is also attached. Mr. Branton has requested that we receive these reports in this office no later than November 20.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

cc: Mr. John H. Calhoun
attachs.

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
Financial Statement for
The Albany Movement
Grant VEP 2-15
November 6, 1962

VEP GRANT INSTALLMENTS MADE:

August 17, 1962	$2000.00	
September 6, 1962	2000.00	
		$4000.00

ACCOUNTING RECEIVED BY VEP:

Advertising, promotion, and printing		$ 188.04	
Fixtures & Equipment		32.34	
Meals		160.82	
Office Supplies		208.16	
Postage		17.82	
Salaries		1967.48	
Telephone		36.00	
Transportation & Travel		300.75	
Miscellaneous:			
Telephone Deposit	$500.00		
Petty Cash	10.00		
Locksmith	4.00		
		514.00	
			3425.41
Amount unaccounted for			$ 574.59
Refund due on Telephone Equipment deposit			500.00
TOTAL BALANCE TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR:			$1074.59

SM
BU 12-15-62

December 5, 1962

Rev. Andrew Young
Southern Christian Leadership Conference
334 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Andy:

You told us that SCLC had to pay some of the expenses in connection with the Albany Movement registration effort and that you would like to charge the $330 telephone refund against these expenses. I informed you that we would need detailed information concerning any such expenditures but as of this date we have not received this information.

We would appreciate your immediate attention to this matter so that we can close our files on the Albany project and ask that you either send us the detailed information concerning any expenses for Albany which were incurred by SCLC or send us a check made payable to the Voter Education Project representing the $330 telephone refund which was erroneously mailed to SCLC.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
cc: Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker
Mr. John Calhoun

Recd 2/28/63 & approved 3/4/63

VEP 2-18

THE ALBANY MOVEMENT

DOUGHERTY COUNTY VOTER-EDUCATION LEAGUE - 1962

SUBJECT: Summary of Activities in Voter Registration - August 15 - October 2, 1962

I. PRELIMINARY ORGANIZATION

A. Staff Conference - S. C. L. C. August 1, 1962 - Albany, Georgia.

1. Explored advisability of a voter-registration campaign.
   a. To transfer interest to increasing number of registered voters from direct action.
   b. City Elections - October 24, 1962 - Registrations thru October 2, 1962.
   c. Everyday - Monday thru Friday 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
   d. City Hall, except on election days, and 12:00 noon to 1:00 P. M.

2. County and State Elections.

   a. Wednesday only - 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
   b. Courthouse - except on election days, and 12:00 noon to 1:00 P. M.

3. Authorized to start immediately, a coordinated campaign.

   a. Must be separate from, but include, representation from established organizations.
   b. No person with responsibility should participate in direct action during the course of the campaign.
   c. An organization should be established with representatives from all interested local organizations, as a voluntary program.

B. The following organization was established as results of elections held with representatives invited from all interested organizations, held at residence of Dr. W. G. Anderson, leader of the Albany Movement.

1. Co-Chairmen - Dr. W. J. Reese - Dougherty County Voter Education League
   Mrs. Aurelia Noble
   Rev. Samuel B. Wells
2. Secretary - Mrs. W. A. Reid Cochrane
3. Assistant Secretary - Miss Henri Cohen
4. Treasurer - Mr. Erasmus Dent
5. Steering Committee - Officers, Twelve Committee Chairmen and Six Section Leaders.

C. The city was divided into six sections with officers and committees selected by each group at specially called public meetings in each section:

1. Harlem - Active
2. Lincoln Heights -Active
3. Ragsdale - Active
4. Coachman Park - Ineffective
5. East Albany - Ineffective
6. C. M. E. - Ineffective

D. Two paid workers were assigned to each section to:

1. Canvass each section, block by block, street by street and house by house.
2. In the canvass, to register as many persons as possible thru interviews.

E. All other canvassers placed on a piece work basis.

F. An office staff was organized:

1. Office Secretary
2. Records and voucher Clerk
3. Transportation Clerk - Soliciting and scheduling cars.
4. Telephone Clerk - To solicit telephone workers and announce meetings, etc.
5. Public Relations Staff, mostly volunteer workers.

G. The following materials were provided:

1. Office equipment and supplies, typewriters, adding and mimeograph machines, etc.
2. Maps:
   a. Two enlarged city maps -
      1. One was cut out to give each chairman a map of his section.
      2. One for the wall of the office.
   b. Sufficient mimeographed copies for section leaders to give one to every volunteer worker with his block or canvass area encircled.
   c. Canvass materials, forms, brochures, instruction sheets, etc. for workers use and distribution.

II. The following is a summary of accomplishments:

A. Census - Each block in the city was throughly canvassed by paid workers:

1. Registered and non-registered citizens were listed on canvass sheets, house by house, with return visits, where necessary.
2. Reactions of unregistered citizens were indicated.
3. Blocks in each section lettered: A, B, C, etc.
4. Names and addresses of those not registered were taken off canvass sheets and placed on 3 x 5 cards.
5. Cards were distributed to Section Leaders to be arranged by blocks or streets and assigned to block workers.
6. Paid workers did recanvassing after original census, to get registrations.
7. Most of the registrations were secured by salaried or piece rate workers.

B. Volunteer canvassers recruited, estimated only, because of inactivity:

1.	Harlem	50	
2.	Lincoln Heights	100	
3.	Ragsdale	50	
4.	Coachman Park	30	
5.	East Albany	50	
6.	C. M. E.	20	TOTAL 300

C. Groups organized or called together for coordination and support:

1. Teachers and young business men - Three meetings.
   a. Worked out a program for teachers and parents.
   b. Suggested meetings of public school principals.
   c. Set up a preliminary committee for a Credit Union.

2. Public school principals - Two meetings, including Hazard Elementary Training School, Albany State College.
   a. Worked out questionaires for teachers in schools not 100% registered and questionaires for parents.
   b. Each principal, except High Schools, were sent questionaires for all parents.
   c. Some schools distributed questionaires to parents thru students; only three returned them.
   d. County Superintendent questioned propriety of the questionaires.

3. P. T. A. Council - One Meeting
   a. Requested principals to send out questionaires.
   b. Distributed special questionaires to members of some P. T. A.'s

4. Harlem Business Men - Two Meetings
   a. Agreed to canvass their employees and customers.
   b. Set up preliminary steps to get one registration each day.
   c. Organized business investment club.

5. C. M. E. Section - Special canvass, James Knighten, leader
   a. Organized a team of 19 youth.
   b. Agreed to canvass on street corners of C. M. E. section.

6. Special social for community leadership to:

   a. Explain program of D O V E L.
   b. Secure their cooperation in activities.

7. Parade and Mass Meeting with Jackie Robinson, followed by dinner.

8. Ministers - Three luncheons held - Special Citizenship Sunday.

9. Co-Charimen and Staff appeared on programs of Albany Movement Mass Meetings and conducted several of them.

III. New Registration - Estimated

A.	City Hall	1,200
B.	Courthouse	1,000

J. H. Calhoun, Georgia Director
Voter Registration, S. C. L. C.

Note: Registrant must register separately for City & County election.

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   a. Worked out a program for teachers and parents.
   b. Suggested meetings of public school principals.
   c. Set up a preliminary committee for a Credit Union.

2. Public school principals - Two meetings, including Hazard Elementary Training School, Albany State College.
   a. Worked out questionaires for teachers in schools not 100% registered and questionaires for parents.
   b. Each principal, except High Schools, were sent questionaires for all parents.
   c. Some schools distributed questionaires to parents thru students; only three returned them.
   d. County Superintendent questioned propriety of the questionaires.

3. P. T. A. Council - One Meeting
   a. Requested principals to send out questionaires.
   b. Distributed special questionaires to members of some P. T. A.'s

4. Harlem Business Men - Two Meetings
   a. Agreed to canvass their employees and customers.
   b. Set up preliminary steps to get one registration each day.
   c. Organized business investment club.

5. C. M. E. Section - Special canvass, James Knighten, leader
   a. Organized a team of 19 youth.
   b. Agreed to canvass on street corners of C. M. E. section.

6. Special social for community leadership to:

   a. Explain program of D O V E L.
   b. Secure their cooperation in activities.

7. Parade and Mass Meeting with Jackie Robinson, followed by dinner.

8. Ministers - Three luncheons held - Special Citizenship Sunday.

9. Co-Charimen and Staff appeared on programs of Albany Movement Mass Meetings and conducted several of them.

III. New Registration - Estimated

A.	City Hall	1,200
B.	Courthouse	1,000

J. H. Calhoun, Georgia Director
Voter Registration, S. C. L. C.

Note: Registrant must register separately for City & County election.

WBB

DR. W. G. ANDERSON, PRESIDENT

M. S. PAGE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

THE ALBANY MOVEMENT

P. O. BOX ~~404~~ $$ 922

ALBANY, GEORGIA

October 3, 1963

OCT 4 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

A letter to you a few days ago indicated our desire to secure funds for another V. E. drive here in Albany. I would like at this time to out-line what expenses we foresee at this time.

So far we have a total of about 30 local field workers that must be transported from one place to another to work and to get people to the downtown section of town to register, we find that gas bill runs high.

1. Gas bill per month ---------- $ 350.00
2. Rent for office per month ------ 50.00
3. To install telephone ---------- 150.00
4. Equiptment, supplies, utility per mo, and office personnel 450.00
5. Four Speakers (Total) 300.00
6. Weekly luches for staff (Reports from staff etc. ----------Sum-150.00

Total ---------- $1,450.00

If possible we could get $1,000.00 from your office it would help so much. We plan to register 800 people city and county by December 30th. Rev. S. Wells and Rev. J.J. Johnson are chairman and co-chairman of this project.

Sincerely yours,

E. L. Jackson

Mrs. E. L. Jackson,
Recording Secretary

10-10-63

October 3, 1963

Mr. E. L. Jackson
Recording Secretary
The Albany Movement
P.O. Box 922
Albany, Georgia

Dear Mr. Jackson:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 19, in which you state "We are sure that the $1,000.00 you suggested you could send us could be used at this very moment to take care of some of the bills that we have already in this area." Your entire letter implies some previous correspondence or understanding with us regarding a possible grant and our records reflect no such information or correspondence.

No one in this office has ever indicated that there was any particular sum of money available for voter registration work in Albany and there has been no commitment made since our original grant to the Albany Movement several months ago. Will you please write us in more detail to explain what it is you have reference to.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

DR. W. G. ANDERSON, PRESIDENT

M. S. PAGE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

WBB

THE ALBANY MOVEMENT

P. O. BOX ~~464~~ 922

ALBANY, GEORGIA

September 19, 1963

SEP 30 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

We, the members of the Albany Movement, we happy to know that there is money available to help us in the area of Voter Education Project here in Albany. Rev. Sammie Wells heads this project here in our city and county, and Rev. J.J. Johnson works with him. We are sure that the $1,000.00 you suggested you could send us could be used at this very moment to take care of some of the bills that we have already in this area.

We want to thank you kindly for your concern, and surely this will help us put many many more names on the books.

Sincerely yours,

E. L. Jackson

E. L. Jackson,
Recording Secretary

Arkansas Gazette
10-15-63

Negro Explains His Reasons For Seeking Albany Office Despite Overwhelming Odds

ALBANY, Ga. (AP)—For the first time ever, a Negro is running for mayor of Albany. He and his two white opponents agree he hasn't a chance of winning Tuesday's election.

Why is he running, then?

"I am really interested in freeing the minds of Negroes because many of them feel that no black man should aspire for high offices," the Negro candidate, Slater King, said Monday.

He lists other reasons:

1. His candidacy "will help our young Negroes feel they are a part of the democratic process."

2. Negroes are spurred to register and vote.

3. "We've had almost no training politically. This helps the Negro to think politically."

4. "It also makes white politicians, when you can deliver a sizeable bloc of votes, a little more cognizant of giving more recognition to the Negro community."

Heads Movement

King is acting president of the Albany Movement which has pushed for desegregation in this southwest Georgia city for several months.

Scores of Negroes were arrested on disorderly conduct an other charges during demonstions against racial barriers last summer. There were scattered instances of violence.

Of Albany's 58,000 population, about 24,000 are Negroes. And about 4,600 Negroes are among the city's 16,646 registered voters. Political observers feel King will get most of the Negro vote and that this probably would put him in a runoff. A majority is necessary for election.

Sees No Chance

"I frankly don't think I would have a chance in a runoff," King said. "The way the city is run you wouldn't think we had any Negroes living here. It's almost an extenuation of the system they had during slavery times when Negroes were counted in the population but had no voice in elections."

The white candidates, attorney James V. Davis and architect Edwards V. Jones, have talked mostly about federal controls and taxes and they have been pretty much in agreement on their views.

Davis, a former state representative, got about 40 per cent of the vote in losing to Mayor Asa Kelley two years ago. Kelley is not seeking re-election.

UEP 2-15

WB

BACKGROUND OF CASES OF 9 NEGROES INDICTED BY FEDERAL GRAND JURY, AUSTUST

NINTH, 1963 OCT 8 1963

Eight Albany Negroes, 5 of them leaders of Albany Movement, one youth of Albany, one white youth of New York, and one Negro of New York were indicted by a U.S. Grand Jury for Comspiring to obstruct justice and perjury in connection with a case involving the picketing of a white grocery store in the heart of the Negro business community.

Indicted for comspiracy to obstruct justice were Luther Woodall, 17years old, of Albany, Dr. W. G. Anderson, President of Albany Movement, now of Detroit, Robert Colbert, about 19, now of New York.

Indicted for perjury were Slater King, Vice President of the Movement, and acting in Dr. Anderson's absence; Thomas C. Chatmon, former candidate for the Albany City Commission and chairman of the political committee of the Albany Movement; Mrs. Eliza L. Jackson, recording secretary of Albany Movement; Rev. Samuel B. Wells, Chairman of the Voter Education project; Miss Joni Rabinowitz, of New York, SNCC worker in Albany and Robert Thomas of Albany, local barbar and strong supporter of the Movement.

Bond:	Chatmon	$2,500.00
	Thomas	2,500.00
	Wells	2,500.00
	Jackson	2,500.00
	King	5,000.00
	Rabinowitz	3,000.00
	Anderson	6,000.00
	Woodall	2,500.00
	Colbert	2,500.00

The store was picketed on Saturday April 20th, for about 1½ hours. Mrs. Smith, owner of the store (Foodland) closed his store two days later and claimed he was forced out of business because of picketers.

Mr. Smith had served on a Federal Grand Jury which ruled against a Negro, Mr. Charley Ware, Baker County, against Baker County Sheriff, Mr. L. W, Johnson on April 15th. Ware claimed Johnson violated his civil rights by shooting him after he had been arrested and handcuffed.

Shortly after April 20th, the Albany Bar Association adopted a strong resolution on the case and the U.S. Department of Justice announced it was directing an investigation by F.B.I., and it did, for about 2 weeks. Then July 30th a Federal Grand Jury investigation began. Over 70 people were subpoenaed. The following indictments were handed down:

1. That commencing on or about April 15, 1963, and continuously until on or about April 30, 1963, within the Albany Division of the Middle District of Georgia, William G. Anderson, Robert William Colbert and Luther Woodall, Jr., willfully and knowingly conspired, combined, confederated and agreed

VEP 2-15

together and with each other and with divers other person to Grand Jury unknown, to commit an offense against the United States, that is, to injure and cause to be injured one Carl Smith in his property, namely, the business owned and operated by him under the firm name and style of Carl Smith's Supermarket at 307 Highland Ave., in the City of Albany, Ga., on accounty of the said Carl Smith having been a petit juror in the United States District aforesaid in the Case of Charlie Ware vs Sheriff L. Warren Johnson, et al., Civil Action Number 749, and on account of the said Carl Smith having assented, as such petit juror, to the verdict in said case, in violation of Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1503.

2. It was a part of said conspiracy that the defendants would picket Carl Smith's Supermarket and encourage, counsel and induce customers and prospective customers not to trade with the said Carl Smith.

In furtherance of the conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof the defendants, within the Albany Division of the Middle District of Georgia, committed the following overt acts:

OVERT ACT NO. 1

On or about April 15, 1963, the defendant William G. Anderson had a conversation with the defendant Luther Woodall, Jr.

OVERT ACT NO. 2

On or about April 15, 1963, the defendant William G. Anderson spoke at a meeting attended by the defendants Robert William Colbert and Luther Woodall, Jr.

OVERT ACT NO. 3

On or about April 20, 1963, the defendants Robert William Colbert and Luther Woodall, Jr., on the sidewalk adjacent to the main entrance of of Carl Smith's Supermarket, 307 Highland Ave., in the City of Albany, Ga., did restrain and attempt to restrain prospective customers from entering and dealing with said business.

Chatmon, Thomas, Wells, and the Jackson woman told the grand jury they either did not recall being present at the meeting or that they did not attend. Slater King testified that he had no recollection of having attended any meeting between July 29 and August 2, wherein he or the others discussed the fact that the grand jury was in session.

The indictment against the Rabinowitz girl accused her of falsely swearing that she did not see or observe picketing at Smith's store on April 20.

All the perjury indictments used essentially the same language, stating that the defendants made statements they "did not then believe to be true, but was by the defendant then believed to be false."

Mrs. E. L. Jackson,
Record Staff
Albany Herald

CONFIDENTAL REPORT

On the evening of August 15 at approximately 3:15 P.M. I was approached by a white woman who attempted to have me removed from my position in the line by first stating that I must "wait my turn". I then replied that it was my turn and explained that I had held my position in line since about 11:00. Insisting that I should stand back in the line, she stepped in front of me. At this point I reitterated "I was here first, I will not move. She than went to summon an officer who atop the stairs and stated, "There won't be any more shoving.

I carefully explained to him that there had been no shoving and there wouldn't be on my part. The officer then left the scene.

The woman then restated in my presence that I had shoved her and she told me to get back where I belonged. At this point she stepped in front of me again, and to avoid possible violence I let her stay.

This insident occurred at the Courthouse, at or in front of the registrar's office.

Janie Culbrett

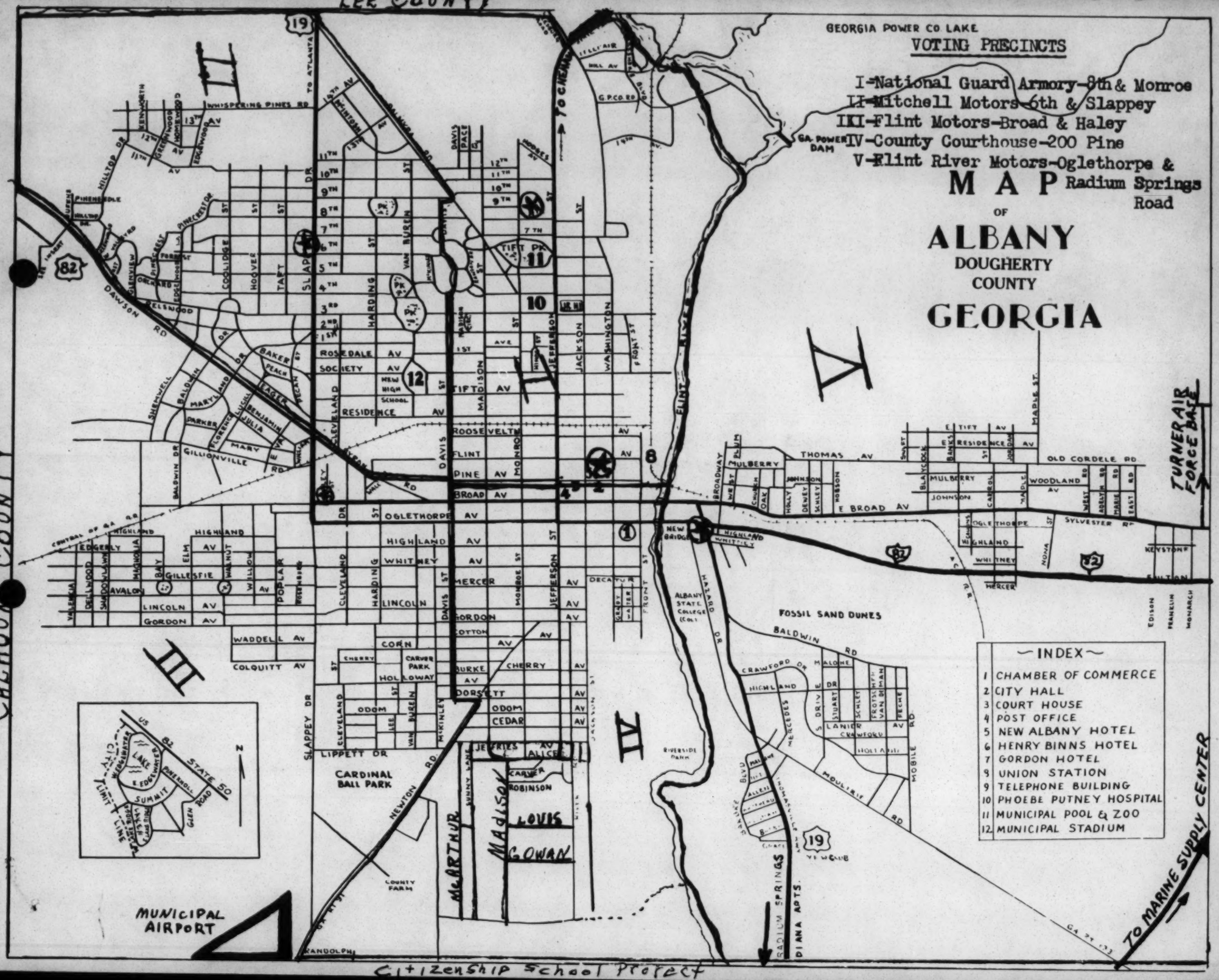
BOUNDARIES OF SECTIONS - VOTER REGISTRATION PROGRAM

SECTION 1	(HARLEM)	SECTION 4	(COLEMAN PARK)
So. Davis	(West)	Jefferies	(North)
Broad	(North)	So. McKinley	(West)
Front	(East)	Gowan	(South)
Cotton	(South)	Jackson	(East)

Section 2	(LINCOLN HEIGHTS)	SECTION 5	(East Albany)
Broad	(North)	E. Roosevelt	(North)
Slappy Drive	(West)	Broad	(South)
Lippitt Drive	(South)	Hobson	(West)
So. Madison	(East)	Maple	(East)

SECTION 3	(RAGSDALE)	SECTION 6	(N. W. E.)
Cotton	(North)	Eighth Avenue	(North)
So. Madison	(West)	Broad	(South)
Jefferies	(South)	Haley Drive	(West)
Jackson	(East)	Old Leesburg Rd.	(East)

Co-chairmen - Dr. W. J. [illegible]se
Mrs. Aure[illegible] Nobl[illegible]
Rev. Samu[illegible] W[illegible]



Citizenship School Project

DISTRICT 1

Bounded on east by Flint River; south by Pine Alley; west by Davis Street to Palmyra Road and Follow Palmyra Road to Lee County line; north by Lee County line. Voters in this district will cast their ballots at the National Guard Armory, 1500 N. Monroe St., where there will be two precincts, one for men and one for women. When the book closed May 5, there were 2,202 qualified voters in this district.

DISTRICT 2

Bounded on East by Davis Street to Palmyra Road and follow Palmyra Road to Lee County line; south by Pine Avenue Alley from Davis Street to Dawson Road and follow Lee County Line. Prichett Motor Co., 1209 N. Slappey Dr., will be the voting place for this district which will have four precincts, two each for men and women. May 5 registration total was 4,538.

DISTRICT 3

Davis Street from Pine Avenue Alley to Dorsett Avenue, slight jog to Newton Road and follow Newton Road to Baker County line; south by Baker County line; west by Calhoun County line; north by Pine Avenue Alley from Davis Street to Dawson Road and follow Dawson Road to Lee County line. Voting in this district will be at Flint Motors, 1023 W. Broad Avenue, where there will be four precincts, two each for men and women. Registration of May 5, totaled 4,240 in this district.

DISTRICT 4

Bounded on east by Flint River; south by Baker County line; west by Davis Street from Pine Avenue Alley to Dorsett Avenue with slight jog to Newton Road and follow Newton Road to Baker County line; north by Pine Avenue Alley from Flint River to Davis Street. Voters in this district will cast their ballots at Dougherty County Courthouse, where there will be four precincts, two for men and a like number for women. The district had 2,524 registered when the book closed May 5.

DISTRICT 5

All of Dougherty County east of Flint River. Voters in this District will vote at Flint River Dodge, 200 Radium Springs Road.

RESULTS OF AUGUST 7, 1962 MEETING

NAME	POSITION	AREA	DATE OF REPORT
Mr. Thompson	Chairman	Palmers Crossing	Within 8Days
Mrs. Victoria Gray	Secretary	Palmers Crossing	Within 8 Days
Mrs. Shelberg	Co-Worker	Palmers Crossing	Within 8 Days
Mr. & Mrs. Beaman	Co-Worker	South West Palmers	Within 8 Days
Mrs. Dawson	Co-Worker	Palmers Crossing	Within 8 Days
Rev. Pittman	Chairman	East Pine & Memphis St.	Next Week
Emma L. Handy	Secretary	Petal Area	Next Week
Mary Stepps	Co-Worker	Petal Area	Next Week
James Morris	Chairman	McLaurin, Brooklyn, & Maxie	Next Week
Preston Ponder	Chairman	21 Section Area	Next Week
Georgia Gray	Chairman	Springfield Area	Next Week
Shirley Anderson	Secretary	Springfield Area	Next Week
Metaldia Smith	Co-Worker	Springfield Area	Next Week
Mrs. Mattie McFarland	Chairman	Dabbs, Katie, & Projects	Next Week
Miss Lena Anderson	Chairman	New Orleans & Atlanta Sts.	Next Week
Mr. C.M. Davis	Chairman	Mobile Street Area	Last of Week
Mrs. Earlâne Boyd	Chairman	Ashford Streets	Next Week
Mrs. Annie James	Chairman	Ruby Avenue	Next Week

These persons are responsible for setting up Voter Registration Projects in their given areas.

PERSONS WHO WENT DOWN TO REGISTRAR

August 8, 1962

Mrs. Earline Boyd ——— Section 100 ——— Unsatisfactory

Mrs. Annie M. Hames ——— Section 121 ——— Unsatisfactory

Mrs. Gladys Woods ——— Section 220 ——— Unsatisfactory

Mr. Willie Woods ——— Section ——— Unsatisfactory

COFD

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, COUNTY OF COAHOMA
CITY OF CLARKSDALE

BEFORE ME,

The undersigned Police Justice of the City of Clarksdale, B. C. Collins

makes oath that Dewey Roosevelt Green, Jr.

on or about the 29th day of August, 1962, in said City did unlawfully and wilfully operate within the corporate limits of the City of Clarksdale, Mississippi, as the driver thereof, a motor vehicle registered in the State of Mississippi, without having properly displayed thereon a certificate of inspection and approval,

against the peace and dignity of the State of Mississippi, and the ordinances of said City in such cases made and provided.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 30th day of August, 1962.

Police Justice

2. Cofo - UEP 2-16

WARRANT

CLARKSDALE PRINTING CO. 89070

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, COUNTY OF COAHOMA
CITY OF CLARKSDALE

TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE OF THE CITY OF CLARKSDALE,
or Any Lawful Officer of Coahoma County:

We command you forthwith to take the body of

Dewey Roosevelt Green, Jr.

and bring him before the undersigned Police Justice of the City of Clarksdale, instantly, to answer said City on charge of operating within the corporate limits of the City of Clarksdale, Mississippi, as the driver thereof, a motor vehicle registered in the State of Mississippi, without having properly displayed thereon a certificate of inspection and approval.

WITNESS MY HAND, on this, the 30th day of August, 1962.

Police Justice

No._____

WARRANT

CITY OF CLARKSDALE

vs.

_____

_____

_____

Cause: _____

Fine $_____ Cost $_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Executed the _____ day

of _____, 19____

_____

Chief of Police

WITNESSES FOR CITY:

_____

_____

_____

VOTER - REGISTRATION STATISTICS, AUGUST, 1962

	White	Negro	Total	%
Number Eligible (1960 Census)	30,897	14,163	45,050	
No. Registered	12,161	2,858	15,010	18.9
Potential Unregistered	18,736	11,305	30,031	

The figures on the number of persons registered in 1960 were taken from a report by columnist Margaret Shannon in the March 28,1962 census of the Atlanta Journal and Constitution. Albany figures, where the present drive is consecrated, are assumed to be the same. It is estimated that there are mow some 3,300 Negroes registered in Dougherty County, which would take the potential number unregistered now 10,863. The goal is to raise the percentage of registered voters from 18.9% as it was in 1960 to 33⅓%, which is roughly in proportion to the total population and the number of eligibles.

Experience has taught us that where Negroes are registered in reasonable or proportionate numbers, publis officials give better consideration to their rights. Furthermore, voting is basic to good citizenship. This makes Albany, Georgia a prime target in the fight for freedom and we are pledged to use every factor at our command to arrouse the citizenry to ots full responsibility in this area.

For your files
we had a stencil
made

Summary of cases copied from Justice Dept. files 10/29--for Mississippi

Henry Diamond, ~~presiding~~. Press Officer - Department of Justice

Matters under active investigation. Status as of Sept. 1, 1962

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10 cases in Miss., many handled by Bob Owens, 14 in Alabama

Sunflower (N) (Owen) Complaint prepared June 16, 1961. Delay necessitated Dept. attorneys recheching facts. In August a lot of Negroes tried to register. No success. New complaint being prepared. County receiving close attention.

Benton (N) (Owens) Complaint prep. July 10, 1961. Negotiating with local atty. since Aug. '61. Records photographed March 17, 1962. About 40 Negroes have been registered. Records have been carefully analyzed. 75 interviews FBI request completed. Facts are that registrar discriminated prior to beginning of negotiations and now registration of Negroes on "token" basis. We are ready to confer with atty. for Board and are arranging a conference.

Chickasaw (N) (Owen) Bad county. Further investigation needed by Dept. attyns.

Copiah (S) (Owen) Dept. attyns. surveyed in June of 1962. Thereafter FBI conducted investigation. Complaint being prepared. Records will help, so we asked on August 22, 1962 for permission to inspect.

Oktibbeha (N) Owens. Dept. attys. surveyed in June 1962. Indications are that no Negroes have been registered since 1954. Not much activity but discrimination taking place. Records requested August 27, 1962.

Madison (S) (Owen) Need records. Have made record demand. Dept. attys. watching county because of allegations of white primary.

Yazoo (S) (Owen) Records show that all Negroes who try are registered. Intimidation controls Negro activity.

Lauderdale (S) (Owen) Need records to properly prepare case. Enforcement proceeding under Title 111 pending.

Leake (?) (Owen) FBI investigation in Sept. 1961 reflects that Negroes have not been allowed to register. A number of Negroes have tried. On Aug. 22 we requested a records inspection.

1971 (b) (Intimidation) Matters under active investigation Aug. 20, '62.

1. Jefferson Davis (s) Owen. Six school teachers who furnished information included in list of Negroes attached to amended complaint in U.S. v. Daniel were advised that their contracts would not be received. Subsequently, four of the teachers were rehired. No complaint filed because other teachers may obtain more favorable employment in next county. Have filed recently.

2. George(S) Owen. Two teachers who signed affidavits in case of U.S. v. Greene did not have their contracts renewed. Teachers taught in same school as Mrs. Talbert, the teacher who was dischanged in Greene County and whose discharge is the subject of the case of U.S. v Green County Board of Education. Investigation to date has not established conclusive case against the School Board.

3. Tallahatchie (N) Goldin. School bus driver who testified in case of U.S. v Dogan advised that his driving contract may not be renewed for 1962-63 school year. Matter being investigated thoroughly.

4. LeFlore (N)(G. Martin). SNCC workers claim that they have been threatened with violence and their offices entered by a group of unknown whites in nighttime. FBI interviewing students.

5. Coahoma (N) G. Martin NAACP-Willy Griffin. SNCC worker arrested, chge with encouraging a boycott and disturbing the peace allegedly because of her success and persistence in taking Negroes to courthouse to register.

6. Coahoma. School teacher wife of NAACP leader in Clarksdale did not have her contract renewed by Coahoma County School Board. Dept. is considering the matter to determine if there is a basis for jurisdiction in view of NAACP leader's participation in various Negro efforts other than voter registration. (("has to be voting case of Justice has no jurisdiction))

7. Coahoma (N) (Creh?) Arrest of SNCC workers after attending meeting in Clarksdale. Dept investigating.

8. Sunflower (N) Creh ? Crane? Arrest of five SNCC workers for distributing hand-bills without a permit in Indianola. Other acts of economic intimidation such as firing and rescinding of licenses also being investigated.

9. Forrest (Stern) Three school bus drivers who went up to register in August were advised that their contracts would not be renewed. One driver states that registrar called superintendent of schools while he was registering. FBI and Dept attyns investigating.

10. Amite (Martin) Negro who witnessed shooting of Herbert Lee last summer allegedly has been intimidated since then. FBI investigating.

<u>Voting Records inspected under 1957 or 1960 Civil Rights Act.</u>

<u>County, Date of Demand, and status as of August 20, 1962</u>

Bolivar--Aug. 11, 1960 Govt filed petition for mandamus set for hearing June 25, 1962. In the opposition to petition Judge Clayton said he would hear matterin District Court of July 18 or 19, 1962; govt moved to defer argument pending outcome of Dist Court hearing and govt has noticed hearing in Dist Court for July 19. Hearing held July 19. Dist Ct. withdrew its order requiring govt to file a more definite statement. Defendants have answered. Hearing set on merits Aug 21, 1962.

LeFlore--August 11, 1960. Records re-analyzed.

Forrest County--Aug 11, 1960 to June 23, Asst Atty Genl argued the camera taken away from him and ordered him to get out of town. FBI investigating the matter to the 5th CC of A. July 11, C of A orddred Dist Ct. to order inspections. Inspection ordered Aug 3, 1962. Photographing completad. Records being analyzed for contempt proceeding scheduled for Sept. 17, 1962.

Lauderdale. Feb 26, 1962. Applicatinn for enforcement order filed with Dist. Ct.

Marshall Mar. 17, 1962. Records analyzed.

Madison Ap. 20, '62. Enforcement order filed June 25, 1962.

Jefferson Davis. June 8, '62. Rule 34 motion granted . Records being analyzed for trial in fall.

Pike. June 18, 1962. Records being analyzed for use in connection with complaint involving constitutional interpretation to be filed in U.S. v Miss.

Lowndes, Miss. June 21, 1962. ~~Enfor~~ Enforcement order filed. Answer received. Awaiting hearing date.

Yazoo. June 25, 1962. Records being analyzed.

Walthall. June 30, 1962. Rule 34 motion granted. Records being analyzed for trial in fall.

Hinds. July 2, 1962. Hearing requested on enforcement application between Aug 21-30, 1962.

Clark. July 14, 1962. Records being analyzed for use in connection with the complaint involving constit. interpretation to be filed in U.S. v Miss.

Washington--July 25, 1962. Records to be analyzed.

Greene--July 28, 1962. Records photographed by means of subpoena duces tecum (bring the books with you) in 1971 (b) case.

Warren--Aug. 15, 1962. Registrar may agree to inspection.

Lee. August 23, 1962. Enforcement proceedings instituted.

Rankin. Aug. 24. Records to be photographed this week.

<u>Records demands prepared or in process of preparation</u>.

Copiah. Asst. Atty Genl wrote on Aug 22 1962 requesting permissinn to photograph records.

Leake. Asst Atty Genl wrote on Aug 22 ditto above.

<u>Civil Actions filed under 1957 Civil Rights Act. Status ~~of~~ as of June</u> 14,1962

First use of referee provisions of 1960 Act, July 1[illegible] Judge Hunter in U.S. v Deal in East Carroll Parish, La. or U.S. v Manning.

U.S. v Ramsey--Clarke. July 6, 1961. First Miss. cases arbitrarily denying Negroes opportunity to register. None of 2,988 Negroes eligible are registered. Awaiting trial December 16 or December 17.

U.S. v Lynd. Forrest July 6, 1961. First Miss. cases. More stringent standards, unreasonable delay in processing.

U.S. v Wood Walthall Aug. 3, 1961 failure to register any of 2,490 Negro eligibles; substantial majority of 4,536 white ~~xxx~~ are registered. A suit; see #19 B.

U.S. v Daniel, Jefferson Davis Aug. 13, 1961. 1956 purge; from 1,200 to 3,222 eligible Negroes, in 1960 down to 130 reg. Maj. of 3,629 whites. Case is finished. No decision made. Cox ruling comes a week from Friday.

U.S. v Wood et al (Walthall) September 19, 1961 (see #16) B suit. charging intimidation vs Wood, CA, Da, and sheriff; beating of Negro student trying to help others feg. John Hardy. A suit amended w/specific examples.

U.S. v Duke et al (Panola) Oct. 16, 1961 a suit chg. discrimination vs. Negro registration application. 5000/7639 W. reg; 10 7250 N.

U.S. v Ward et al (Tallahatchie) Nov. 17, 1961. A suit chg. sheriff wouldn't let N. pay poll tax, prerequest to reg. and reg. wouldn't let register. 4,300/5,099 W; 0/6,483 N. No release.

Y.S. v Green et al. (George) April 16, 1962. A suit chging delay, deferral vs Negro reg applicants. Majority of 5,276 whites reg. Only 10 of 5,080 Negroes. Affidavits from schoolteachers with adv. degrees who were denied registration.

U.S. v Rounsaville George ~~x~~ June 16, 1962. (B) Follows April 16 Greene (George) suit chging contract of teacher Ernestine Denham Talbert was not renewed because of her coop with the D.J. Cox very fast to rule against trial July 25, 26 & Aug. 2. Decided Aug. 29. Appealed.

U.S. v Mississippi. August 28, 1962. See La Parallel #24. ~~xxx~~ Also LAST TACK. August 28, 1962. Challenge of two Mississippi const. section s and 7 state laws assertedly being used to discriminate against N vot applicants, specifically in six counties, Amite, Calirborne, Coahoma, LeFlore, Lowndes, Pike. La. case filed Dec. 28, 61.

<u>Voting records demanded under title 111 of 1960 Act.</u>

Boliver County Aug. 11, 1960 (Choppia) Briefs requested motion to substitute, in ~~xxxxxx~~ lieu of a hearing. Govt. submitted brief on June 7. Respondent has twenty days from that date to answer.

Leflore Aug. 11, Analysis completed.

Forrest--Aug. 11. Hearing held (Glickstein) on May 22 in Meridian on various motions made, partic. motion to quash service of complaint and to dismiss complaint. Arguments heard; court requested briefs. Respondent has 45 days to file Brief, we have 15 days upon receipt of the respondents brief.

September 5, 1962

Mr. Robert Moses
614 Chrisman Street
Cleveland, Mississippi

Dear Bob:

Re VEP 2-16

Under separate cover we are sending a supply of VEP Forms 1 and 2. Form 1 is the voucher which is required in support of each expenditure of VEP funds. This voucher should be filled out by the individual who actually disburses the money; and the space for item description should contain complete details about the item for which the money is spent. It is important that each voucher support only one expenditure and that no two items be lumped together (e.g., travel and lodging, etc.).

Form 2 is a performance report designed to give us an idea of the progress being made each month. Please note that Form 2 should not contain estimates. We are interested here in actual numerical count of each of the items about which we request information.

We assume that your own organization is such as to provide you with this information. If you have not yet organized your program so that the information we want is readily located in your files, please do so. If you need any assistance in the organization of your files we would be happy to provide it.

If you have any questions about the use of either of these forms please do not hesitate to inquire. It is absolutely essential for our research purposes that these forms be properly filled out and mailed to us not later than the tenth of each month.

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:jl

RETURN THIS COPY TO VEP SEP 22 1962

Receipt acknowledged this 6 day of September, 1962.

Signed: Aaron E. Henry

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

September 5, 1962

Dr. Aaron Henry, President
Council of Federated Organizations
213 Fourth Street
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Henry:

Re VEP 2-16

We have given careful consideration to the request by the Council of Federated Organizations to support a voter education project in the state of Mississippi. We have reached a favorable decision based upon the information which you previously furnished us and the conferences which we held in Clarksdale, Mississippi, on August 28.

After giving careful consideration to the special problems which we face in Mississippi, we have concluded that it will be better to conduct a coordinated program through one organization rather than through several different agencies. In view of the fact that COFO is made up of the leadership of all of the organizations interested in voter registration in your state, we naturally regard COFO as the most effective agency for us to work through. We, therefore, will not be making any grants to NAACP, SCLC, SNCC, or CORE for projects in Mississippi during the next eight months but we do expect the leadership of those organizations to work with and through COFO.

We have approved the budget which you submitted, in the amount of $14,000, for the period August 1, 1962 through March 31, 1963.

Although this grant is being approved for a voter education program primarily in the Delta counties of Mississippi, we leave it to your discretion (your executive board) as to whether or not you will conduct programs in any other counties outside the Delta. You have indicated to us that

you would like to do some work in Marshall, Hinds, Forrest, and Pike counties. You are at liberty to work in these counties should you elect to do so, but your major emphasis should be in the Delta counties.

We are approving a total grant of $14,000 for the eight-month period retroactive to August 1, 1962. We recognize the fact that certain expenses have been incurred by Bob Moses and other SNCC workers in connection with the Mississippi project with the understanding that the expenses subsequent to August 1 will be charged against the Mississippi program. You are, therefore, authorized to pay such bills as may be approved by Bob Moses for all expenses incurred subsequent to August 1, 1962, in connection with the Mississippi voter education program. However, in no event should these expenses paid by you prior to this date exceed the sum of $2,000.00.

We are enclosing our initial check in the amount of $4,000 and the remaining $10,000 will be sent to you in payments of $2,000 each on the first day of October, November, and December of 1962, and of January and February, 1963. The proceeds of this check and all subsequent funds from this office should be deposited in a special bank account separate and apart from any other funds which your organization may have and all expenditures should be supported by vouchers. Mr. Jack Minnis, Director of Research for the Voter Education Project, will send you the necessary forms for the reports which we will require in this office together with a letter of explanation regarding the completion and filing of same.

We leave it up to you as to where your bankaccount should be maintained, but by way of suggestion we think it might be best for you to open an account outside the state of Mississippi where your account will be free from the possibility of investigation by some of your state officials who might be interested in knowing more about your financial operations. We recognize the desirability on the other hand of having ready access to your bank and you may yet prefer to keep your account in Mississippi - but that is for you to decide.

You will be required to furnish us with a detailed accounting of your expenditures from time to time, and your books and records should be available at all reasonable times for inspection by a member of the VEP staff upon request. A statement of the conditions which we impose upon all grants is enclosed herein, and we suggest that you study it carefully.

No part of these funds may be used to support partisan politics in any manner whatsoever, nor to influence legislation of any kind, nor in behalf of or against any political candidate.

We are enclosing a carbon copy of this letter and you are requested to acknowledge receipt of the original of this letter, the check in the amount of $4,000, and your understanding of the conditions of this grant, by signing the carbon copy of the letter and returning it to this office.

Any money which we spend in Mississippi will have to be charged against the Mississippi program which we have already approved. In this regard, you should refund to me the sum of $111.00 representing $51.00 for the fine which I paid on behalf of Dewey Green on a charge of failure to have an inspection certificate, $35.00 to Weiss Auto Parts fo r towing and storage charges, and $25.00 for cash money given to Bob Moses for gas and food expenses.

You should prepare vouchers (which you retain in your files) to support these expenditures and mail the check to me. We are not asking reimbursement of any of the other bail money at this time, until those matters have been disposed of.

A check should also be written to Aaron Henry for the amount of the fine which you paid for David Dennis. The thought occurs to us that you should carry an item on your bookkeeping records known as "Harassment Expense" and such items as fines and the unnecessary towing and storage charge and similar items should be charged to this account and explained on the voucher for record-keeping purposes.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

WAB:jl
Enc. Check ($4,000.00)
Receipt copy of this letter
Copy of Conditions Governing Grants

cc: Robert Moses
Carsie Hall

September 5, 1962

Dr. Aaron Henry, President
Council of Federated Organizations
213 Fourth Street
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Henry:

Re VEP 2-16

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You will be required to furnish us with a detailed accounting of your expenditures from time to time, and your books and records should be available at all reasonable times for inspection by a member of the VEP staff upon request. A statement of the conditions which we impose upon all grants is enclosed herein, and we suggest that you study it carefully.

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Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

WAB:jl
Enc. Check ($4,000.00)
Receipt copy of this letter
Copy of Conditions Governing Grants

cc: Robert Moses
Carsie Hall

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

September 4, 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Project Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

Mr. Marshall asked me to send you the enclosed copy of the ordinance of the City of Indianola.

Very truly yours,

Linda K. Stores

Linda K. Stores
Secretary to Mr. Marshall

Enclosure
Air Mail
Special Delivery

SEP 24 1962

N. A. A. C. P. LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

10 Columbus Circle, New York 19, N. Y.

JUDSON 6-8397

September 19, 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Project Director
Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Re: Indianola, Mississippi Ordinance

Dear Wiley:

Jack referred to me your letter of September 12, 1962, concerning the constitutionality of the subject ordinance, and since the issue seems to be clearly settled that the law is invalid, I am providing you with my findings in this letter rather than setting them forth at greater length in a formal memorandum. Our opinion based on these findings, is that the ordinance is invalid and the convictions should be appealed.

In Lovell v. Griffin, 303 U.S. 444 (1938), an ordinance prohibited the distribution of all circulars and literature of every kind without the written permission of the City Manager. The Court in holding the measure invalid on its face pointed out its broad scope, and without any showing that the permit, if requested, would have been refused, concluded:

> "Whatever the motive which induced its adoption, its character is such that it strikes at the very foundation of the freedom of the press by subjecting it to license and censorship." 303 U.S. at 451.
>
> . . .
>
> The liberty of the press is not confined to newspapers and periodicals. It necessarily embraces pamphlets and leaflets." 303 U.S. at 452.

Contributions are deductible for U. S. Income Tax Purposes

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The "Committee of 100," a voluntary cooperative group of individuals headed by Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers has sponsored the appeal of the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. since 1943 to enable the Fund to put into operation a program designed to make desegregation a reality throughout the United States.

The very next year in Schneider v. Irvington, 308 U.S. 147 (1939), the Supreme Court held three ordinances invalid which absolutely prohibited distribution of handbills and circulars on the public streets. In each case, the State had defended the enactments as proper to prevent littering of the streets. The Court acknowledged the power of a municipality to enact laws in the interest of public safety, health, etc., but said such powers may not be employed so as to abridge individual liberties to speak, write, print or circulate information or opinion. As to the littering problem, the Court said:

> "...We are of opinion that the purpose to keep the streets clean and of good appearance is insufficient to justify an ordinance which prohibits a person rightfully on a public street from handing literature to one willing to receive it. Any burden imposed upon the city authorities in cleaning and caring for the streets as an indirect consequence of such distribution results from the constitutional protection of the freedom of speech and press. This constitutional protection does not deprive a city of all power to prevent street littering. There are obvious methods of preventing littering. Amongst these is the punishment of those who actually throw papers on the streets." 308 U.S. at 162.

Jamison v. Texas, 318 U.S. 413 (1943), and Talley v. California, 362 U.S. 60 (1960), are in accord with the Schneider case.

While the Indianola, Mississippi, ordinance does not absolutely prohibit distribution of handbills, Section 2 requires prospective solicitors to: (1) apply for a permit submitting with such application a copy of the handbill to be distributed, (2) appear at a hearing before the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, (3) place bond to cover costs of cleaning the streets and indemnify the City for any damage claims resulting from such lettering, (4) appeal to the Circuit Court in case of dissatisfaction with the Mayor and Board's finding. Such requirements give the City officials complete discretion as to what handbills will be distributed by requiring the solicitors both to pay the costs of cleaning the streets and insure the City against liability from damage claims. These requirements seem to exceed the reasonable rules on the exercise of freedom of speech permitted by the Court. Cox v. New

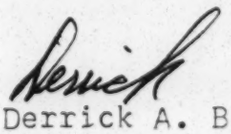
Hampshire, 312 U.S. 569, 574 (1943); Chaplinsky v. New Hampshire, 315 U.S. 568 (1942).

Lastly, there appears to be a presumption of invalidity rather than of validity where statutes are alleged to interfere with freedom of expression and of religious worship, probably because these freedoms are said to occupy a preferred position in the Constitution. Engel v. Vitale, 370 U.S. 429, 8 L.ed 2d 601 (1962); Kovacs v. Cooper, 336 U.S. 77, 88 (1949); Herndon v. Lowry, 301 U.S. 242, 258 (1937); Thornhill v. Alabama, 310 U.S. 88, 95 (1940); Schneider v. State, 308 U.S. 147, 161 (1939); Marsh v. Alabama, 326 U.S. 501 (1946); Board of Education v. Barnette, 319 U.S. 624, 639 (1943).

In Schneider, the Court characterized the freedom of speech and that of the press as "fundamental personal rights and liberties, and said:

> "In every case, therefore, where legislative abridgment of the rights is asserted, the courts should be astute to examine the effect of the challenged legislation. Mere legislative preferences or beliefs respecting matters of public convenience may well support regulation directed at other personal activities, but be insufficient to justify such as diminishes the exercise of rights so vital to the maintenance of democratic institutions."

Sincerely,



DAB:gsb

Derrick A. Bell, Jr.

9-19-62
26

September 12, 1962

Mr. Jack Greenberg
NAACP Legal Defense and Education Funds Inc.
10 Columbus Circle, Suite 1700
New York 19, N.Y.

Dear Jack:

Re Indianola,
Mississippi Ordinance

I am enclosing a copy of the ordinance in Indianala, Mississippi which prohibits the distribution of handbills without a permit. I would appreciate if if you would have someone research this for us and give us an opinion as to its constitutionality.

I need to know by October 1 whether there is any point in our taking an appeal of the fourconvictions from the mayor's court.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc.

September 21, 1962

Dr. Aaron Henry, President
Council of Federated Organizations
213 Fourth Street
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Dear Aaron:

I am enclosing a copy of a policy statement which we have just adopted which I would like for you to bring to the attention of the officers of the Council of Federated Organizations.

I note a statement on page 20 of the September 27, 1962 issue of Jet which states that "the project received an additional $17,000 grant to provide funds for 16 field workers in the area." It is important that we know just what agencies are working in any given area, and I am asking both you and Bob Moses to inform me as to whether or not any such additional grant has been received by you or any other agency for work in Mississippi other than that being provided by VEP. Please let me know at once.

I also wish to bring to your attention the fact that I have not yet received your check in the amount of $111.00 as reimbursement for the fine and other expenses referred to in my letter of September 5, 1962. I would also appreciate your forwarding to me the checks representing the refund on the bail which I posted, and I am asking Bob Moses to inform me immediately as to whether or not he has recovered the checks which supposedly were mailed to the SNCC workers.

Kind personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

Copy to Bob Moses

WAB/mr

SEP 22 1962

MISS. COUNCIL OF FEDERATED ORGANIZATIONS

213FOURTH STREET

CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI

Sept. 21. 1962

Mr. Wiley Branton

Voter Education Program

5 Forsyth

Atlanta, Georgia:

Dear Wiley:

The voter-registration program is going the best that could be expected under present conditions. The normal anti action of the local authorities together with the new ill feeling being generated by the Governor makes the job harder. But have no worry, we can and will do it.

I am sending to you the following items you requested.

1. A check for $111.00. Harrassment bail and fine for Dewey Green, fee $51.00 to Weiss Auto Parts for towing car, $35.00, and $25.00 to Robert Moses for incidental expenses.

2. A check for $300.00 to cover Bail Bond Cost for workers in Indianola and Ruleville. Moses, Samuel Blair, Charles McLaurin, Albert Garner and John Hodges.

I am also sending you Checks issued by the City of Clarksdale for money you put up as bond for our difficulty here there are four for $51.00 each. Two are made to you, one to Albert Garner and the other to John Hodges.

Tell Mr. Jack Minnis that I have not recieved the vocher forms as of yet.

I recieved the bill from Attorney C A Hall Today for $238.04 for represent - us in the areas indicated. I am sending the whole bill to you for your approval and scrutny. Please inform me at your earliest convenience if in your ipinion the bill is in line.

If this is not all you told me to do please remind me as it is hard to remember sometimes as fast as things are moving. Thanks for your cooperation and interest.

Your friend,

Aaron

Aaron

NB: Please say hello to Jack.

Wiley we have already ~~paid~~ sent attorney Hall $125.00. This might have been used for bail money in one of the cases he handled. Do you know? He called and told me you said send the money.

Aaron

September 24, 1962

Mr. Clarence Mitchell, Director
Washington Bureau NAACP
100 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter of September 20 to Mr. Williford Gragg, Executive Vice President of U. S. F. and G. Company. I am enclosing a photostat of my letter to U. S. F. and G., and suggest that we keep each other informed as to any subsequent developments regarding the Williams Chapel Church matter.

I was certainly pleased to see you in Washington at our little conference last week.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

Enclosure

WAB/mr

C
O
P
Y

xxx

MR. CLARENCE MITCHELL
N A A C P
100 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

Acknowledging your letter September 20 Mr. Gragg being out of City.

In the light of the information given by you, and by Mr. Branton of the Voter Education Project in his letter to us dated September 17, we believe that our policy was validly cancelled pursuant to its terms and that insurance, even if application were to be made to an agent of our Company, would not meet our normal underwriting standards. We mention the matter of application to an agent of our Company because we do not write business direct, but only through our agents.

WALTER J. JEFFERY
SENIOR EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
U. S. FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY

SEP 22 1962

September 20, 1962

Mr. Williford Gragg
Executive Vice President
US S. F. and G. Company
Calvert and Redwood Street
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Mr. Gragg:

This is in further reference to my telephone conversation with you via long distance from Washington on Thursday, September 20. The subject was the cancellation of U.S.F. and G. Policy F3403-909 on the Williams Chapel Baptist Church in Ruleville, Mississippi. We are advised that the notice of cancellation was sent by the Agency of Walton and Pentecost. It was dated September 14, 1962, and is to be effective September 26.

On Wednesday, September 19, I talked with Mr. Joseph McDonald of Ruleville, Mississippi, who is one of the church officials. Mr. McDonald has permitted persons who are engaged in registration and voting activities to live in his home. He has also been active in seeking registration of voters himself. His home has been fired upon and the mayor of the town of Ruleville has threatened that Mr. McDonald is in "for deeper trouble." The local officials have cut off the water supply of the Church on the ground that it is not entitled to free water as a religious institution because it has been used for "other purposes." The other purposes, of course, are meetings to discuss registration and voting. Mr. McDonald was in Washington to present information to the Justice Department on the happenings mentioned herein. It now appears that there is substantial evidence that these and other related occurrences are violations of 42 U.S.C. 1971 (b).

From the relationship between the cancellation of the insurance policy and the surrounding circumstances, it also appears that this, too, was an act of reprisal because of the efforts of Mr. McDonald and others to register and vote. In U. S. v. Beaty et al, 288 F2d653 (April 6, 1961) it was held that 42 U.S.C. 1971 (b) applied to contractural relationships. It would appear, therefore, that the cancellation of the policy on the Williams Chapel Baptist Church may well be a violation of the Federal law in this instance. It is inconceivable to me, personally, that a reputable national company would knowingly wish to be a party to such an action or that, once it had been brought to the attention of top officials, would permit it to go unchallenged. Therefore, it will be appreciated if you will make a careful check on this matter and cause the policy to be reinstated before the September 26 deadline.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence Mitchell
Director
Washington Bureau NAACP
100 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington 1, DC.

CMM:ewh

September 17, 1962

AIR MAIL

President
U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Company
Calvert and Redwood Street
Baltimore 3, Maryland

Re: Your policy number F 3403906
Assured Williams Chapel Baptist Church
Ruleville, Mississippi

Dear Sir:

Our Project is making a study of the reasons for low voter registration in the southern states, with particular emphasis on methods for increasing registration among colored people. We are also studying the various methods of resistance in the South to Negro registration.

We have just received information from Ruleville, Mississippi, where there is a very determined effort to deny Negroes the right to register and vote, that the Negro church where voter registration meetings have been held recently has received notice of the cancellation of its fire insurance effective September 26, 1962. This was only a two thousand dollar policy which had been issued for five years through Walton and Pentecost, Inc., of Ruleville, and the policy was in about the third year. The church trustees have made an effort to secure coverage through other agencies, but thus far to no avail.

There is a great deal of racial tension in Sunflower County, Mississippi today, simply because of the fact that there are people living in that county who are determined to deny to other Americans the basic right to vote, simply on account of color. Williams Chapel Church has been used

by residents of the area as a meeting place to discuss registration and voting, and pressure has been brought on the pastor and trustees to get the church to deny the use of its facilities for such meetings. On September 3, 1962, the church received notice that its tax exemption had been cancelled and that the city would no longer furnish free water as it apparently does to all other churches. Last week a Negro home was fired into by unknown persons, and two teen-age girls were seriously wounded.

There have been many other acts of violence and intimidation inflicted on persons thought to be participating in voter registration activities in Mississippi. We do not know what reason, if any, was advanced by your representatives in Mississippi in obtaining a cancellation notice of the above described policy, but the thought occurred to me that U.S.F. and G. would not want to be used to help coerce minority people who seek to exercise constitutional rights. I send you the above facts in the belief that you will want to see that the above policy remains in full force and effect.

Please advise.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

WAB/mr

bc: Mr. Myles Foster
Trustee, Williams Chapel Baptist Church

September 24, 1962

Mr. Carsie Hall
Redmond Building
North Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Re: Indianola, Mississippi

Dear Carsie:

It is extremely important that an appeal be taken immediately on behalf of Bob Moses, Samuel Blair, Charles McLaurin, Albert Garner and John Hodges from the convictions in the Mayor's Court of Indianola, Mississippi, for the alleged violation of the ordinance regarding the distribution of literature without a permit. It is my understanding from telephone conversations with you that you entered a plea of guilty in open court on September 7, and that you were afraid to conduct a trial under the tense conditions then existing in and around the courtroom.

You have informed me subsequently that you went back through Indianola on the same date at my suggestion and asked leave of the mayor to withdraw the formal plea of guilty and asked him to permit you to forfeit bail for each of the defendants, and you have also informed me that you were permitted to do this. You explained to me that you still have the right to an appeal under Mississippi procedure, with an automatic trial de novo.

Even though you still have a few more days in which to file the appeal, we would like to see you do it immediately as we have some other things in mind. Please inform me in writing as to exactly when the appeal shall have been filed.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

Copies to: Bob Moses
Dr. Aaron Henry

WAB/mr

bc to Burke Marshall

September 24, 1962

Dr. Aaron Henry, President
Council of Federated Organizations
213 Fourth Street
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Re: VEP 2-16

Dear Aaron:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 21 in which you enclosed the following checks:

check to Wiley A. Branton from City of Clarksdale, $51.00;
" " " " " " " " " " ;
check to Albert Garner from the City of Clarksdale, $51.00;
check to John Hodges from City of Clarksdale, $51.00;
check to Wiley Branton from COFO, $111.00;
check to Wiley Branton from COFO, $300.00.

I note that Albert Garner and John Hodges endorsed their respective checks over to you, and I am requesting that you endorse them immediately and return to me in the enclosed self-addressed envelope.

Rec'd 10-3-62

Jack Minnis informs me that he mailed the vouchers to Bob Moses in view of the fact that Bob is the one who apparently will be responsible for keeping up with all of this.

I certainly hate to be asked to approve another lawyer's fee, but I suppose I will have to get used to the idea in this new job. The fee for the trip to Indianola and on to Clarksdale appears reasonable; however, it would appear to me that the fee for the trip to Belzoni is a little high under the circumstances, and that Carsie should reduce this fee somewhat. It is not always possible to have a fee agreement in front, but I hope that you will as much as possible try and get some firm agreement regarding all fees. I am certain that Carsie Hall paid a fine at Belzoni for the driver of Bob Moses' car, but I am under the

impression that it did not amount to $125.00 and therefore any money not used for the fine could be credited toward this bill, which I am returning.

I am getting in touch with Carsie and Bob Moses immediately and suggesting that appeals be filed immediately in Indianola, Mississippi, on behalf of all five of the defendants who were charged with distributing literature without a permit, and they will probably need some additional money to post the necessary appeal bonds.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

Enclosures - 5 (2 checks
bill from Hall - $238.04
return envelope)
copy of letter to Carsie Hall 9/24/62

Copy to Bob Moses

WAB/mr

Memo to Bob Moses: Apparently you could not get the information regarding Braden written up in time for Maggie Long. Will you please send it to me as soon as possible.

(Above memo appears on Moses' copy only.)

SEP 27 1962

UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY

BALTIMORE 3, MARYLAND

W. J. JEFFERY
SENIOR EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

September 25, 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Project Director
Voter Education Project
Room 206, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

Re: Our Policy No. F-3403906
Assured: Williams Chapel Baptist Church
Ruleville, Mississippi

After receiving your letter of September 17, we received a communication from Mr. Clarence Mitchell, Director of the Washington Bureau of the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People. This appears to be directly related to the same subject. We, therefore, attach copy of the telegram sent to Mr. Mitchell on this subject.

Very truly yours,

Att.

2 - Cofo - VEP 2-16 (note date!)

October 2, 1962

Dr. Aaron Henry
213 Fourth Street
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Henry:

Re VEP 2-16

The enclosed check in the amount of $2,000.00 represents the second payment on a $14,000 grant approved on September 5, 1962. According to the terms of the grant subsequent payments will be made on the first day of November, December, January, and February, providing the terms of the grant have been met.

Sincerely yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

enc. ($2,000.00 check)

October 3, 1962

VEP 2-16

Mr. Robert Moses
614 Chrisman Street
Cleveland, Mississippi

Dear Bob:

We are not trying to hustle you unduly, nor are we implying that you might neglect such mundane matters as reporting in favor of the more interesting problem of staying alive in Mississippi. We only want to call your attention to October 10 as your first monthly reporting date.

Sincerely yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:jl

614 Chisman Avenue
Cleveland, Mississippi
October 3, 1962

Mr. Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

OCT 8 1962

Dear Wiley:

I am, Mattie Bivins from Hattiesburg, the new secretary.

We have run out of "vouchers". Please send us some at your very earliest convenience.

Thank you very much.

Yours for first class citizenship,
Mattie Bivins

Sent 10/8/62 - JL

October 4, 1962

Mr. Robert Moses
614 Chrisman Street
Cleveland, Mississippi

Dear Bob:

Re Bail Bond Money

We have now received all of the bail bond money which we posted in Clarksdale, with the exception of the $51.00 checks made payable to Richard T. Gray and to Jesse Lee Harris. Will you please check with each of them to ascertain whether or not they have received a check from the clerk. If so they shouldendorse the checks over to me and mail them to me at once. If they have not received such checks then by all means let me know.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
cc: Richard T. Gray, 1009 E. Lawn Drive, Greenwood, Miss.
~~Jesse Lee Harris, 714 Rose St., Jackson, Miss.~~

10/4/62

ReVEP 2-16 and Revolving Bail Bond Fund

On August 31, 1962, Wiley Branton paid $200 in bail money to the Chief of Police (Will Love) in Indianola, Mississippi, representing cash bond of $50 each for Charles Ray McLauren, Albert Garner, John Oliver Hodges and Samuel Block, on a charge of distributing literature without a permit.

On the same date, VEP wired $100 to the Chief of Police at Indianola representing bail (cash bail) for Robert Moses on the same charge.

COFO was asked to reimburse VEP for this bail money out of the proceeds of the grant made by VEP and a check from COFO to Wiley A. Branton in the amount of $300 was made on or about September 24, 1962, and Wiley A. Branton is to repay said bail money to the VEP Revolving Bail Bond Fund.

COFO is to advance such additional money for bail and legal fees, as may be necessary, to prosecute an appeal of the said charges and in the event that said bail money is ever refunded then it should go back to the COFO grant made by VEP. COFO should take all steps to recover this bail money.

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

October 9, 1962

MEMORANDUM

To: All participating VEP agencies

FROM: Wiley A. Branton

Re: Mississippi coordinated voter registration program

Because of the heavy resistance to voter registration in the state of Mississippi, VEP decided to launch a coordinated program in that state as explained to all participating agencies when they were visited by the VEP director.

On September 5, VEP approved a program which is being sponsored through the Council of Federated Organizations, headed by Dr. Aaron Henry of Clarksdale. COFO embraces all of the major organizations involved in voter registration in Mississippi and Robert Moses of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is serving as the full time director of this special Mississippi project.

The program is scheduled to run from August 1, 1962 through March 31, 1963, on an approved budget of $14,000 with the grant being paid in monthly installments.

The primary emphasis will be in the Delta region of the state and in Marshall, Hinds, Forrest, and Pike counties. We urge all agencies to support this project to the fullest extent possible and we solicit your suggestions and comments regarding this program.

WAB:jl

J.M.
File

bc: Burke Marshall

October 12, 1962

Mr. Carsie Hall
Young & Hall
115½ N. Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Carsie:

Re Indianola, Miss.

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 11, in which you inform me that on October 8, 1962, you went to Indianola and filed the necessary appeal bonds for Samuel Blair, Charles McLaurin, Albert Garner, and John Hodges. This was in connection with their appears from the mayor's court of Indianola on a charge of distributing literature without a permit. For Robert Moses, on a similar charge, $100 had previously been posted.

As I understand it, we now have $100 cash appeal bonds posted on behalf of each of the five defendants. Is this correct? I would also like to know whether or not the appeal in these cases will be to the county court or to the circuit court of Sunflower county. I note from checking a court calendar that some of the counties in Mississippi do not have a county court and it appears that Sunflower county falls in this category. Please bring me up to date on this point.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
cc: Mr. Robert Moses

OCT 12 1962

LAW OFFICES
YOUNG & HALL
SUITE 207-208-213 REDMOND BUILDING
115½ N. FARISH STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

JACK H. YOUNG
CARSIE A. HALL

PHONES: FL. 2-7484
FL. 4-3135

OCT 12 1962

October 11, 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton,
Voter Education Project Director
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N/W
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Re: Indianola, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Branton:

Please be advised that on October 8, 1962, I went to Indianola, Mississippi, and filed appeal bonds for the following persons in the amount of $50.00 additional: Samuel Blair, Charles McLaurin, Albert Garner and John Hodges.

You will recall that $100.00 had already been posted for Bob Moses, making a total amount posted of $200.00.

Yours very truly,

Carsie A. Hall

Carsie A. Hall

CAH/h

JM
File

October 18, 1962

Dr. Aaron Henry
213 Fourth Street
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Dear Aaron:

Re VEP 2-16

In conversations with Bob Moses on his visit to our office a few days ago and subsequently on the telephone we have discussed the need for registration personnel to be provided some means of transportation in the Delta. Bob recommends the purchase of two late-model automobiles and I concur that this is a wise proposal. I suggested to Bob that he check with a dealer in Memphis whom I know to be very reliable and who, I fed, will leanover backwards to give you a good price.

Bob phoned me yesterday and said that he had heard from Memphis and that the dealer now has on hand one clean 1959 Chevrolet at a cost of $1,095, and two 1958 Plymouths at a cost of $800 each. We have decided to make an advance to COFO of $2,000 representing the last payment which we were to make to you on February 1, 1963 so that you would have funds available at this time with which to purchase the vehicles. We wish to make it perfectly clear, however, that the decision as to whether or not you should purchase these vehicles remains with your executive committee and if you decide that this is something that you do not want to do then feel entirely free to make such a decision and so notify us.

In view of the fact that COFO is not incorporated there may be some difficulty regarding the future distribution of any vehicles which might be purchased and it seems to

me that it would be better for title to be taken in the name of some trusted individual as trustee, but you should make sure that the certificate of title or bill of sale has the word "trustee" following the name of the person whom you decide should serve in this capacity. I think it would also be good strategy in licensing the vehicles to show a lien in favor of Wiley A. Branton, for an amount roughly equivalent to the purchase price and if your title law requires the filing of a mortgage or some other document to show such a lien then this could easily be prepared. It should be understood that any such vehicles or equipment purchased from this grant should be turned over to VEP at the conclusion of this project so that it may be used in other areas. You should also see to it that adequate insurance is taken out on any vehicle purchased both as to damage or loss to the vehicle as well as liability coverage, and this should be done immediately upon the purchase of any such vehicle with the policy's being forwarded to this office for our examination. The policy should also show a loss payable clause"to Wiley A. Branton as his interests may appear."

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
Enc. (Check $2,000)

cc: Mr. Robert Moses

VEP 2-16
$2,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO THOUSAND AND NO/100 ($2,000.00) DOLLARS

TO: Council of Federated Organizations
(Name)

213 Fourth Street
(Address)

Clarksdale, Mississippi
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Advance of the installment due on February 1, 1963, for use in purchasing two used automobiles for voter registration work.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP2-16

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date October 18, 1962

Requested by: Dr. Aaron Henry

Approved: _____
VEP Director

LAW OFFICES
YOUNG & HALL
SUITE 207 - 208 - 213 REDMOND BUILDING
115½ N. FARISH STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

JACK H. YOUNG
CARSIE A. HALL

PHONES: FL. 2-7484
FL. 4-3135

October 19, 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Attorney at Law
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N/W
Atlanta, Georgia

Re: Indianola, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Branton:

In reply to your letter of October 12, 1962, concerning the bonds for Samuel Blair, Charles McLaurin, Albert Garner and John Hodges, please be advised that you were correct in your understanding that we have $100.00 cash appeal bond for each of the above named defendants and $100.00 for Robert Moses.

You were also correct in your understanding in that there is no County Court in Sunflower County and these cases are on appeal to the Circuit Court, said Court will meet on the first Monday in March 1963.

Someone from the Justice Department called and asked me to notify him when these appeals were effective. I must confess that I have misplaced the name of the caller. Should you know, you will please advise him of the appeals.

Yours very truly,

Carsie A. Hall

CAH/h

File

Telephone conversation with Bob Moses
10/19/~~62~~ 62

Preliminary hearing for Rev. Jeff Surney yesterday morning in Ruleville.
Convicted and ~~XXXXXX~~ bound over on a $500 bond to the circuit court which meets the first Monday of March.
Heard in the JP's court.
Two members from the Civil Rights commission were Present:
David Curlin
Mr. Relyea

There were three white kpeople around Surney's house about 12:45 a.m. just walking around (this is in Cleveland).
Three people turned up at Boss Foster's house. He is another person put off the plantation. (Bob is not sure these were the same three people.)

"We think that the white people are going to be in a real hole."

L. Parker Britt - gas station in Ruleville
Travis Bowen - testifed that Surney signed the check in his presence.

Jeff is in danger. His wife sent to Mr. Britt the night before the trial and he told her personally that they forced him to do this and he ~~XXXXX~~ did it because Jeff was on the wrong side - he was a communist.

$42.25 check. Guilty of violation of the bad check law.

There was nother check which they didn't use in this trial.

Four people signed property bonds for Jeff. He got out of jail last night. Civil Rights lawyers know about this.

JM
File

October 29, 1962

Mr. Robert Moses
614 Chrisman Street
Cleveland, Mississippi

Dear Bob:

Re VEP 2-16

As you requested in your letter of October 26, we are this date mailing to Dr. Henry our check in the amount of $2000, which represents payment of the installment on your grant which is due November 1.

I note that you have purchased a 1957 Chevrolet costing $1000 and a 1959 Rambler costing $925, from the Hoehn Chevrolet Company in Memphis. I take it the '57 Chevy is in unusually good condition as I would consider that price too high. Ramblers are certainly good automobiles but you may have difficulty in getting parts immediately in the event repairs are needed.

If you have not yet obtained the necessary insurance then you should certainly do this at once as this is a must.

I also acknowledge receipt of a copy of your letter to Fay Bennett regarding the conference at Franklinton Center. I was aware of the conference but I do not plan to attend.

We will photocopy the materials which you sent and get them back to you at once.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc. (Check $2000.00)

OCT 23 1962

Bob Moses
901½ Nelson Street
Greenville, Mississippi

October 26, 1962

Mr. Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, Room 206
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

We have run short of money for the month of October. This shortage was due to the amount of money which we had to spend for filing appeal bonds in Indianola, Mississippi. We would appreciate it very much if you could have the money for November here by November 1st.

Mr. Washburn whom you contacted about the cars did not have the cars he said he had for he could only show us a '58 Plymouth. However, we bought a couple of cars from the Hoehn Chevrolet Co. in Memphis, Tennessee. One, a '57 Chevy costing $1000.00 and the other a '59 Rambler costing $925.00. Tags for the two cars cost $72.00.

We have not yet applied for insurance on the cars, but this we plan to do very soon. The cars are made out in the name of the Council Of Federated Organizations. In licensing the cars, I did not show a lien in favor of Wiley Branton, but I shall do so as soon as I learn the proper steps for taking such action.

Sincerely,

Bob

Bob Moses

BM/mcb

OCT 29 1962

799½ Hunter st.

Bob Moses
901½ Nelson st.
Greenville, Miss.

Fay Bennett
National Sharecroppers Fund
112 East 19th st.
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Miss Bennett:

I am planning to come to the conference in North Carolina, Nov. 14-16. I will drive over, and hope to have with me three to four farmers from Miss. If possible we will have another or two cars and a larger delegation. Is there any money available to defray transportation costs?

Your suggestion of a local committee to act as a screening committee for the processing of the loans, is, I think what we had agreed on here; however, the introjection of "disinterested persons" raises thorny problems. I understand that you mean this within the framework of a "struggle for leadership", but it seems that this is a t best a fuzzy concept and at worst very divisive. I'm new to the loan buisiness so I don't know all the apprehensions which motivate yours and Mr. Kettler's concern. Off hand, though, I could not accept such a position, in the light of the previous arrangements, or talked of arrangements, made while Mr. Kettler was in Mississippi, unless considerable more such meeting of heads is done.

I haven't been back to Hamilton since 1956, when I graduated. It is certainly a place where an able student can get a good work-out if he has a passion for sports. May I suggest you write to Mr. Channing Richardso, Prof. of Political Science, who was a good friend of mine while I was on campus and who is deeply concerned about social issues.

I am looking forward to meeting you at the conference and to learning about the programs the federal government has to offer for poor rural farmers.

Sincerely,

Wiley - do you know about this conference at Franklinton Center Bucks, North Carolina Nov. 14-16 -

OCT 29 1962

COAHOMA COUNTY BRANCH

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28TH 1962
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI

3:30 P:M

PROGRAM THEME, "NEGROES IN COAHOMA COUNTY CAN BE FREE"

MR. AARON E. HENRY, STATE PRESIDENT, PRESIDING

LIFT EVERY VOICE AND SING.....AUDIENCE

INVOCATION.....REV. W.M. WALTON
PASTOR FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI

SCRIPTURE.....REV. OLIVER HICKS

"WE SHALL OVERCOME".....LED BY NAACP YOUTH COUNCIL

OPENING REMARKS.....MR. AARON E. HENRY
PRESIDENT, MISSISSIPPI STATE CONFERENCE NAACP BRANCHS

SELECTION.....CHOIR, CHAPEL HILL BAPTIST CHURCH

YEAR 1961 IN RETROSPECT

THE MINISTERS ROLE.....ELDER WALTER JONES
SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH

REGISTRATION TO VOTE CAMPAIGN.....MR. R. L. DREW, PRESIDENT
COAHOMA COUNTY PROGRESSIVE VOTERS LEAGUE

THE STUDENTS CONTRIBUTION TO THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE.....MR. ROBERT MOSES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, MISS. COUNCIL OF FEDERATED ORGANIZATION

COAHOMA COUNTY ACTIVITIES.....MRS. VERA M. PIGEE
SECRETARY COAHOMA COUNTY BRANCH NAACP

DIRECT POLITICAL ACTION.....REV. JAMES BEVEL
PUBLICITY CHAIRMAN, LINDSEY FOR CONGRESS CAMPAIGN

FREEDOM FUND COMMITTEE.....CHAIRMAN.....MR. H. Y. HACKETT
TREASURER, COAHOMA COUNTY BRANCH NAACP

SELECTION.....CHOIR, CHAPEL HILL BAPTIST CHURCH

PRESENTATION OF GUEST SPEAKER.....MR. JAMES C. GILLIAM
GRANDMASTER, PRINCE HALL MASONS, MISSISSIPPI
JURISDICTION

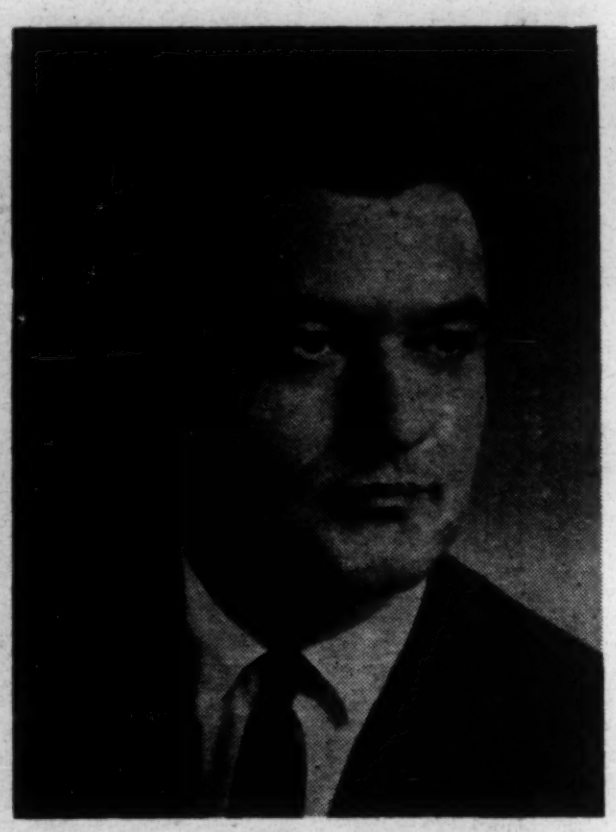
GUEST SPEAKER.....ATTORNEY JACK GREENBERG
DIRECTOR-COUNSEL, NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND

RECOGNITION OF "FREEDOM FIGHTERS"

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ADJOURNMENT

Coahoma County Branch NAACP



Mr. Greenberg

Presents

PROGRAM THEME:

★—★

"Negroes In Coahoma County Can Be Free"

Attorney Jack Greenberg

Director-Counsel Of NAACP Legal Defense And Educational Fund

Sunday, Oct. 28 - 3 P.M.

First Baptist Church - Clarksdale

Mr. Greenberg has established a wonderful record of court victories, including the Ole Miss-Meredith case. He is a living testimony that many Americans of all races and religions are dedicated to the cause of FREEDOM FOR ALL MANKIND.

The Public Is Invited!

Aaron E Henry
213 - 4th St
Clarksdale Miss.

Air Mail

Attorney Wiley Branton
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth ave.
Atlanta, Georgia

VEP 2-16
$2,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO THOUSAND AND NO/100 ($2,000.00)

TO: Council of Federated Organizations
(Name)

213 Fourth Street
(Address)

Clarksdale, Mississippi
(City and state)

Reason for payment: This is the fourth payment on a$14,000 grant.
Initial payment($4,000) was made 9/5/62.
Second payment($2,000) was made on 10/2/62.
February payment was advanced on 10/18/62. ($2,000)

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-16

Payment is general operations, VEP project,
expense.

Date October 29 1962

Requested by: Dr. Aaron Henry

Approved: _____
VEP Director

4

NOV 1 1962

WS

Attention!
Charles R. McLaurin

October 29, 1962

On the morning of October 26, 1962 at the Coahoma County Court House in Clarksdale, Mississippi, at 10:45 AM, James Jones and I took two persons down to register, James took them into the registrar's office and told Mr. Smith, the registrar that they wanted to fill out registration forms. Mr. Smith took them into the next office.

James was standing in the hall when Mr. Smith came out where he was and asked him his name and where he was from. James told him his name and that he lived in Jackson. Mr. Smith went back into the office. About five minutes later a ma n came up to James and asked him his name and his business there, the man told James that he didn't wa nt people from Jackson, Tennessee or any place else teaching people in Clarksdale how to vote. The man then told James to get out of the office and don't come back. James did not say anything but went out in front of the building.

I returned to the court house thirty-five minutes later, James told me what had happened and that the people were in the court house, I went into the registra r's office and asked him if the court house wasn't a public place, and anyone with business there should be able to use it. Mr. Smith did not say anything. I then asked him if we could stand in the outer office, he said he didn' t mind. We walked out in the hall and Mr. Smith came out and asked me my name and where I was from. I told him I was from Jackson a nd that I was a lso working in voter registration. Mr. Smith went back into his office. James and I walked out in front of the court house and walked around the block.

I saw a police car pulling in on the side of the court house with two men in it, one of the was in uniform, the other I could not tell. The officer in uniform got out and went into t he court house by the side door, James and I walked across the streets and watched for the people to come out. About forty or fifty minutes later, I saw the people coming out of the court house. James and I went over to meet them. One of the persons was old and could not walk very well and asked me if I would bring the car around the front, I said, "yes" and went to get the car. Smith walked out of the court house and across the street, when I got in the car and started around in front of the place, Smith raised his head, then he walked ba ck across the streets and into the court house, as I pulled up in front and started to stop, I saw the police car turn the corner. I pulled off and went around the block. The police followed me around back and stopped me. I got out of the car and went to see what he wanted.

The officer in the car asked to see my drivers licence I gave them to him. He then asked me what I was doing there. I told him I worked on voter registration. He then said, "Nigger, I'm not going to have none of your shit, you son of a bitch. Do you know the way out of town?" I said, "yes" He said, "Nigger! can't you sa y yes sir. I'll beat your dam ass now. You get your ass down there and pay these tickets and don't let me see you again or I'll beat your ass." The man next to him asked him how to charge him. "Charge the son of a bitch $26.00 on both charges Nigger you got $52.00?", he said. I sa id, "no." "Then your ass is going to jail", he said. The officer then told me to get in the car, I asked if I could get a taxi for the lady and man in front of the court house.

He asked, "wha t kind of lady is it?" I told him a Negro lady. He said, "why didn't you day it was a Nigger woman." I asked if I could go call a taxi and he told me to shut up.

I had been gone about fifteen minutes when James came to see what had happened to me. The officer saw him walk up to the car and called him to the police car. He a sked James what he was doing there. James told him he was working on voter registration. He asked James if he knew the way out of town, James said, "yes". He said, "Nigger, can't you see I'm an officer.Say yes sir to me." James said he didn't have to say yes sir to him. The officer said, "Nigger let me see how fast you can get out of here." James asked him wht he meant, He told James he was under arrest for interfering with the law and to get in the car.

At the police station, we found out that the officer was the Chief of Police, Ben Collins. We were booked andput in jail. We were there about five or six minutes before bond was posted amounting to $103.00. We also had to pay a $10.00 wrecker cost.

We decided to forfeit bond rather thann run the risk of a higher fine or incurr the legal expensees of an appeal.

Charles R. McLaurin
909 Reden Street
Ruleville, Mississippi

GREENVILLE
11:30 AM
OCT 3 PM
1962
MISS.

Mr. Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, Room 206
Atlanta 3, Georgia

B4 ~~10-23~~
~~10-26~~
10-29

October 16, 1962

Mr. Robert Moses
614 Chrisman Street
Cleveland, Mississippi

Dear Bob:

Thank you for the financial reports which we received yesterday. It may interest you to know that these are the only financial reports which we have received from any cooperating agency which were complete in every detail.

Now that you have had your laurels get set for the brickbat. I can understand that you probably don't have many numerals to put into the squares on the VEP-2 form. However, in cases where quantitative results, either of contacts or of registration, do not appear to be worth reporting we hope you will give us a brief narrative report of the areas in which you have operated during the reporting period and an assessment of the attitudes of both Negroes and whites in those areas.

I would suggest that however insignificant may appear the number of contacts, successful registrations, and rejections, they should be reported to us on VEP-2 forms. After all, a VEP-2 full of goose eggs tells an eloquent story in itself.

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:jl

WB
JM
Bd 11/5/62

October 29, 1962

Mr. Robert Moses
614 Chrisman Street
Cleveland, Mississippi

Dear Bob:

This is a follow-up and a reminder to you of Jack Minnis's request of October 16 to turn in VEP-2 forms to us, even if they are full of goose eggs.

You realize, of course, that we are referring to the report of progress for the month of September. Your progress report for October will not be due in this office until November 10, but this letter should also serve as a reminder that November 10 is the due date for your second reporting, both financial and progress.

Thanks, Bob.

Sincerely,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

WB—
JM
file

October 30, 1962

Mr. Robert Moses
614 Chrisman Street
Cleveland, Mississippi

Dear Bob:

I am sending you the photostats which you requested of Wiley this afternoon.

My purpose in writing this note is to explain the poor quality of the copies of the seed tickets (whatever they are). You can see that even the originals of these are fuzzy and I was just not able to reproduce clearer copies for you.

I hope these will be helpful.

Sincerely,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

11/62

FINANCIAL REPORT
COUNCIL OF FEDERATED ORGANIZATIONS
VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
(MONTH OF OCTOBER)

I. **Salary:**

(1) - Mattie Bivins - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - - $100.00

(2) - Samuel Block - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - - - $100.00

(3) - Charles Cobb - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - - - $100.00

(4) - Victoria Gray - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - - $25.00

(5) - Lawrence Guyot - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - - $100.00

(6) - Jesse Harris - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - - $100.00

(7) - James Jones - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - - - $100.00

(8) - Celia Liddell - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - - - $100.00

(9) - Charles McLaurin - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - $100.00

(10) - Landy McNair - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - - $100.00

(11) - Bob Moses - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - - - $100.00

(12) - Charles Neblett - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - - $25.00

(13) - Frank Smith - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - - $100.00

(14) - Willie Peacock - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - $100.00

(15)- Lafayette Surney - Weekly $25 - Monthly - $ $100.00

Total - $1350.00

Money accounted for in September Report - $1475.00 1474.98
Money accounted for in October Report - $1350.00 1350.00
$2825.00 2824.98

(Bob Moses AND WORKERS) ← Total money received up to November 9th - $3875.00 3775.00
-$2825.00 2824.98
(This amount plus the balance in Clarksdale $1050.00 950.02
will be accounted for in November's Report)

WB
JM
BY ~~11-13-62~~
~~11-14-62~~
~~11-15-62~~
~~11-16-62~~

November 6, 1962 11-19-62

Mr. Robert Moses
614 Chrisman Street
Cleveland, Mississippi

Dear Bob:

Please, just one goose egg?

Very truly yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

NOV 9 1962

Mattie Bivins
901½ Nelson Street
Greenville, Mississippi

November 7, 1962

Mr. Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, Room 206
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

Please send me a copy of the memo on the shooting in Ruleville, Mississippi. If you are unable to do a copy for us, then send us the one which you have and we'll send it back.

We would like to have this at your very earliest convenience.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Mattie Bivins

Mattie Bivins

Sent 11-9-62
J. L. ✓

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT
COUNCIL OF FEDERATED ORGANIZATIONS
VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
(August - November 9th)

I. **Amount Received:**

(1) August/September - - - - 9/12/62 - - - - - - - $4000.00
(2) October - $2000.00
(3) Cars - - - - - - - - - - - 10/62 - - - - - - - - - $2000.00
(4) November - $2000.00
$ 10,000.00

II. **Disbursement:**

A. Back Bills:

Check No.		
1	Hollis Watkins	$160.00
2	Curtis Hayes	$150.00
3	Frank Smith	$280.00
4	James Travis	$146.00
5	Hugh Bell	$50.00
6	Otis Thames	$50.00
7	Arthur Williams	$240.00
8	Dorie Ladner	$80.00
9	Celia Liddell	$80.00
10	Lawrence Guyot	$80.00
11	Sam Block	$150.00
13	Dave Dennis (Office Expense, Jackson)	$187.00
25	Jean Trumpauer	$80.00
26	Mattie Bivins	$80.00
	Sub Total 1	$1813.00

B. Harassment:

Check No.		
14	Atty. Carsie Hall	$125.00
15	Atty. Wiley Branton 9/21	$111.00
18	Atty. Wiley Branton 9/21	$300.00
21	Atty. Carsie Hall	$238.04
23	Atty. Carsie Hall	$200.00
	(Dave Dennis' Fine)	$21.75
34	Harassment	$115.00
	Sub Total 2	$1110.79

C. Clarksdale Project:

Check No.		
20	Clarksdale Workers (Sept.)	$200.00
28	Co. County Voter Project	$200.00
	Sub Total 3	$400.00

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT
CONTINUED

D. Bob Moses and Workers:

Check No.		
	Bob (Expenses)	$750.00
16	Adv. tp Bob (W.D.C. Trip)	$75.00
17	Workers General (Pd. to Bevel)	$350.00
22	Bob (Expenses)	$150.00
24	Bob (3wks. Expense 9/24-10/15/62	$900.00
27	Bob (Expenses)	$275.00
29	Charles McLaurin (workers)	$150.00
30	Bob (Expenses)	$375.00
33	Bob (2 wks. Expenses)	$750.00
	Sub Total 4	$3875.00 3775.00

E. Cars:

1957 Chevy	$1000.00
1959 Rambler	$925.00
Tags for the two cars	$72.00
Miscellaneous	$3.00
Sub Total 5	$2000.00 ✓

F. Miscellaneous:

Check No.		
31	Auto Insurance	$346.00
32	Auto Repair	$80.00
	Sub Total 6	$426.00 ✓

Total $9624.79 9524.79

Total money received	$10,000.00
Total Distribution	9,624.79
Clearing of Checks	$ 4.00

9524.79

$9,624.79		$10,000.00	
+ 4.00		-9,628.79	
$9.628.79	- Total Distribution	$371.21	- Balance for Nov.
9528.79		471.21	

11/14/62

NOV 16 1962

Wiley,

Sorry, ~~but~~ that my October report is late. I'll send it next week.

Mattie

DAILEY REPORT SHEET
WILLIE B.PEACOCK
LEFLORE COUNTY
GREENWOOD,MISS.

NOVEMBER11,1962(Sunday)

ON saturday evening NOV.10,1962,SamuelBlock,Albert Gunner,John Hodges and Joe McCrator went to Browning,Miss. which is in Leflore county and located approximately two miles east of GREENWOOD,MISS. on highway 82.We were there to talk to Mrs.Laura Magee.She is a widow. She has 3 or4 children.The oldest child being about 20 years of age.SHE owns sixty acres of land--which is on the routh side of highway 82,just as you enter Browning,Miss. Mrs. Magee raises cotton on this property.With the money from this cotton she supports her family and payes the taxes on the land.Owning this sixty acres of land is her only means of supporting her family. Mrs.Magee,s land is bouhded on all sides by land which belong to her white neighbors . Sometime ago Mrs. Magee her white neighbors permissionto use a road through her land. NOT to long ago the road was made wider(thus,consuming some of her best farming land)and itwas paved without her consent. Mrs. Magee protests to her white neighbors in v ain against this injustice. She alledged , had a nervous breakdown and was cgmmitted to the state asylum, located at Whitfield,Miss. After 2 months(approx.)She was released ON returning home Mrs.Magee found that a white lawyer had been named(by authority of some anonymous committee)as her guardian.She was informed that she was no longer capable of handling her business and especially that which concerned her land. As guardian, the white lawyer was to see that all of her bills are paid and rent collected. The Lawyer or guardian has neglected todo this. Mrs. Magee received a loan sometime ago from the Federal Land Bank and had been paying her notes when they were due when she was in charge of her own business. These payments are made at the ,end of each year. But since her guardian has charge , she has recently receive notice from the FEDERAL LAND BANK that she is approximately 3 notes in the rear.At this point Mrs. Magee realized that her guardian was,nt carrying out his responsibility as her guardian. I may include,the guardian keeps her money with which his is to pay her debts(this has not happened).

THIS anonymous committeewho appointed the guardian left to his discre-

tion the authority that steps to use in controlling Mrs. Magee.s property. However he cannot sell her property without her consent.This is what all of the chaos is about. Greenwood is growing industrially and one of the white neighbors wonts to buy Mrs. Magee land to build residential houses in the future.It is the feeling of this individual t hat Browning,Miss. considered the suburbs of Greenwood,Miss. As a matter of fact hedoes have residential houses on his land(which is adjacent to Mrs.Laura Magee's plot of land).It stands to reason,to attract future residents he would need a paved road.OF course, the road was paved without Mrs. Magee's consent(the guardian might have given his consent).THE neighbor has made several attenpts to buy this land.SINCE then the city has hauled dirt and dug gulleys in her farmland,the telephone company has run an undergrou -nd cable through her land and her land has been advertised in the paper to sell for taxes Dec.18,1962.

WILLIE B.PEACOCK

NOV 12 1962

Mattie Bivins
901½ Nelson Street
Greenville, Mississippi

November 7, 1962

Mr. Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, Room 206
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

This is to inform you that your letter of November 1st has been received.

No VEP funds have been used for the purpose of paying poll taxes. Bob has asked me to assure you that this has never been the case.

In the struggle,

Mattie

Mattie Bivins

cofo

November 1[illegible], 1962

MEMORANDUM FROM: Charles Cobb and Charles McLaurin

RE: Preliminary survey on the condition of the Negro farmers in Ruleville, Mississippi, at the close of the cotton season

(Note: This report is based on a few hours spent talking with people in Ruleville.)

Settlement

The cotton picking season in the Mississippi Delta lasts from the middle of August until the middle of December. At the end of the season, all of the debts incurred by the Negro sharecropper during the year are totaled up by the plantation owner and deducted from the money that the sharecropper has made during the cotton picking season. The sharecropper plays no part in the totaling up of debts which include: cost of raising cotton crop, rent, food, and miscellaneous bills such as doctor's bills, cost of buying a car, etc.

The agreement between sharecropper and plantation owner is that the sharecropper will raise a crop of cotton, and split it 50-50 with the plantation owner. But the cost of raising the cotton crop is paid entirely by the sharecropper. All of the cotton is sold by the plantation owner, who in turn tells the sharecropper how much the cotton was sold for. The fact that all finance is handled by the plantation owner makes the sharecropper subject to all sorts of financial chicanery from the plantation owner. In fact, several sharecroppers and day workers have reported that they have had to pay out social security even though they have no social security number. Mrs. Irene Johnson of Ruleville, who is active in the voter registration drive there, reports that even her ten-year-old son has had social security taken from him.

Mrs. Willie Mae Robbinson, who sharecrops on a plantation near Ruleville, picked twenty (20) bales of cotton this season; yet she only cleared three dollars ($3.00) for the entire year. (There are approximately 550 lbs. in a bale of cotton; and the current selling price per pound of picked cotton is $.34. Simple arithmetic shows that before deductions, Mrs. Robbinson should have made $3,740.00.) It is true that she had to split her gross with the plantation owner, and pay for her yearly expenses, but as one man told us in reference to the plight of this lady, "I know that she hasn't eaten what would have come out of ten bales."

We cannot report in much detail on settlements, because most won't be made until after Christmas.

The average amount of money made by sharecroppers for the year is between $300-400. The average amount of money made by day laborers for the year is between $150-160.

The general opinion among the Negro community in Ruleville is that they "won't make anything much" and will need commodities.

Commodities

Commodities are surplus government foods, given out to people on welfare, and farming people in need of them. The commodities are usually meal, rice, flour and dry milk. Last year it was announced in Ruleville's paper that butter, peanut butter, and canned meat would be given out; but several people have told us that they never get any.

(continued)

Before this year, all one had to do in order to receive commodities was to go to City Hall, and sign up. This year, however, there is a registration form to be filled out before anyone becomes eligible. This form has to be signed by the applicant and countersigned by his boss, or a responsible person (which usually means a white person). Due to the voter registration drive that has been and is being carried on in Ruleville, the "responsible people" are not particularly inclined to favors for the Negro.

Mrs. Mary Burris of Ruleville went to City Hall to sign up to receive commodities. As she approached City Hall, she met several Negro citizens coming out. They told her that all persons with their own homes now had to go to the Welfare Department in Indianola (county seat) to sign up for commodities. When she got there, the lady in charge asked her why she hadn't signed up in Ruleville. Mrs. Burris explained that she was told to come to Indianola. She was then told to take a seat. After about two hours, another lady came out and told Mrs. Burris that her papers (registration for commodities) were not filled out properly. Mrs. Burris was told that she would have to go to every person she had picked for, and bring back something showing how much she had earned from each of them. She was given until 9 a.m. the next morning to do this. Mrs. Burris has been receiving commodities for the past three years, and she says that this is the first time this has happened. She said that this is also the first time that she has had to fill out papers to get food.

Mrs. Gertrude Rogers of Ruleville went to City Hall to sign up to receive commodities. She was given a card. She heard the Mayor of Ruleville, C. M. Dorrough, say "most of them with cards ain't going to get any food." Mrs. Rogers reports that the Mayor also said that those who went down to register were not going to get anything, "that he was going to mess up all of them."

At thispoint, I would like to bring to your attention something Mayor Dorrough said a month or two ago in reference to Negro participation in the voter registration drive in Ruleville: "We gonna see how tight we can make it -- gonna make it just as tight as we can -- gonna be rougher, rougher than you think it is."

When Mrs. Leona McClendon, a day laborer, went to sign up to receive commodities, she was told that she could not get the food because she had a job, and had earned $15.00 per week. Mrs. McClendon says, "I did not earn $15.00 the whole year."

Mrs. Bessie Lee Greene was told the same thing as Mrs. Mary Burris. In addition, Mrs. Greene was told she would have to bring in what her son-in-law had earned. Both Mrs. Greene and Mrs. Burris have stated that they do not believe that the various bosses they worked for kept records of that sort.

Mrs. Lucy Sadies, a day worker, went to the Ruleville City Hall to apply for receipt of commodities. She was told that she received a check and was not eligible to get the food. When Mrs. Sadies told him that she did not receive a check, she was told to go and talk with the social security agent, and that he would apply for her.

Grocers in Ruleville have always objected to commodities being issued there.

Commodities are the only way many Negroes make it from cotton season to cotton season. If this is taken from them, they have nothing at all; and the success of our voter registration program depends on the protection we can offer the individual while he is waiting for his one small vote to become a part of a strong Negro vote. It doesn't take much to tide over the rural Mississippi Negro, but the commodities are <u>vital</u>.

(continued)

The Mechanical Cotton Picker

The mechanical cotton picker is still imperfect; but it is being used more and more. Essentially what makes the mechanical picked disliked by the plantation owner is that it chops the cotton as it picks, giving a shorter fiber, and thereby lowering the value of the cotton.

Still, Negroes tell us that the machines were used with increasing frequency this year: "cotton picking machines used all the way this year." Where cotton grew in greatest quantity this year, the machines were used. More cotton was picked by machine than by hand.

One Woman's View

Mrs. Anderson runs a small grocery store, and is full of ideas and gossip. She had something to say on where Ruleville stands economically. "People haven't made anything this year...Folks don't have any money now."

Mrs. Anderson told of how the "soda pop man" came to her store, and told her that the reason he was there so early was because he had been driving all over town, and hadn't sold a single soda...to either Negro or white store owners.

Mrs. Anderson said that the children hadn't been buying their nickel cookies like they used to. "And when the kids aren't buying their cookies, you know things are bad."

- - - - - - - -

Background on SNCC and Sunflower County: The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee began voter registration programs in Mississippi during the summer of 1961, and in Sunflower County -- Sen. Eastland's own -- in August, 1962. The following are two samples of things which took place some weeks after the program began:

* In Ruleville, nightriders shot into the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sisson, Ruleville Negro citizens who had tried to register and vote, and injured two young girls, both students at Jackson State College. Both girls were hospitalized, one with serious head injuries.

* In Indianola (Sunflower County seat) Robert Moses, director of the SNCC Mississippi voting project, and others were arrested for "distributing handbills without a license." The handbills advertised a registration meeting that evening.

This memorandum from Charles Cobb and Charles McLaurin demands action.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

1) Write Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman demanding that people in Sunflower County receive surplus food. (Send a copy to SNCC, 6 Raymond St., Atlanta, Ga.)

2). Contact your local congressmen and senators informing them of this situation and demanding that they bring this on the floor of the U. S. Congress.

3) Send letters to newspapers, magazines, columnists.

4) Notify your local protest group, church, civic, fraternal, and labor organization about this denial of justice.

5) Organize a demonstration at your local courthouse and/or federal building protesting this economic pressure against American citizens because they tried to fulfill their obligations as citizens.

BU 11/30/62

November 20, 1962

Mr. Robert Moses
614 Chrisman Street
Cleveland, Mississippi

Dear Bob:

I am in receipt of a comprehensive report of your financial disbursements for the Council of Federated Organizations which was sent to us by Mattie Wivins. This came together with a note in which she explains that the October report would be sent to us this week. We assume that this report will be accompanied by the vouchhrs since they did not accompany the financial statement. It is necessary that we be furnished with all of your vouchers to date (we have them for the month of September) so that we can properly audit the account.

This is necessary if we are to cohhinue to support this program, and even though we realize how busy you are it has reached a point where we will have to ask that you take time off from your other important activities and see to it that these reports are sent to us.

It should be pointed out here, too, that there is a $100 error on page 2 of your financial statement. Subtotal 4, under II.D., should read $3,775.00 instead of $3,875.00. This means that the total disbursements should read $9,524.79 and the total distribution should be $9,528.79. Your balance for November, therefore, (if your vouchers support these figures) is $471.21.

We should received from you also the bills of sale on the two vehicles and also the insurance policies so that we can examine them.

There is still one outstanding check in the bail money which was refunded in Clarksdale and that is the one owed by Richard T. Gray.

Have you checked with him to see if he received and cashed it. If so this amount of money should be withheld from his wages and check for that amount sent to me so that we can fully account for our bail bond money.

Sincere personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

cc: Mattie Bivins

P.S. Since this letter was dictated and typed your report (financial) for the month of October has been received. There were no vouchers attached. This means that we are still in need of vouchers supporting your October financial report. Please submit.

NOV 21 1962

Mattie Bivins
901½ Nelson Street
Greenville, Mississippi

November 20, 1962

Mr. Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, Room 206
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

For the second time, we are running short of money. Therefore, we would be ever so grateful if you would have the December money here by December 1st.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Mattie

Mattie Bivins

submitted to VEP & SNCC Nov. 22, 1962

The Beginning of The End

On June 16, 1962, Frank Smith, a 22 year old senior at Morehouse College arrived in Holly Springs, (Marshall County), Mississippi to work on one of SNCC's Voter Registration projects. Smith was soon to learn that his Political Science Major and Economics Minor would be an invaluable asset in his work.

There were certain factors which had to be sought out and analyzed. The Negroes in this County outnumber the Whites almost three to one (17,000 Negroes and 7,000 Whites) and a large number of these Negroes owned their own farms and are educated e.g. have at least a high school diploma. In Holly Springs, the center of the county, there are two colleges, Rust and Mississippi Industrial, both of which are Methodist Schools. This is reputed to be one of the best counties in Mississippi for Negroes.

It is imperative that the location of the county be considered now. Marshall County is bordered on the North by Fayette County, (Tent City), Tennessee and on the Southeast by Oxford, (Old Miss), Mississippi and these factors are believed to have some influence on the Negro Community.

Upon arrival Smith found Marshall County to be completely disorganized. One of the most detrimental things was the fact that there was no communication between the colleges and the community or between the colleges themselves. This factor, it was felt, contributed

to the disorganization of the Negro community and helped to retard it. Most of the people in the county were apathetic and had no political interests at all. The people in the County seemed to still cling to the age old idea of being self sufficient and not worrying about anyone else to any large degree. There were no mass media of communication, radio stations, T.V., Newspapers, etc., that were common. Although a large percentage of the people profess to be Methodist there are at least three divisions of the Methodist Church represented and the Baptist have their number also. The Catholic Church is making a deliberate effort to attract all of the young people around in an effort to take control of the Negro community. This Church has gone through two phases since June. There was one very interested Father, Monley, who aided in the establishment of a Credit Union and a Voters League for the Negro community. But he became too liberal and was moved. Now there is a very conservative segregationist running the church and you know the rest of the story. The lack of a mass media of communication and organization are the greatest handicaps here. When something has to be known it almost becomes necessary to knock on every door to tell about it. Of course, we always leave messages in the Baber Shops, Beauty Shoppes, Laundries, etc. but they reach only a very few people.

The plan for organizing the county was a very simple one. Two to twelve days were spent just looking around in all sections of the country an effort to find out just who the most trusted and respected leaders were. At the same time attempts would be made to discover just what the attitudes of the Negroes were toward the project after about ten days. In this time Smith had come up with and tlaked to an excellent list of leaders in Marshall County. His next step was to get them together in a meeting. In his initial contact Smith had mentioned such a meeting but with no details.

On June 27, a letter was sent to seventeen people in Marshall County announcing ameeting. It was very vague and mentioned only slightly voter registration. Sixteen people came out and among them was Father Monley who let us have the meeting at the Catholic school. It was quite a success and everyone was very enthausiastic. We organized four committees and appointed heads with the stipulation that another meeting would be held the following week and we would elect some officers. The next meeting which was also closed, was extended to include thirty people and we elected some officers.

We agreed upon the name "North Mississippi Progressive Voters League" and elected Rev. Conoway, pastor of the largest Methodist Church in the city and an excellent over-worked man, chairman. Rev. Broomfield, pastor of the second largest church, was elected Vice Chairman. He is associated with Mississippi Industrial College and is a very scared man. He doesn't offer much hope. The secre-

tary is Mr. W. B. Mitchell, an instructor at Rust College. He is a fairly good leader with depth and devotions. Sometimes it seems as if he has only himself at heart i.e. we have not seen him since he passed the voter registration test more than a month ago. The treasurer is John Harris, brother-in-law to J. F. Brittenum, local undertaker, spokesman, and unpredictable. No one really knows but some think he is an Uncle Tom. He is the richest Negroes in this country.

The Voters League was designated to include persons from all walks of life, and when our most important committees were formed the included some of the most astute farmers in the community.

It was soon to be discovered that our most loyal support, participation and attendance would come from within the county and the farming community.

Mr. O. C. Pegues is a middleaged man of about forty. He has seven kids and is renting a two hundred acre farm for almost nothing. He is renting froma relative. He has a high school diploma and served three years during World War II. He has a very properous farm and a wonderful family. He is one of the few that is known by the white community as a "crazy nigger". He doesn't stand any pushing around. He has taken the voter registration filed an affadivit and was leaving the Court House with Smith one day when the sheriff threatened Smith, and told Pegues, "you had better leave that boy alone."

After organizing we began to set some wheels into motion. The church visitation committee started to send speakers to churches on Sunday announcing the Voters Leagues meetings, the Voters Education Schools and urging everyone to go down and register and to come out to our meetings. The response was pretty good.

The door-to-door committee was set into motion on July 8, 1962. We started out with four people knowing on doors and reached a maximum of almost eighteen people at one time. This committee used a form to show whose door was knocked on, where they lived, what time they would go down, etc. Transportation was provided for all persons and we contacted about 1,00 people and got about 150 of them to take the voter registration test.

Smith used a gradual, depth approach to the community. On Sunday morning he would dispatch all of the speakers to the churches and then he would choose a church. After the speech and sermon Smith would go home with one of the members of the church, have dinner, and have them show him around the county and to some of the "most likely" persons. This was very effective for it reached the point where Smith could walk down town on Saturday and all the people would know or have heard about him which saved him some of the problem of explanation.

It did not take the Sheriff and Police force long to discover that Smith was in town. After a few days the Police stopped Smith every night but no tickets were given. This went on for four nights and it was felt that Smith was being stopped because he was driving the car of

the other "crazy nigger" in Holly Springs, Mr. Nero, with whom Smith was residing at that time. Smith soon remeded that by switching cars everyday which made him a less conspicious target.

Perhaps a few things should be pointed out about the white community at this point. Except for Father Monley no liberal element has been discovered here. But no real activity of the K.K.K. or the Citizens Council have been discovered here either. I do believe that the Deputy Sheriff was told to lay off me after his first threat and my letter to the Justice Department and the Newspaper. They do not make any overt efforts to halt me in my activities but they have been known to imply to some people who have taken the test to register, "if you can afford to vote you don't need no loan." We are dealing with a very subtle problem here, one not of shootings and hangings but one of the lowering of cotton acreage allotments and the raising of taxes. The Chancery Court sells the land for taxes and the farmers is forced to move. In the meantime the banks refuse to give you a loan. The State Patrolman around here has said that, "it is the poor whites who want to kill you not the good white folks of Holly Springs" and even went so far as to say that if, in the event of trouble, I could get to him, he would "protect me." Here we have the problem of the Sheriff riding by a place where meetings are being held and writing down tag numbers. The next week any person at the meeting that has a friend or relative that teaches or otherwise does public work is fired.

Two other things might also be added. The only cab company here is Negro owned and operated. This Negro also owns the only integrated motel in town. (There are rumors however, that htis Negro, Mr. Clark, is fronting for a white man). On the Fourth of July a Negro cut up five white persons downtown on the square and has not even been arrested for it, as of today. In the last two months Smith has not been stopped a single time by the Police and the other day an officer actually waved at him.

In the line of strategy Smith tries to maintain contact with all of the various communities. In the office is a political map of the County and in each little community the name of a contact person is inserted. This person is contacted prior to every meeting and asked to get the word around. For as near as possible clashes with the Police and other authorities are avoided. Clashes here, usually tend to make people afraid of you because you are "hot".

Perhaps something should be said about the handicaps at this point. Perhaps the greatedt one could be spelled in one word - Money. Upon arrival, it was not hard to borrow a car for a couple of hours or even a day. But, after a while it got old and cars became increasingly hard to borrow, especially after I started to become "hot". Everyone was afraid that the cops might "mark" their cars. The type of organization demanded almost constant contact with the key persons in the communities and this was not always possible. There were times when my buddy and I walked as many as fifteen miles per day, and we rode a mule for almost a week. These things were good, phycholo-

gically, for the community but I don't think they did the asses and feet of the two of us any good.

So most of the time was spent knocking on doors, talking to people, speaking at churches, and trying to borrow a truck, cow, car, or mule for transportation,. If we would have had the necessary utensils available it is believed that we could be miles ahead of where we are right now.

Our education committee and church visitation committee have been more successful tan anticipated. We have had a total of about 250 persons in our classes and about two hundred of these have taken the voter registration test.

In September Smith returned to Atlanta and brought to Holly Springs his own personal car. It was a 1955 Plymouth that was in poor mechanical shape. It served its purpose well but the hills and gulleys soon finished it off. The car had become sort of a symbol to the community here because they could hear it long before they could see it and they always knew who it was.

Ole Miss scared all of the rabbits and most of the people around here, into their hides. For a couple of weeks after the riots we could not get more than five or six people out for the regular meetings of the Voters League. Our visitation committee kept its visits to the churches going and took advantage of the great propaganda potentialities engulfed therin. We are beginning to come out of our hull but it is important that it be said that none of the farmers here made any money this year. Mechanization hurt and add to that a crop shortage.

Crops were out before Thanksgiving and prior to that the people were only working parts of days.

We have succeeded in getting our structure set up for our organization and we have gotten some two hundred persons to go down and take the Voter Registration test. We have alarmed and educated the Negro community but the White community has been taking notes.

Last week we received the news that cotton acreage allottments were being handed out. On eman, Mr. Kinnon, has a three hundred acre farm and was allotted 17 acreas for cotton. Last year he had 21 acreas and didn't make enough for his family. One lady in the North part of the county made two bales of cotton and had to pay one for rent and she can't get any welfare aid.

We are now beginning to feel the effect of the voter registration campaign upon the community. As few families will be moving, and whereas last year they were able to find another farm to ive on within the county, they won't be able to do it this year. The White community is going to begin to use its list it has been keeping.

We are in the process of trying to establish a relief committee which will aid the hungry and cold families. We haven't done very much because of the lack of transportation. The magnitude of this problem of food, clothing and shelter cannot be over emphasized. After being here a while the people get so they bring all of their problems to your door step. Human suffering cannot be measured and we are going to have to take some very definite steps to prevent another Fayette County, Tennessee situation.

Affadivits have been filed, both with the Justice Department and the Civil Rights Commission. A letter was sent to the President of the United States saying the two hundred people had taken the voter registration test here, since June, and only one, a Professor at Rust College had passed. After we get them to take the test their fate no longer is within the boundaries of our control.

Presently we are in the process of trying to get our relief organized and our poll tax committee set up but we are in desperate need of some transportation. We have a new Valiant which is not only useless, for transportation, but is psychologically degrading. I can't drive it because it needs a license plate and it sure hurts to leave here in this 50°F weather walking when there is a new car sitting here on this hill. May I respectfully request fees to purchase with the actual speed a plate so that I can proceed with the acutely necessary job of organizing these too badly needed committees.

May this report serve the purpose of giving some idea of what has been and is going on here in Holly Springs, Marshall County, Mississippi as of this day January 22, 1963.

Yours in the struggle,

Frank Smith, Jr.

submitted for VEP & SNCC on May 21, 1963

A Second Beginning of the End

Your name is Frank Smith and you have been assigned to one of SNCC's voter registration projects. Marshall County Mississippi is your beat. You have completed some nine months in your area and things are shaping up pretty nicely.

Friday morning March 8th you sat in your classroom at Rust College, someone hunched you and asked if you heard about the boy who was killed in Greenwood last night. You answered, no. He said, "the guy's name was Travis." You were stunned, shocked almost as if it had happened to you.

Saturday you went to a meeting in Greenville, where the decision was handed down to you officially. The whole SNCC Mississippi staff was to move into Greenwood by Monday, March 11, 1963. You protested but to no avail. The decision was made.

You went back to Rust College, Holly Springs, Mississippi where you began to make preparation for your departure. You think about the decision, about the Delta, about Greenwood, about Sam Block and Willie Peacock and you decided to take full advantage of your departure. First of all, you had to make people

understand why you were leaving. Mr. Russell, a local barber, was chief on your list. You went to him and explained everything.

The Speakers Bureau goes out Sunday March 10, 1963 on schedule and you talk about voter registration and about the shooting. Now, you have got to let the white folks know why you are leaving so you find you a local "Tom" and explain the plan in detail. "I'm going to Greenwood because they shot my brother and I promised myself and my God that I would take my body and stand it in the place where my brother fell". He was moved almost to the point of tears and you knew you had gotten the point over. In a matter of days the "powers that be" would have gotten the message that anytime one of us is hurt there shall be many more to take his place.

Now, back to the college campus Monday, May 11, you set up a meeting with the Speakers Bureau and go by the Dean's office to get leave from school. All these things completed, you can now begin to draw definite plans for the campus group and to chat with various people involved, including some of the more active farmers.

It is 9:30 Monday, March 11, 1963 and you are approaching the Leflore county line. Way down inside

you whisper a prayer and say, "O God, please don't leave me now", if you can call that a prayer. You don't know anything about Greenwood, about the Delta, and it is night and all you have is a Rear Miller Street address. You know Sam Black and Peacock are finding places to stay and you don't know if people will talk to you and give you direction to the Miller Street address.

You know Rev. Johnson, a barber, so you go to him. You get directions to the office that Black and Peacock have recently acquired and you go there and your episode in Greenwood begins. You receive assignment and are told to work with food distribution. This was a hectic job that tore away at your emotions. People lied to you about their incomes and family sizes and various other things. You see yourself becoming more and more inhuman and strict each day. You are engaged in a great struggle and things are becoming routine now. You work eighteen hours per day, without food or drink in many cases. Your spend a great deal of time trying to derive means to make the program more effective, and you carry a tremendous psychological burden.

On one occasion where a lady had been there three times to receive food, we compared notes. She had twelve kids the first time, fourteen kids the second time and

here she sat now telling you she had sixteen kids. When you were all finished with your sermon and was ready to send her home for lying and deny her food, Lawerence Gugot came to you and protested. You turned the case over to him and he took over.

There were occasions when persons would dress raggedy and came to you with sad stories that didn't check out. It was amazing, where you had to say "no" to a person. It seemed as though they could not conceive of one negro saying "no" to another. In some instances the persons would want to resort to violence.

You went to jail and that was about the only rest you got. This helped the movement tremendously and had far-reaching effects. The people from the the country just came flocking in.

After jail you were placed in charge of complaints, intimidations and transportation. This was really a job. There were never enough cars; people never went where they were supposed to go; people were always about to get put into the streets, because of back rent and the office never had any money to meet emergency cases. Problems; problems, problems, on occasions Emma, Gugot, O'neal and I would contribute your $15 per week salaries to emergency cases.

Eventually you are discharged and you find yourself leaving the Leflore county line on your way back to Holly Springs and the Marshall County project. You smile as you drive out of the city. No one, not even Bob , knew when or if you were coming to Greenwood that Monday night nine weeks ago. Tonight you are leaving and only Moses knows you are leaving. So you flip another page in the annal of your look on Mississippi. This was your first trip into the delta. This was your first experience with the fertile country. Now you are leaving and you talk to yourself. You talk loudly as you point you little white Valiant back toward Marshall county and across the Leflore county line. You say to yourself that it was hard, hectic and long but you know Greenwood will never be the same again. People had had a slice of freedom and would never stop until they would have partaken of the whole hog. You say a sincere pray " Thanks be to God for having allowed me to have shared such a wonderful experience". You cross the Leflore county line and there is a State Patrolman trailing you. You are reminded abruptly that your job is far from done.

If you worked with a sane organization, you would have been given a vacation, after that episode but at

this very moment you are on your way to Panola County Batesville, Mississippi where there is only one negro registered to vote. You are proud to say that you ~~thought~~ instructed that one, in Panola, but you cannot express pride for he is only a reminder of the tremendous amount of work that has to be done there.

You get into Batesville at 8:o'clock p.m. and go to see Mrs. Fundin, who has company, so you talk to the three of them. It is May 6th, 1963 and you talk to Mr. Lamar, a drugstore operator, Perry Dugger, the operator of a laundry and they tell you about Mr. Robert Miles, a local farmer. You have Miss Robinson, a local teacher, showing you around and she steers you to the home of Mr. Miles.

Mr. Miles, a tall man, who speaks very soft, stands erect and gives the feeling of strength in his voice. He agreed to house a SNCC worker, if we come to Batesville permanently and committed himself to doing everything he could do. They were having a Voters League meeting at the West Camp Church and Miles, Miss Robinson and you go over. Miss Robinson is very bold. She is working on senen teachers who are to go down in numbers and register. She may be fired but if she were, she would probably join our clan.

The meeting was good but you had to leave, after a brief talk, to come back to Marshall county.

Tuesday morning you went out on campus, at Rust College and the atmosphere was great. The students there have identified with you and accepted you as a part of the Rust College family. Several of them wrote while you were in jail. They know and love you. Everyone is interested in what went on and you are eager to talk.

The Speakers Bureau has been knocking on doors regularly. We talked to Leslie McLemore, John Morris, Raymond Davis and Johnnie Harris in an effort to ascertain what was really going on around here.

On Saturday, May 4, 1963 the 4H Club had a festival in Holly Springs. The "powers that be" received news that the Rust College Student Government (Speakers Bureau) was going to demonstrate. The auxillary police force was called into action; police dogs were imprted from other counties and State Troopers were brought in from surrounding areas. There was another occasion when we were getting out leaflets for a voters league meeting and the mayor came by and we gave him an announcement also. On another occasion the Sheriff called in one of our boys, Leslie McLemore, a student here at Rust , and asked him what interest did he have in getting people registered to vote.

The afore mentioned three incidents were discussed ~~which assured me~~

at our meeting of the Speakers Bureau . Events were recounted and strategy was discussed. The next day we met with John Morris from Batesville, Mississippi (Panola County); Leslie McLemore from Walls, Miss. (Desoto County); William Scott from Indianola, Miss. (Sunflower County); and Raymond Davis from Texas. These are members of the Speakers Bureau who come from the different areas. (The Bureau, to me, is something similiar to a workshop. We work, we study, we analyze, we plan and we meet to discuss the why of all of our actions.)

The meeting with the four students was a strategy meeting. We had knocked on all the doors in Holly Springs at least four times. We had spoken at all of the churches in the county at least twice. We were getting people registered but not in numbers. We needed something else and I had come up with a plan.

Plans: (1) We would contact every person in Marshall county in an effort to identify ourselves and make our efforts known. (2) We would introduce a boycott of all the downtown stores. This boycott was to be focused directly on voter registration i.e. We refuse to support a town where we cannot vote (Negroes comprise about 70 to 80 per cent of the buying public in Holly Springs). (3) We would demonstrate in the downtown area sending people to jail, focusing attention on the matter of voter registration and tightening up the boycott. (4) We would

then present our grievances to the "powers that be" with the explanation that we would continue our demonstrations and boycott unless our grievances were met.

We proceeded to knock on doors, Saturday we canvassed in the downtown area,(one Saturday there were twenty five of us). On Sunday we spoke at churches and canvassed in the afternoon. On Mother's Day, May 12, 1963 we introduced Holly Springs and Marshall county to the boycott and things began to happen.

The Thrusday before Mother's Day May 9, 1963 Frank Smith had been picked up on the charge of "speeding" and things really got moving. The officer refused to give him a ticket and said they wanted him in jail. He wasn't there long before the treasurer of Rust College came by and got him out.

The city was in an uproar about the boycott, the people had stopped shopping ("I think the Birmingham situation served as a beautiful picture with which to identify and people around here were ready for almost anything"). The boycott became effective and people stopped shopping. We still had not divulged the portion of our plan which included the demonstration but word got our somehow. Someone talked it on the campus and a salesman there heard and reported it. Either that or they overheard a conversation with Jim Forman by phone where demonstrating was mentioned.

On Wednesday, May 15,1963, Marshall county was alerted for a demonstration. The dogs were out, the extra police were out, the fire department was on duty and Dr. Smith, President of Rust College, was upset. Marshall county was disappointed. But this time we were calling the play.

We moved very quickly to try to take advantage of the "scare". Rev. Broomfield, Vice Chairman of the Marshall Voters League, was summoned to the office of W. H. Fort, attorney for both the city and the registrar. The terms for calling off the hoax "demonstration" we discussed. The catogories of (1) voting and employment (2) education (3) public facilities and (4) improvement of streets and roads were discussed. Some concessions were made and a total of about fifty applicants were supposed to have been able to pass the test in a week or ten days thereafter.

The Thursday night, May 16, 1963, we had our voters league meeting. The concessions were discussed in the light of another meeting that was supposed to have been held between Fant, Broomfield and this time Rev. Conoway, chairman of the voters league, had been asked by Frank Smith to go along with Rev. Broomfield to talk to Fant on Friday, May 18.

The voters league took the position that it would not settle for anything less than the passing of at least 75 percent of all the negro voters who pass that test.

Sunce ninety percent (90%) of the whites are passing the test and that it would give the registrar one month to, in good faith, prove to us that it plans to comply this request of seventy-five (75%) percent or we would resume our demonstration activities.

Friday and Saturday, May 17 and 18, we canvassed downtown. Sunday we went out to speak at churches and to complete our "cod-wheel operation" of organizing the county. We have taken the names and address of various persons in various communities of the county, who will be directly responsible to the voters league, for getting out leaflets, etc. Holly Springs is to serve as the hub of the wheel and when completed, we will be able to reach materials all over the county in a matter of hours.

The image of students knocking on doors, the fact of their speaking at churches on Sundays, and the threat of demonstration have served to build respect for them and has challenged the local ministers no end. They see this and are beginning to work to try to build their images and redeem themselves. They talk a good game but the local people know that they just haven't been working. That is beginning to change and we are working outward. There is some talk of a bi-racial committee but the students have made it clear that any agreements, short of their

demands, especially on the seventy-five percent (75%) voting idea, would not be binding.

Today is Monday, May 20, in twenty seven days Frank Smith celebrates his first anniversary in Mississippi, Marshall County. It was a long year for him. When he arrived, there were three registered voters; now there are more than a hundred. Not very much progress but the future looks much better than it did in the past.

Today we have a Speaker Bureau meeting, tonight I get my vouchers together, Thursday night we have a voters league meeting and we are off and running in the beginning of a new week, and a new day. A new beginning of the end.

"We shall overcome".

Yours in the struggle,

F Smith

November 29, 1962

Mr. Robert Moses
614 Chrisman Street
Cleveland, Mississippi

Dear Bob:

We are enclosing a check in the amount of $1,000.00 which represents one-half of the payment COFO is due to receive on December 1. As I explained to you on the phone yesterday we simply must have the progress and voucher reports in our office if we are going to continue to support the program.

The other $1,000.00 for the December payment is being withheld pending receipt of all of the progress and financial reports from COFO for the period ending November 30, 1962. We have received in this office to date vouchers representing expenditures for only $187.98, although we did receive a financial statement showing other expenditures unsupported by vouchers. We must insist that all vouchers from the beginning of this project, excluding those already sent to us, up to and including November 30, be sent to us at once and that you also send us a narrative report in as much detail as possible regarding just what you are doing in the various counties. We should also be furnished with a report as to actual registration figures, both successful and unsuccessful, which have been conducted under your program.

We must also insist that we be furnished with the bill of sale or other instruments evidencing title of the two vehicles which were purchased and also the insurance policies which we required that you obtain. These papers will be returned to you immediately after our examination of them.

I feel that I must impress upon you again the fact that this is primarily a research project and we simply cannot make grants to organizations without requiring them to act and report to us concerning their activities under the program. Regardless of the importance which you might attach to your other duties, it now becomes necessary that you take the necessary time to furnish this office with the information requested herein and which we simply must have if we are to proceed further in good faith.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
cc: Dr. Aaron Henry

Report on Activity in Ruleville and Sunflower County from August 19th to December 28th.

When we arrived in Ruleville we went to a church not far from the down town section of town, there was a few people that had seemed interested in starting a voter registration program, in Ruleville.

Amzie Moore and Bob Moses was with us, Amzie introduced Charlie Cobb, Landy McNair and myself(Charles R. McLaurin. At the end of the service we talked with some of the people there and later went to the home of Mr. Joe Mac Donold, to work out terms for us to live in his home. That same day August 19,1962, Mr. Lenord Davis came in to talk to us, Mr. Davis was working for the City, and the Mayor had called him in to talk to him about his daughter-in-law teaching Citizenship school in Ruleville.

The Mayor had a list of all the persons that had attend the school, he called off the names of two people whose names was Davis and asked Mr. Davis if they were related to him, Mr. Davis said that one of them was his wife Mrs. Ruby Davis and the other Mrs. Celeste Davis was his daughter-in -law. The Mayor asked Mr. Davis if he had attended any of these school, Mr. Davis said no, and that he didn't pland to. Mr. Davis told us that the Mayor said that if he wanted to keep his job with the City, he would stop his wife from attending the school and that any Negro that was not would get a one way ticket out of town. Mr. Davis told us at that time he would never go down to register but on November 29,1962 he was one of six persons to go down.

We Meet the Community

The next day August 20,1962 the three of us went out into the community to find the local leadership, we talked with people on the streets and when we saw people on the poach we would stop and talk with them. We would ask questions about the Plantations and cotton, about the schools parks, paved streets, stop signs at intersections and ploice brutality, these were things we felt they would talk about and later in some cases we would start to ask what they felt would best help the community. We Meat an interesting old lady Mrs. Anderson, who ownes a small grocery store, she sees and hears everything that goes on in town she is one of our sources of information. Mrs. Anderson seem to think that the FBI won't do anything about the shooting and for this reason she is afread to try to register, she is always asking about what the Federal Government plands to do with Governor Ross Barnette and the Old Miss thing.

We talked to about fifty or sixty persons that day and found that the so-called leaders meaning teacher and preachers was the most hated people in the community, then we was faced with trying to build a leader or leaders. We began to talk with the old ladies and men, we felt that if the younger people meaning feom twenty-one on saw these old people taking part that would come on in and register. We spent the 21 and 22 trying to find people to go down to Indianola, Mississippi to attemp to register, next day August 23 we had five persons to go down, but the registrar's office was closed. We took down nine people that week but the registrar'office was not open, on one attempt the registrar closed the door in my face, this was a week later. Then on August 28,1962 a man in the Clerks office told me that the registrar would not be back for a week, so we went back and started to get a large number of people to go down at one time, we was able to get 18 people to say that they would go down on the 31 st of August.

In Indianalo, Mississippi

While some of the group was in Clarksdale for a meeting a group went to indianola ,Miss to set up a mass meetin and voter registration workshop we was able to get a church to meet,Bryant Chapel) but while we was passing out hand-bills on the meeting we were being watched by the local police. Later we got word from a lady who had been shopping that some of the fellows had been arrested, we then went to tell Bob Moses and James Bevel who was talking to some so-called leaders in the community. We found Bob and told him that the guys was in jail, Bob then went to check, I went from door to door passing out the hand-bills being followed by a police car,I stop to talk with a lady on her poach when I handed her the paper the office jumped from the car and told me I was under arrest, for passing out hand-bills without permissiom from the police dept. I was taken to jail and fined fifty dallars I did not have it so I was locked up with Sam Block, Albert Garner and John Horges,we stayed in jail all night the next morning we were bonded out. The next day was August 31, 1962 this was the day we would take a bus to Indianola with people to attempt to register.

The Bus Stoped

26 persons went to Indianola,Miss. On August 31,1962 and 6 persons that lived in Indianola took the test for registration.the whites gathered in front of the court house and the police arrested Bob Moses for passing out papers on the court house steps. It took all day to get all the people into the court house to take the testbut by 5:30 pm they had all had their term at it. When all the people had finished they all got into the bus and the bus left for Ruleville , about a mile out side of town a road block had been set up and the bus was turned around, the bus with all the people had to go back to towwn. The driver of the bus was put in jail for having a bus the the same color as the county's school buses, he was charged $30.00 dallars. The people people took up the money and got him out of jail and the bus came on to Ruleville. That night a mass meeting was held in William Chapel at this time we could use the church for mass meetings. We let the people talk about what had happenad that day and we sang Freedom song,this we felt would help them forget the fear of being stoped again.

September

Durning the month of September we had several mass meetings and on September 7,1962 we took 6 persons to Indianola to register,this was the last time we took anyone down before the shooting of September 10,1962. The people was having a good time singing Freedom songs the little children could be herd singing "aint goning to let nobody turn me around" and "We Shell over Come, everybody was talking about Freedom.

The shooting

On the night of September 10,1962 about 8:00 or 8:30 pm Three shots were fired into the home of Mr.Joe MacDonold The house where we were staying,the car that the shots were fired from went on and fired several shot into the Sisson's home that hit two young girls who was there to get ready to start school. The FBI men that came didn't seem to be looking for the person or persons that did the shooting, instead they asked the people if we were asking them for money. and if they though we did the shooting .The FBI did more to frighten people than to help them.

the community after the shooting died, we could not get a person to come to the meeting, they would not let us come into there homes, they were afradd be seen in our present,or to let us write letters to their homes.They said that if we had not come to Ruleville all this wouldn't have happened.So most everybody in the community was down on us and we had to do something to get them on our side, so we went from house to house asking about every day problems, we would carry them to the store downtown help pick cotton and cut wood,all this would give them a felling of togetherness and friendship. All of September was mostly spent trying to get things goning again.

October

We kept at least one person in Ruleville at all times we felt that by keeping someone in Ruleville the people would see that we didn't pland to get them in t trouble and leave, some of the people had said that all we wanted to do was get them into something and go away,so we stayed.As time went on we was able to get some of the students to come out and this made some of the old people mad. Some of them said that we were goning to get their children shot just like we did the others(meaning the two girls that was shot).The students came out some time, we were able to keep a place to stay because of Mr. Joe and his wife,many times the Mayor told Mr. Joe to get us out of his house or he would have real trouble,but Mr. Joe stood his ground and after loosing his job hauling laborers he would not put us out plus he would speak up for us. October was kind of getting to know the community month as in the begaining.

November

This had been a very dry year and the cotton picking machine did most of the cotton picking, this ment that there were very little to be picked by hand. so most of the people had nothing to do and made no money,some of the ones that had said that they would not go down to register for fear of economic reprisals.Durning this month most of the people that had not made any money went to the boss to borrow money and some of the bosses,but the bosses was all mad because of the Voter Registration drive. The bank would not loan money to people that had tried to register or if anyone in their family had attempted. The Negroes was getting mad at the whites and started to com to us for advice,we told them we would look into it and see what we could do,so we met with some people from(Operation Freedom) to see if they could get some loans for them,Operation sent a man to check with all the people we had sent names. A few persons have recieved a little help, Some are still waiting for an answer.

commodity time

Durning them month of November most of the day workers had nothing to to eat unless a member of the family had a regular job.This is the month that applications for Federal Commodities are filled out,. On November 17,1962 the people of Ruleville went to the City Hall to sign up, but the whites there were very hostile and told them to go to Indianola.Some had to go and find the what men they had picked cotton for; the mayor was herd say"Non of them that registered will get nothing",plus most of the Negroes were afread to face the people at City Hall because the police department is in the same building, and they fear the police most of all.

On November 19,1962 Mrs. Bessie Lee Green came to our house and told us her story,of how she had applied for food and had been turned down,we didn't know what we could do,but we knew that the food were government surplus food and someone up in Washington could tell us what to do to help these people. So a letter was sent to the Department of Agricultural,next day we recieved a call from Mr. Freeman, telling us that he had talked with the Welfare heads in Jackson,Miss. and that we should go to the Welfare Department in Indianola,Miss. he would call them.

Next day we took three carloads of people to Indianola to the Sunflower County Welfare office, we told the lady there that Mr. Freeman had called us and said he would call her, we asked her if she thought these people needed the food, she was very helpful she said bring all you can find, she also gave us some applications and told us we could help the people fill them out, this we did. I must say that earlier this same woman had said hard things to Negroes trying to get commodities, she had told some people to go let their good white boss fill out the forms and if he would not do it they could not get commodities. So the call from Washington changed things in Sunflower County, and when anyone have trouble getting help in any kind of way they come to us for advice. More and more people are coming by to talk with us, so you see we are not only voter registration workers but lawyers, welfare workers, preachers and anything the people need, all this helps us to work with them and when we work with them they will work with us (meaning go down to register plus helping get their friends down. You see first you first have to show these people you want to help them, once you do this there is no trouble, we are using a number of different techniques to get the people to register, already we have taken 41 persons from Ruleville alone to register 6 from Indianola and 3 from Dodsville, Miss, all in Sunflower county.

December

This month everyone thinking about Christmas and Santa Claus, because so many people had not made any money we felt we shound do something to see that they would have something for Christmas, so the Council of Federated Organizations started an emergency relief drive, we planed to send to places in the North and South for food, clothing and finance for the most needy people, members of the council met in Jackson December 11th to work out something. Dave Dennis of CORE was there and through him we were able to get help from James Formor CORE's head. Food and clothing had started to to arrive by December 16th and some people who said they would not go down earlier was glad to go after we could help them this way. So again we went out into the verious communities and showed the people some things we could to help them and our meetings grew from 5 and 7 to 25 and 30 now we able to get people in Ruleville to come out to meetings and talk about voter registration.

Mrs. Fannie Lue Hamer has moved to Ruleville not far from where we are staying this is good, because she is as you know the lady that was put off the Marlow plantation for going down to register. She is a very good singer and she can do most anything, while on the plantation she did all the book work for the boss man, she know all the people on the place and they all respect her and we feel that she will play a big part in getting people from the plantation to register.

On December 23 we took five persons down to register the place was closed but they all said that they would go down when we got back from the meeting in Dorchester.

This closes things in Sunflower County for this year we are leving for Georgia on the 24th.

Report from Charles Cobb on Voter Registration Activities in Greenville Mississippi, for Week of November 25 to December 1

Instead of coming straight back to Mississippi from the conference in Nashville, I spent a few days in Cairo Illinois visiting relatives. I got back to Mississippi late at night on November 28.

There are four full time voter registration workers stationed in Greenville: Emma Bell, Bob Moses, Lafayette Surney, and myself. This probably will be the permanent staff here.

Our tenative general plan of action is this:

(1) For the staff here in Greenville to pick out several streets and work intensively on these streets; becoming a familiar figure on these streets (note: each staff person working in Greenville is to pick several streets).

(2) As a person works his streets, he is to be on the lookout for potential community leaders-- particularily among the few persons already registered to voters; persons willing to play a major role in organizing neighborhood voter registration meetings.

(3) Training and mobilizing the young people in Greenville, so that they can work as voter registration field workers, operating in their own neighborhoods, and use their own homes as a base of operations. This office whould serve as a place for technical assistance, but essentially, the local young people would be operating independantly in their own spare time.

(4) Periodic mass meetings. Propagandizing

(5) Special days in which we will try to get large numbers of people to make registration attempts.

(6) Door to door canvassing.

The area of Greenville in which I work is, the 300, 400, and 500 blocks of Persimmon, Cleaveland, and Redbud streets; also the section of Union Street that bisects the above named streets.

I spent all day on the 29th and 30th of November canvassing these streets, in an effort to get persons to make a registration attempt. Sixteen persons are expecting me to come back, this week, and go over the application for registration with them, in preparation for a registration attempt. Of the fifty or so homes contacted (note: there are many more homes in the area, but many people were out when I was canvassing, and I have to go back), I have found only twelve registered voters; or twelve persons who say they are registered to vote. In two homes, I found out that the occupants had been in Mississippi less than a year, and therefore were ineligible to register and vote.

One man, Mr. Robert N. Bebe, of 474 Redbud Street, works at the Chicago Mill Lumber Company, here in Greenville; a company that employs around 300-400 Negroes. Mr. Bebe, who is a registered voter, told me that he would ~~m~~make a survey at the place in which he worked, to find out how many of his co-workers are un-registered.

December 10th is one of the dates on which we hope to bring a large number of people to the County Courthouse to make registration attempts. Mr. Bebe said that he would try and get as many as he could, to come by our office on that date. However, he said that it would probably take longer than a week to get is co-workers worked up so that they would make a registration attempt, and that during the first or second week in January, I could come by the plant during noon hour and talk to the workers, for by that time, he would have them worked up. Mr. Bebe has our phone number, and address, and has promised to keep in touch.

On December ~~N~~ 1, we received a shipment of the MISSISSIPPI FREE PRESS, and spent the day distributing them. As a part of our propaganda attack, we ~~M~~ are flooding the area with the Free Press.

Greenville is liberal by Mississippi standards, but since so many of the people living here come from the rural areas of Mississippi, I have come across much of the same type of fears that I came across in rural Sunflower County; and on top of that, since Greenville is relatively liberal, and Negroes here are, in some respects, better off than there brothers out in the rural areas, we have to deal with a good deal of apathy also.

I was struck, and bothered, when, shortly after moving into Greenville, I had occassion to give a talk in a local church, and that ~~MM~~ I spoke disparagingly of Ross Barnett as I do in all of my church talks, several <u>young people</u> came up to me and said that I had a lot of nerve to talk the way I did.-~~The-i~~ (pardon sentence construction). The impression I got, was ~~th~~ that everyone knew what kind of man Barnett, but that nobody ever said anything about it. This was strange to me comming from young people.

We have just ~~h~~ now begun~~M~~ to get our feet wet here in Greenville. Those of us here now, I expect will be staying throughout the winter.

~~[illegible] on the petitions to unseat Sam Ervin and should have about 20,000 signatures by now.~~*

At house at Indianola - People from Ruleville attempt to register - Rev Jeff Sunray extreme right Charlie Cobb's center (V.R. worker)

%

58.5

WIDTH 22 1/2 in

DEPTH 2 3/4"

SCREEN 70 LINE

MOUNTED NOT MOUNTED X

MATS

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

TODAY

JOB NO. 8153-1-F

MISSISSIPPI ENGRAVING CO. Jackson Miss

DAILY REPORT SHEET

WILLIE B.PEACOCK

LEFLORE COUNTY

GREENWOOD,MISS.

DECEMBER3,1962

AT1:00 p.m. I contacted REV.AARON JOHNSON concerning thepeople who were supposed to make pledges for the payment of notes on the car that purchased for this particular area.HE informed me that he had planned to make a house to house campaign in his neighborhood(which consists ofabout fifty houses)for each familym to pledge one dollor a month forthe purpose of paying for the car.THE individuals contacted"AA"sofor gave a favorable response.HE has talked to members of his church concerning the matter of envolving the church into making a single pledge. I informed REV.A.Johnson that Mr.James Foreman would be around here in Greenwood wednesday to talkto the leaders of the community.

AT 2:00 p.m.I made contact with Mr.WwLlBishop.

AT 3:00 p.m.I talked REV. tucker, who is the pastor of Turnerss Chapel, in our talk we talked about setting up seminars immediately.These seminars would entail all aspects of the voter registration project through out Leflore county.In the seminars it is our sincere intentions to------ train the young people in the art of inspiring young and old adults to register for voting.

WILLIE PEACOCK

Cofo

December 20, 1962

Mr. Frank Smith
Rust College
Holly Springs, Mississippi

Dear Frank:

Thank you very much for sending us your letter of December 13, in which you enclosed a report of your activities in Marshall county, Mississippi.

What you heard was correct in that we are concerned about not receiving reports from COFO. This is a research project and in order to maintain our tax exemption we must keep abreast of the activities of our participating agencies.

I understand that several of you will be in Atlanta the first week in January for a conference and I would hope that you will be able to make the trip so that I can see you at that time.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

13
~~12-14-62~~
12-27

December 6, 1962

Mr. Robert Moses
901½ Nelson Street
Greenville, Mississippi

Dear Bob:

Re VEP 2-16

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 5, in which you have enclosed copies of the bills of sale for the two vehicles, purchased by COFO on October 22, 1962, and also the automobile liability insurance policy. We have made a photocopy of the liability policy and of the bills of sale and we are returning the originals to you herewith. Needless to say, you should retain these papers in your files so that they will be readily available should a need for them arise.

It is obvious that the vouchers which you mailed were all prepared on the same day (December 3, 1962) and I wish that you would see to it from here on out that a voucher is prepared at the time that a check is issued and dated to correspond with the check or cash payment. The vouchers should also show to whom payment is being made and the exact nature or reason for the expense. Many of the vouchers are self-explanatory (for example, salary payments) however, there is a voucher to "Attorney Wiley Branton" for $111.00 and another to "Attorney Wiley Branton" for $300.00. While I happen to know that this represents reimbursement for bail money and other expenses advanced, there is nothing on the voucher or on the reports in this office which would indicate the true nature or reason for these expenditures and this will not do. In order to have accurate accounts in this office, we are returning all of the vouchers and requesting that you cause:

1) the correct date to be written on each one; OK
2) the name of the person or agency to whom payment was made to be indicated, if not already shown, and
3) the nature or purpose of the expenditure (if it is not self-explanatory) to be described.

I see no reason why you cannot use these forms by simply striking through the 12-3-62 date and inserting the correct date for each expenditure and the other information can be added to the charge already on the form. We would like to have the corrected vouchers back in our office by Friday, December 14, 1962.

We are also requesting that you mail us all of the cancelled checks and bank statements from the time of the beginning of the COFO project through November 30, 1962. As soon as we have audited this account we will return the cancelled checks and bank statements to you or your treasurer. In the event that the Rev. Smith, or someone else, will have to arrange to send us the cancelled checks we will appreciate your transmitting this request and information to them at once.

Our records show that the total of all vouchers submitted to us to date (including the ones we are returning for correction) total $9,963.02. You make a statement in your letter that the "amount issued through the VEP has been $9,959.79." I do not know what you mean by this figure. We have sent COFO a total of $11,000.00 as of December 1, 1962 and this includes the $1,000.00 which we sent on November 29. This means that you should have $1,036.98 unaccounted for as of this date.

Upon receipt of the corrected vouchers, we will immediately forward you the check for $1,000.00, representing the second half of your December installment.

I know these last few letters have been length and I hope that you do not feel that we have lost faith in youror COFO but we simply must get back on the right track in order for us to carry on effectively.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc.
cc: Dr. Aaron Henry
Miss Mattie Bivins

DEC 6 1962

Bob Moses
901½ Nelson st.
Greenville, Miss.
December 5, 1962

Wiley Branton
V.E.P.
5 Forsyth st.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Wiley:

I am sending along in a separate package the vouchers for the back bills, the harrasment fees, the two automobiles, the Clarksdale projects and the October and November expenses. If our addition is correct the vouchers total $9,960.04. The amount issued through the V.E.P. has been $9,959.79. There have been some banking costs and there is a small balance left in the account.

The bills of sale and the insurance policy on the two cars are enclosed. It will cost an additional $325.00 (This is not an exact figure) to obtain comprhhensive insurance on the two cars. They will sell us this as soon as we have the money.

Finally, we will clear up the Richard T. Gray case by the end of the week.

We are sorry for the delay.

Sincerely yours,

Bob Moses

Bob Moses

cc: Aaron Henry

JM
BU 12-12-62

December 5, 1962

Miss Mattie Bivins
901½ Nelson Street
Greenville, Mississippi

Dear Miss Bivins:

RE VEP 2-16

This will acknowledge receipt of the comprehensive financial report for the months of August through November which arrived in the mail on December 3. Will you please mail all of the vouchers which would support the disbursements and also mail to us all of your cancelled checks - which we will return to you after auditing the same.

The comprehensive report which you have just mailed to us and the subsequent receipt of the items just referred to, should not be construed as satisfying our insistence for a progress report (Form 2) and other information which we requested in our letter of November 29 to Bob Moses.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
cc: Bob Moses

P.S. I note that most of your correspondence (from both you and Bob Moses) has recently been coming from Greenville and I would like to know if either of you have moved your headquarters and if so then we should be informed and also furnished with your telephone number.

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT
COUNCIL OF FEDERATED ORGANIZATIONS
VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT FINANCIAL STATEMENT
(AUGUST - NOVEMBER)

I. **Amount Received:**

(1)	August/ September	9/12/62	$4,000.00
(2)	October		$2,000.00
(3)	Cars	10/62	$2,000.00
(4)	November		$2,000.00
			$10,000.00

II. **Disbursement:**

A. Back Bills:

Check No.		
1.	Hollis Watkins	$160.00
2.	Curtis Hayes	$150.00
3.	Frank Smith	$280.00
4.	James Travis	$146.00
5.	Hugh Bell	$50.00
6.	Otis Thames	$50.00
7.	Arthur Williams	$240.00
8.	Dorie Ladner	$80.00
9.	Celia Liddell	$80.00
10.	Lawrence Guyot	$80.00
11.	Sam Block	$150.00
13.	Dave Dennim, Jackson	$187.00
25.	Joan Trumpauer	$80.00
26.	Mattie Bivins	$80.00
Subtotal 1.		$1813.00

B. Harassment:

Check No.		
14.	Atty. Carsie Hall	$125.00
15.	Atty. Wiley Branton	$111.00
18.	Atty. Wiley Branton	$300.00
21.	Atty. Carsie Hall	$238.04
23.	Atty. Carsie Hall	$200.00
	(Dave Dennis' Fine)	$21.75
34.	Harassment	$115.00
Subtotal 2.		$1110.79

C. Clarksdale Project:

Check No.		
20.	Clarksdale workers (Sept.)	$200.00
28.	Co. County Voter Project	$200.00
Subtotal 3.		$400.00

D. Voter Registration Workers:

Check No.		
12.	.....Bob Moses (Workers)	$750.00
16.	.....Bob Moses (W.D.C.trip AEV)	$75.00
17.	.....James Bevel (Workers)	$350.00
22.	.....Bob Moses (Workers)	$150.00
24.	.....Bob Moses (Workers)	$900.00
27.	.....Bob Moses (Workers)	$275.00
29.	.....Charles McLaurin (Workers)	$150.00
30.	.....Bob Moses (Workers)	$375.00
33.	.....Bob Moses (Workers)	$750.00
35.	.....Bob Moses (Workers)	$200.00
36.	.....Charles McLaurin (Workers)	$135.00
Subtotal 4.	.....	$4110.00

E. Cars:

1957 Chevy	$1000.00
1959 Rambler	$925.00
Tags for the two cars	$72.00
Expenses	$3.00
Subtotal 5.	$2000.00

F. Miscellaneous:

Check No. ...		
31.	.....Liability Insurance ..	$346.00
32.	.....Auto Repair	$80.00
Subtotal 6.	.....	$426.00

Subtotal 1	...Back Bills...	$1813.00
Subtotal 2	...Harassment...	$1110.79
Subtotal 3	...Clarksdale...	$400.00
Subtotal 4	...Workers	$4110.00
Subtotal 5	...Cars	$2000.00
Subtotal 6	...Miscellaneous	$426.00
Total	.....August - Nov. ..	$9859.79

DEC 3 1962

FINANCIAL REPORT
COUNCIL OF FEDERATED ORGANIZATIONS
VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
(Month of November)

I. Salary:

(1) - Mattie Bivins - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - $100.00

(2) - Samuel Block - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - $100.00

(3) - Charles Cobb - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - $100.00

(4) - Victoria Gray - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - $100.00

(5) - Jesse Harris - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - $100.00

(6) - James Jones - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - -$100.00

(7) - Celia Liddell - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - $100.00

(8) - Charles McLaurin - Weekly $25- Monthly- - - $100.00

(9) - Landy McNair - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - -$100.00

(10) - Bob Moses - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - - -$100.00

(11) - Frank Smith - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - - $100.00

(12) - Willie Peacock - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - $100.00

(13) - Lafayette Surney - Weekly $25 - Monthly - -$100.00

Total - $1300.00

(Bob Moses + others)

Total money received up to Nov. 30th- $4110.00
Money accounted for in Sept. report - $1475.00
Money accounted for in Oct. report - $1350.00
Money accounted for in Nov. report - $1300.00

FINANCIAL REPORT
COUNCIL OF FEDERATED ORGANIZATIONS
VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
(MONTH OF OCTOBER)

I. **Salary:**

(1) - Mattie Bivins - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - - $100.00

(2) - Samuel Block - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - - - $100.00

(3) - Charles Cobb - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - - - $100.00

(4) - Victoria Gray - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - - $25.00

(5) - Lawrence Guyot - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - - $100.00

(6) - Jesse Harris - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - - $100.00

(7) - James Jones - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - - - $100.00

(8) - Celia Liddell - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - - - $100.00

(9) - Charles McLaurin - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - $100.00

(10) - Landy McAdair - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - - $100.00

(11) - Bob Moses - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - - - $100.00

(12) - Charles Neblett - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - - $25.00

(13) - Frank Smith - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - - - $100.00

(14) - Willie Peacock - Weekly $25 - Monthly - - - $100.00

(15) - Lafayette Surney - Weekly $25 - Monthly - $ $100.00

Total - $1350.00

Money accounted for in September Report - $1475.00
Money accounted for in October Report - $1350.00
$2825.00

(BOB MOSES AND WORKERS) ← Total money received up to November 9th - $3875.00
-$2825.00
(This amount plus the balance in Clarksdale $1050.00
will be accounted for in November's Report)

2-14

DEC 6 1962

MEMO:

FROM: Executive Committee of the Council of Federated Organizations

TO: Members of the Council of Federated Organizations

The Council of Federated Organizations will hold an urgent meeting Sunday, December 9,1962 at the Farish Street Baptist Church 619 North Farish Street; Jackson, Mississippi.

This meeting will start promptly at 2:00 P.M. in order that we may vacate the church by time for evening services. Therefore, you are requested to be present and please be on time.

The discussion for the meeting is outlined as follows:

I. Evaluation of Program

II. Poll Tax (Statewide) Campaign

III. Fund Raising Program for the Council of Federated Organizations

IV. Food and Clothing Drive for People Who Are in Desperate Need in Mississippi

SHALL I SEE YOU THERE?

Original and one photstatic copy of this material
returned to Mattie Bivins as she requested.
Returned on 12/6/62

APPLICANTS FOR REGISTRATION TO VOTE

arbara Jean Whaley, Potts
mp, Miss.

ames Irving Adams, Holly
ings, Miss.

ypal Rolette Clayton, Potts
mp, Miss.

Bernice Shields, Holly Springs,
ss.

Beulah Cox, Holly Springs,
ss.

ra Virginia Clayton, Potts
amp, Miss.

Katherine Kellar, Holly Spr-
gs, Miss.

Richard Delma Whaley, Jr.,
otts Camp, Miss.

Stewart Driver, Holly Springs,
iss.

Edward Anthony Rankin, Hol-
y Springs, Miss.

Alice Faye Mills, Potts Camp,
Miss.

Henry Sampson Boyd, Sr., Hol-
ly Springs, Miss.

Jerry Paul Mills, Potts Camp,
Miss.

Clyde Russell White, Holly
Springs, Miss.

James Beard, Holly Springs,
Miss.

James Everett Woods, Byhalia,
Miss.

Lewis Nunnally, Holly Springs,
Miss.

Louvenia Driver, Holly Springs,
Miss.

James Coleman, Holly Springs,
Miss.

Mildred Ann Taylor, Holly
Springs, Miss.

Wallace Lingest, Holly Spr-
ings, Miss.

George Overall Caldwell, Jr.,
Holly Springs, Miss.

[illegible] Moore, III, By-
halia, Miss.

[illegible] Suddath Caldwell,
Holly Springs, Miss.

Jimmie Jones Cox, Holly Spr-

---

ings, Miss.

Leonard Leroy [illegible], Holly
Springs, Miss.

Evelyn Murdock White, Holly
Springs, Miss.

Gene Roland Ash, Potts Camp,
Miss.

Roosevelt Davis, Holly Springs,
Miss.

Landon Walker, Jr., Waterford,
Miss.

Landon Walker, Waterford,
Miss.

Curtis Durl, Waterford, Miss.

Mary Nell Blaylock, Holly
Springs, Miss.

Submitted to Ottis N. Clayton,
Circuit Clerk and County Regis-
trar, Marshall County, Missis-
sippi. (39-40c)

APPLICANTS FOR REGISTRATION TO VOTE

lexander Rather, III,
ngs, Miss.

nCraig Sorrells, Holly
iring.

Neal Moore, Holly
Springs.

M. Thomas, Red Banks,
Miss.

ngham, Byhalia, Miss.

Mildred Howell, Water-
s.

Mae Adams Ford, Holly
Miss.

Lynette Armstrong Ed-

CHANCERY SUMMONS

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

To Mattie Kelly Bean.

You are commanded to appear before the Chancery Court of the County of Marshall in said State, on the 4th Monday of October, 1962, at Holly Springs, Miss., to defend the suit No. 10,087 Original Bill for Divorce filed in this Court by Melvin Bean, Complt., wherein you are a Defendant.

This 28th day of September, A. D., 1962.

(SEAL) R. L. WOODS, Clerk

By M. M. McAlexander, D. C.

John L. Kennedy, Solr.

(39-42c)

---

wards, Holly Springs, Miss.

John Edward McKinnon, Holly Springs, Miss.

Anne Scruggs Moffett, Holly Springs, Miss.

James L. Echols, Holly Springs, Miss.

Pauline T. Kingsbury, Byhalia, Miss.

Mary Nell Blaylock, Holly Springs, Miss.

Mark Henry French, Byhalia, Miss.

Robbie Melton Keeton, Byhalia, Miss.

Evelyn Elizabeth DeMarrero, Byhalia, Miss.

Submitted by Ottis N. Clayton, Circuit Clerk, Marshall County, Miss. (39-40c)

APPLICANTS FOR REGISTRATION TO VOTE

Lytle Alexander Rather, III, Holly Springs, Miss.

Nancy Craig Sorrells, Holly Springs, Miss.

Jerry O'Neal Moore, Holly Springs, Miss.

Windell M. Thomas, Red Banks, Miss.

James Ingram, Byhalia, Miss.

Helen Mildred Howell, Waterford, Miss.

Clara Mae Adams Ford, Holly Springs, Miss.

Lynn Wynette Armstrong Edwards, Holly Springs, Miss.

John Edward McKinnon, Holly Springs, Miss.

Anne Scruggs Moffett, Holly Springs, Miss.

James L. Echols, Holly Springs, Miss.

Pauline T. Kingsbury, Byhalia, Miss.

Mary Nell Blaylock, Holly Springs, Miss.

Mark Henry French, Byhalia, Miss.

Robbie Melton Keeton, Byhalia, Miss.

Evelyn Elizabeth DeMarrero, Byhalia, Miss.

Submitted by Ottis N. Clayton, Circuit Clerk, Marshall County, Miss. (39-40c)

APPLICANTS FOR REGISTRATION TO VOTE

Arsenia Thomas, Holly Springs, Miss.

George Raymond Thomas, Holly Springs, Miss.

Addie Sullivan, Holly Springs, Miss.

Arthur Mays, Byhalia, Miss.

James Willie Smith, Mt. Pleasant, Miss.

Rosie L. Bullock, Holly Springs, Miss.

Bishop C. Mays, Victoria, Miss.

Juanita Mays, Victoria, Miss.

Lena Mae Joyner, Holly Springs, Miss.

Jonnie Mae Pegues, Henderson Millan, Holly Springs, Miss.

Submitted by Ottis N. Clayton, Circuit Clerk, Marshall County, Miss. (39-40c)

Aug 30 1956

PHONE 1080

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

WESTOCK LOANS

Clyde Russell White, Holly Springs, Miss.

James Beard, Holly Springs, Miss.

James Everett Woods, Byhalia, Miss.

Lewis Nunnally, Holly Springs, Miss.

Lashonia Driver, Holly Springs, Miss.

Jessie Coleman, Holly Springs, Miss.

Kenneth Ann Taylor, Holly Springs, Miss.

Wilson Lockett, Holly Springs, Miss.

[illegible] Caldwell, Holly Springs, Miss.

Mandie Jones Cox, Holly Springs, Miss.

Leonard Lewis [illegible], Holly Springs, Miss.

[illegible] Miss.

[illegible] Ash, Potts Camp, Miss.

[illegible] Davis, Holly Springs, Miss.

[illegible], Waterford, Miss.

Landon Walker, Waterford, Miss.

Curtis Durl, Waterford, Miss.

Mary Nell Blaylock, Holly Springs, Miss.

Submitted to Ottis N. Clayton, Circuit Clerk and County Registrar, Marshall County, Mississippi (35-36c)

[illegible] TO VOTE

[illegible] Jack Whaley, Potts [illegible] Miss.

[illegible] Adams, Holly [illegible]

[illegible] Holly Springs, [illegible]

[illegible] Clayton, Potts [illegible]

[illegible] Holly Springs, [illegible]

[illegible] Delma Whaley, Jr., [illegible] Miss.

[illegible] Driver, Holly Springs, Miss.

[illegible] Anthony Rankin, Holly Springs, Miss.

[illegible] Faye Mills, Potts Camp, Miss.

[illegible] Sampson Boyd, Sr., Holly Springs, Miss.

[illegible] Paul Mills, Potts Camp, Miss.

[illegible] TO VOTE

David Dee Pettis, [illegible] Miss.

Eddie L. Robinson, [illegible] Miss.

Robert Gardner, Potts [illegible] Miss.

Hale Cutler, Waterford, Miss.

Floyd Ellis Cross, Waterford, Miss.

J. R. Fryer, Waterford, Miss.

Tony Hearn, Waterford, Miss.

Mary Cole, Holly Springs, Miss.

Edgar Lane Smith, Red Banks, Miss.

Lodge Alexander, Holly Springs, Miss.

Bettie Sibyl Gullick, Holly Springs, Miss.

Mrs. Jimmy Conway, Byhalia, Miss.

James Woodrow Conway, Byhalia, Miss.

Silas Paul Baggan, Byhalia, Miss.

Ruby C. Scott, Red Banks, Miss.

Verna Mae Beasley, Potts Camp, Miss. (42-43c)

REGISTRATION TO VOTE

Nancy Germany Lane, Waterford, Miss.

Homer W. Byers, Holly Springs, Miss.

Aaberry Finley, Holly Springs, Miss.

Frances Dillard Miller, Holly Springs, Miss.

Emmitt Lee Jones, Holly Springs, Miss.

Barlene M. Naylor, Holly Springs, Miss.

Vinetta Marie Draper, Holly Springs, Miss.

Modestia Hubbard, Holly Springs, Miss.

Dane B. Harper, Holly Springs, Miss.

Bernice Davis, Holly Springs, Miss.

C. G. Pettis, Holly Springs, Miss.

Cleotis N. Stipsman, Holly Springs, Miss.

Myrtle Sims, Holly Springs, Miss.

Vernon Tod, Holly Springs, Miss.

Dowdy Robinson, Holly Springs, Miss.

Verna Alexander Jones, Holly Springs, Miss.

Sprotell Mitchell, Holly Springs, Miss.

Clara Jones, Holly Springs, Miss.

Courtance Allen Scott, Holly Springs, Miss.

Pudge Lee Elworth, Holly Springs, Miss.

L. B. Bruce, Holly Springs, Miss.

Charlotte Hall Taylor, Holly Springs, Miss.

Ottis Sanderson, Holly Springs, Miss.

Chiney Russell, Holly Springs, Miss.

Melton F. McClure, Holly Springs, Miss.

Alice Davidson, Holly Springs, Miss.

Lillian Nunnally, Holly Springs, Miss.

Submitted by Ottis N. Clayton, Circuit Clerk and County Registrar, Marshall County, Mississippi (32-33c)

Rust College
Holly Springs, Mississippi
November 6, 1962

Mr. John F. Kennedy
President of the United States
Executive Mansion
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have worked here since June 14, 1962 and have had contacts with the Justice Department previously. These contacts have served as assets in many areas of our work here in Voter Registration. The work here has been a companied by threats, intimidations and various forms of harrassment, as has the work in all other areas.

In the five months that have elasped since my arrival, we have had approximately two hundred people to go down and take the test to register to vote. Only one, a professor at Rust College, has passed. We are convinced that the Negroes in this, Marshall County, are being deliberately denied their right to vote because of their race.

May we request the dispatching of a representative to this area to help plan actions in preparation for a suit. Please inform us as to whether you will cooperate with us in this matter or whether we will have to do it on our own. (We should have received some affidavits from this area earlier.)

Your immediate attention to this matter will be most highly appreciated and may we hear from you soon.

Yours in the struggle,

Frank Smith, Jr.

The same letter was sent to
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

DEC 6 1962

Bob Moses
901½ Nelson st.
Greenville, Miss.
December 4, 1962

Mr. William L. Higgs
Box 4863
Jackson 6, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Higgs:

As you know I have been working this past year and one half with other students to help Negroes obtain the right and privileage of voting with ease, as the white citizens of Mississippi are able to do. In the course of our work we have been beaten, arrested and shot at. I was beaten in Liberty Mississippi, while accompanying two Negro farmers to the Court house to register. I had eight stitches taken in my head ~~in th~~ as a result. On another occasion I and several of my fellow workers were arrested in Indianola Mississippi, while passing out forms to urge people to attend a voter registration meeting.

We feel it is the duty of the Justice Department to provide some sort of protection against these acts of intimidation to voter registration workers and applicants for registration to vote. Though they have had ample time and have gathered all the relevant facts and, in some cases, affidavits as well, they have never gone to trial or taken any other visible action on these matters.

Therefore, I request you and any others of your choosing to represent me in court action designed to secure protection for applicants to register to vote and for workers who are helping others to register to vote. I find it hard to believe that the most powerful nation in the world is not able to provide security for its citizens who attempt to vote and work to get others registered and voting.

Yours sincerely,

901½ Nelson St.
Greenville, Miss.
Dec. 5, 1962

Attorney William L. Higgs
Box 4863
Jackson 6, Miss.

Dear Atty. Higgs:

For the past five months I have been working in voter registration in the Delta. I am a native of Ruleville. When I first began work in August the mayor of Ruleville told my father that my father had to close his shop down and asked my father where I was working. The reason for closing him down was because I was in voter registration work.

Another incident was in Indianola where I was arrested for passing out handbills for a voter registration meeting. I was held in jail for 2 hours until bailed out. I came back to trial, was convicted on a not guilty plea, and am appealing the case.

Would you please represent me in some sort of court action to force the federal government to protect us?

Yours sincerely,

Lafayette Surney

December 5, 1962

901½ Nelson Street
Greenville, Mississippi

Atty. William L. Higgs
Box 4863
Jackson 6, Mississippi

Dear Atty. Higgs:

For the past few months, I have been working on a voter registration project in the Mississippi Delta. The state of Mississippi is hostile to Negroes registering to vote, and has passed several voting qualifications that make it extremely difficult for Negroes to register and vote. In addition, voter registration workers, and local Negro supporters are faced with constant and extreme harrassment.

In Ruleville Mississippi, where I worked for about 3 months, the mayor and the local police followed voter registration workers as they went about the community, intimidating by their presence. An ordinance against leafleting has also been passed recently. The mayor of Ruleville has made several verbal threats to Negro participants in the voter registration drive. Also there has been discrimination in USDA services as a result of the voter registration drive in Ruleville.

I am hoping that something can be done to stop these harrassments . It is necessary that something be done about these harrassments if the voter registration project is to continue and produce some tangible results . I would like to ask you to represent me in a court action that would seek protection for the voter registration workers and the Negro citizens who wish to vote .

Sincerely yours,

Charles Cobb

DEC 5 1962

Report to: Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council

Re: Mismissippi Voter Registration project.

From: Bob Moses

I. Introduction:

The report covers the entire Mississippi project starting from last May with particular emphasis on the second phase of the project, beginning in August/September.

We began with projects in Jackson, Greenwood, Greenville, Hattiesburg, HollySprings, Cleveland. We added projects in Vicksburg, Clarksdale and Ruleville in August. The Jackson project was dropped in September, along with Vicksburg, and the Greenville project was discontinued for a month and one half.

We currently have projects, i.e. workers stationed, in Clarksdale, Ruleville, Cleveland, Greenville, H ollySprings, Greenwood and Hattiesburg.

The change in administration of the finances and direction of the program from the several Civil Rights agencies: NAACP, CORE, SNCC, Woman Power Unlimited, to a Council of Federated Organizations did not change the day to day oppration of the projects.

II. Significant figures:

The significant figure in any registration drive in Mississippi is the one giving the number of people who attempt registration. We are powerless to register people in significant numbers anywhere in the State and will remain so until the power of the Citizens Councils over state politics is broken, the Dept. of Justice secures for Negroes across the board the right to register, or Negroes rise up en mass with an unsophisticated blatant demand for immediate registration to vote. Very likely all three will be necessary before a breakthrough can be obtained.

The conservative estimate for the number of Negroes who have attempted registration for the entire program is slightly over 1,100. Broken down as follows:

285	Forrest Co.	50	Leflore Co.
40	Sunflower Co.	35	Bolivar Co.
80	Washington Co.	40	Pike Co.
250	Coahoma County.	20	Amite Co.
150	Marshall Co.	10	Warren Co.
161	Hinds Co.		

We have no accurate means of checking on those people in other counties who have attempted to register on their own, and no reason to believe that they total more than 100 across the state.

III. Registration and the Department of Justice:

We estimate that less than 10% of those who attempt to register actually succeed. What is the Justice Department doing? They are engaged in court suits which have as their immediate aim the registration of this specific list of voters; the condemnation of this, or that registrar. Admittedly they are experimenting in this area, just as we are; however, it should be clear by now that this type of approach will not do the job. If we are to register Negroes and the Justice Department is to make a serious inroad on the voting picture in Mississippi then they must:

1. File a broad suit to stop economice reprisals and physical violence to prospective registrants and those who work to get others registered.

2. File a suit to abolish the poll tax in Mississippi for state and local as well as federal elections.

3. Press forward immediately with its current suit to abolish the literacy test and the other voting laws aimed at discouraging and preventing Negroes from registering to vote.

The Department is reluctant to file "intimidation suits", as our recent experiences in Sunflower county have borne out, and we will probably have to face arrest and a stay in jail in Indianola before a suit is filed there. In a similar manner, there will probably have to occur more evictions and widespread publicity before they will file a suit to stop economic reprisals in Sunflower county.

The poll tax was historically part of a plan to keep Negroes from voting and its required payment two years in succession at times when there is otherwise no political activity, to say nothing of intimidations from the sheriffs who are charged with its collection, all argue that it is still used for this purpose and should be abolished by the courts. In this connection it should be remembered that congress is powerless to abolish the poll tax for state and local elections.

Finally there is some fear that after the Ole Miss. fiasco the Department will be reluctant to press its suit: U.S. v Mississippi, filed August 28, 1962 and granted a good three court panel from the fifth circuit: Tuttle, Brown and Cox. It is my understanding that the Judges are waiting on the Department and it is my feeling that even though the suit could not be won in time to effect the coming primaries and general elections in 1963,(particularly since Justice will not file a poll tax suit) it should not be delayed for the following reason: Most Negroes, and I imagine whites as well, are under the illusion that the current test required of applicants for registration to vote is legal; they then feel that they have to "prepare" themselves in order to go down to try. This results in a great deal of delay. Finally when they have gone down and tried, then wait while their names are run in the papers and then are told that they have failed the test, they are under the illusion that they need to 'study' in order to be better 'prepared'.

The act of pressing the case and the resultant publicity will remove the literacy test and the current registration procedures from this Wonderland atmosphereand put it in the framework of a calculated procedure to prevent the registration of Negroes, where it belongs. A very beneficial side effect will be an increase in the number of Negroe applicants.

IV. Techniques:

We have relied almost solely on door to door canvassing and have contacted an estimated 10,000 people in this fashion. There have, of course, in addition been mass meetings, speaking engagements at churches and leaflets and other materials handed out. In this last category the weekly distribution of 2,000 to 3,000 copies of the Free Press is of special note. This paper has carried a series of articles entitled: Close up: Voter Registration, These have been articles written by the workers detailing the events of the Sunflower county drive.

V. The Young Negro andthe Voting Drive:

Not the least important feature of the Mississippi project has been the successful recruitment of young high school graduates and college students to take leave of absences from school or work to put full time in on the voting campaigns. In any political struggle it is imperative to identify the "Agencies" for change.

In Mississippi, the adult population in urban areas must be eliminated from those who will pubically sponsor and conduct voter registration drives. Those adults who have the time, are economically independent of the white man, are willing to join in the struggle, and are not afraid of the tremendous pressures they will face, are a negligible number and the only city I know of where their energies have been successfully chanelled inot a sustained drive is Clarksdale. I doesn't seem likely that this situation will change very much in the near future.

This leaves the young people to be the organizers, the agents of social and political change in Mississippi. They operate at extreme disadvantages: they suffer from the most backward educational system in the U.S.; they very seldom are free to work in their own home towns because of the pressures brought to bear on their parents and/or their relatives. And then, when this situation does not prevail, they are likely to be prophets without honor at home. Thus Curtis Hayes and Hollis Watkins were able to recruit some 250 people to go down and register in Hattiesburg and Ferrest County, but were not successful in recruiting more than two or three in McComb, their home city. Lafayette Surney, on the other hand, cannot work in Ruleville, his home town, because his parents are afraid of the pressures that would follow;

they have little knowledge of procedures and skills involved in writing, newsletter, press releases, reports, etc., so their ability to analyse and report on their activities is limited,

they do not have a functioning adult structure to provide a framework for their operations. Such structures as exist are usually paper organizations with no active program they are capable of implementing.

It is a sign of hope then that we have been able to find ye ung people

to shoulder the responsibility for carrying out the voting drive. They are the seeds of change. They are gathering around them a larger group of youngsters, who will provide replacements for them as they go back to school, and if an independent economic base can be found for them it is not difficult to visualize a self replenishing staff of thirty to fifty students working full time on political changes across the state of Mississippi for the next ten or twelve years.

VI. Staff:

1. Greenwood: Samuel Block and Willie Peacock are working in Greenwood. Sam is originally from Cleveland, Miss. He spent several years in the Army and was attending school at Mississippi Vocational College, before he joined the project. Willie is from a rural county contiguous to LeFlore county where Greenwood is situated. It is a tough county and since his parents live in the county seat and are subject to economic pressyre, we do not disclose the name. He is a graduate of Rust College and joined the project this fall when he was refused a teaching job in his home town because Lindsey, who ran for Congress in the 2nd. congressional district was also a graduate of Rust College. ~~and joined the project this fall when he was refused a teaching job in h~~

Ruleville: James Jones, Charles McLaurin and Jessie Harris are stationed in Ruleville and working Sunflower and Bolivar county. They are all from Jackson, all participated in the Freedom rides and all spent upwards of a month in Parchman prison, which lies twelve miles north of Ruleville in Sunflower county. Jessie Harris and James Jones are recent graduates from high school in Jackson. James had been working to save money for College before he joined the project. Jessie has been working with the Movement since he graduated. Charles is a high school graduate, but was in the army and then working before he joined.

Greenville: Lafayette Surney, Charles Cobb, Emma Bell and Bob Moses are stationed in Greenville. Lafayette is a native of Ruleville and was recruited this summer by the boys working in that town. He graduated from high school last June and postponed going to Mississippi Vocational College this fall, to work with the project. Charles is from Springfield Mass., and a sophmore on leave of absence from Howard University. Emma Bell is a recent addition to the staff. From McComb, she participated in the walkout from Burglund high school and finished her senior year at Campbell College. She was working part time in McComb this fall before we persuaded her to join us.

HollySprings: Frank Smith is carrying that operation by himself and comes from Atlanta where he was a student at Morehouse college. His home is in Augusta Georgia.

Hattiesburg: Mrs Victoria Gray and Mattie Bivins. Mattie comes from Hattiesburg and began working with Curtis and Hollis when they were there last summer. When she decided to work full time she did not want to work at home because of the pressure on her parents; now she thinks she will be able to work in Hattiesburg. She is on leave of absence from Tougaloo College. Mrs. Gray is a woman in her thirties, married and with a family; she was brought into contact with the drive through Curtis and Hollis. She helped considerably during the summer and fall, and attended the second workshop at Mt. Beulah,

where she says she began to see a more complete situation of the predicament of Negroes in Mississippi. She agreed to work with the project full time starting in November, for the $25.00 a week expense allowance. This involved some sacrifice for her since she left her job as a saleswoman to work with the project.

Three of our staff took leave of absences this past month:
Colia Liddell, from Jackson and a senior at Tougaloo; she left for personal reasons.
Landy McNair, from Jackson; left to enter college.
Lawrence Guyot, from Pass Christian, a senior at Tougaloo College; he left for a rest.

Summer staff now studying at Tougaloo College include: Curtis Hayes, Hollis Watkins, Dorie Ladner, Joan Trumpauer, Otis Thames, and Hugh Bell.
Arthur Williams, who worked in Greenville this summer, is currently studying at Meharry Medical School.

(Note: this report will be followed by detailed reports of county by county breakdowns and analysis. In addition weekly reports from the field workers will be forthcoming. Enclosed are reports from Greenville ~~and Sunflower county~~ for the past week, plus a list of names from Marshall county of most of the people who have attempted to register.)

1-4-62
~~Cobb~~ Greenville
McLaurin
1-21-63

December 6, 1962

Mr. Robert Moses
901½ Nelson Street
Greenville, Mississippi

Dear Bob:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 29 regarding the hospital bill for the two girls who were injured in the shooting incident in Ruleville. I would appreciate it if you would send me an itemized statement of the actual bills for each of the girls and I will see if there is anything which we can do.

It would be helpful if you would - (1) send the names of the girls, (2) send a statement of the extent of their injuries, (3) report the status of their present physical condition, and (4) report the effect of the shooting on their school status.

I am also in receipt of copies of letters addressed to Bill Higgs by you, Lafayette Surney, and Charles Cobb in which you ask Bill Higgs to represent you and others in court in an action designed to secure protection for applicants for registering and voting. I am very much interested in just what your thinking is along this line as the letters indicate that some specific plans are in the making. Please bring me up-to-date so that I can help out wherever possible.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

DEC 3 1962

Bob Moses
901½ Nelson st.
Greenville, Miss.
Nov. 29,

Wiley Branton
VEP
5 Forsyth st.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Wiley:

I have learned that the hospital bill for the two girls who were injured in the shooting fracas in Ruleville is a total of $300.00 I remember talking to you about this briefly before and you indicated that you might be able to secure this bill, when it came due. Do you think you can find a source to pay all or part of it?

Sincerely,

Bob

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

December 7, 1962

DEC 10 1962 DEC 10 1962

Mr. Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

You will find enclosed the final report on voter registration activities conducted by the Dougherty County Voter Education League, (DOVEL), in co-operation with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

As you know, Rev. Fred C. Bennette, Field Secretary for SCLC, and I spent most of the period from August 15 to October 2, 1962, working in relation to this project, which was sponsored by the Albany, Georgia Movement. First, I would like to outline the following problems which were encountered:

1. The cross-current of historical conflicts and divisions in the top leadership of the community.

2. The refusal of certain individuals among the older adult leadership to participate in the activities of the Albany Movement itself, although, several of them were sympathetic with its goals, which was demonstrated by their furnishing bonds and other conveniences to the Movement.

3. The insistence by certain leaders of the Albany Movement that anyone who would not show interest thru "direct action" or by attendance at mass meetings was considered as being "against the Movement."

4. The absence of co-ordinated community organization which could bring elements of the community together, such as, overall social agencies, business organizations or political groups.

5. The lack of communication and interest between top leadership as a whole and the masses of people, concentrated in such sections as Harlem, C. M. E., and Coachman Park.

6. Original adverse attitude of registration officials which was finally overcome thru intercessions of Co-Chairman Dr. W. J. Reese. Objections to the Albany Movement, however, finally forced our counting clerks out of the registration office, to a position across the street so our daily counts became mainly estimates.

7. Our greatest weakness was probably the failure to find a satisfactory paid local director, full time or part time. Each person selected either could not give the time or was unacceptable to the committee or the staff.

On the other hand, there were historical and community values which could be brought together under proper auspices:

1. Albany appears to possess all the elements of the average growing city: rural, suburban, urban and metropolitan.

2. The distinct line of segregation which the Albany Movement was attempting to eliminate did not appear to destroy day to day relations where communications were a necessity.

3. Negroes, especially youth, demonstrated an ability to read and write that is unusual for most areas of this state. Accomplishments of individual Negroes in business and professional life seem to have developed an attitude of sophistication among the top level of Negroes.

In order to overcome some of the problems and get a voter registration campaign going, several moves were made to bring about better relationship and understanding among the leadership. To a large extent, this was successful in that we secured the cooperation of ministers, businessmen, and to some persons in the teaching profession. It seemed impossible, however, to translate this into action with volunteer workers, which raises a question as to the propriety of using paid workers for canvassing and then expecting volunteers to do the bulk of such work. There was convincing evidence, however, from coordination in areas other than voter registration, that under proper auspices most of these problems could be resolved, which would redound to the benefit of the entire community.

On behalf of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Staff which we employed, please accept this as an expression of appreciation for the fine support and cooperation which you extended to this important phase of the Georgia program. I am sure the leaders of the Albany Movement would join in this expression of sentiment.

Sincerely yours,

J. H. Calhoun

J. H. Calhoun, Georgia Director,
Voter Registration, S. C. L. C.

JHC:emp

COFO

Mattie Bivins
901½ Nelson Street
Greenville, Mississippi

December 8, 1962

Mr. Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, Room 206
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

It is true that our office is here in Greenville. The telephone number is 3353174. The number is listed under the Council of Federated Organizations. Bob can be reached here day or night.

Today is my last day here in the office. I'm going back home (Hattiesburg) tomorrow. There I'LL work until I go back to school in September. Possibly January. However, I'll get these vouchers dated correctly etc. before I leave.

Emma Bell from McComb will be working here in the office with Bob.

If by chance you need to reach me, my home address is: 306 Willis Avenue, Hattiesburg, Mississippi. My phone number is 583-0716. The office address is 507 Mobile Street, Hattiesburg, Mississippi. Phone number LU. 4-7670.

I talked with Aaron Henry today and he is suppose to bring these cancelled checks to the COFO meeting tomorrow. I'll forward them to you.

Hold on, we shall overcome.

Sincerely,

Mattie

Mattie Bivins

December 12, 1962

Dr. Aaron Henry
213 Fourth Street
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Dear Aaron:

Re VEP 2-16

Enclosed is our check for $1,000.00 representing the second half of the December installment.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc. (Check $1,000.00)

cc: Mr. Robert Moses

Christ College
Holly Springs, Miss.
Dec. 13, 1962

DEC 15 1962

Dear Mr. Branton,

News has come to me that you are a little concerned with the fact of your not receiving any reports from the workers of Cofo. It is true that we are a bit negligent with rules and lazy with reports.

I hope this brief account will not tire you and will give you some idea of the ~~the~~ types of work we are engaging ourselves and Cofo's money in.

Some figures as to expenditures shall be presented in my next report.

May I remind you that I am in dire need of the $120.00 with which to purchase a license plate for the new Valiant. Please see to this.

Thank you very much.

Yours in the struggle,
Frank Smith

DEC 15 1962

The Beginning of the End

On June 16, 1962, Frank Smith, a 22 year old senior at Morehouse College arrived in Holly Spring s, (Marshall County), Mississippi to work on one of S.N.C.C.'s Voter Registration projects. Smith was soon to learn that his Political Science major and Economics minor would be an invaluable asset in his work.

There were certain factors which had to be sought out and analyzed. The Negroes in this county outnumber the whites almost three to one (17,00 Negroes to 7,000 Whites) and a large number of these Negroes own their own farms and are educated e.g. have at least a high school diploma. In Holly Springs, the center of the county, there are two colleges, Rust and Mississippi Industrial, both of wom are Methodist schools. This is reputed to be one of the best counties in Mississippi for Negroes.

It is imperative that the location of this county be considered now. Marshall County is bordered on the North by Fayette County, (Tent City), Tennessee and on the Southwest by Oxford, (Ole Miss) Mississippi and these factors are believed to have some influence on the Negro community.

Upon arrival Smith found Marshall county to be completely disorganized. One of the most detrimental things was the fact

that there was no communication between the colleges and the community or between the colleges themselves. This factor, it was felt, contributed to the disorganization of the Negro community and helped to retard it. Most of the people in the county were apathetic and had no political interests at all. The people in the county seemed to still cling to the age old idea of being self sufficient and not worrying about anyone else to any large degree. There were no mass media of communication, (radio stations, T.V., Newspapers, etc.) that were common. Although a large percentage of the people profess to be Methodist there are at least three divisions of the Methodist Church represented and the Baptist have their number also. The Catholic Church is making a deliberate effort to attract all of the young people around in a effort to take control of the Negro community. This church (Catholic) has gone through two phases since June. There was one very interested Priest, Father Monley, who aided in the establishment of a credit union and a Voters League for the Negro community. But, he became to liberal and was moved. Now there is a very conservative segregationist running the church and you know the rest of the story. The lack of communication and organization are the greatest handicaps here. When something has to be known it almost becomes necessary to knock on every door to tell about it. Of course, we always leave messages in the baber shops, Beauty Shoppes, launderies, etc.but they reach only a very few people.

The plan for organizing the county was a very simple one. Two to twelve days were spent just looking around in all sections of the county in and effort to find out just who the most trusted

and respected leaders were. At the same time attempts would be made to discover just what the attitudes of the Negroes were toward voter registration. After about ten days Smith had come up with and talked to an excellent list of leaders in M arshall County. His next step was to get them together in a meeting. In his initial contact Smith had mentioned such a meeting but with no details.

On June 27, a letter was sent to seventeen (17) people in Marshall County announcing a meeting. It was very vague and mentioned only slightly voters registration. Sixteen (16) people came out and among them was Father Monley who let us have the meeting at the Catholic School. It was quite a success and everyone was very enthausiastic. We organized four Committees and appointed heads with the stipulation that another meeting would be held the following week and we would elect some officers. The next meeting, which was also closed, was extended to include (30) Thirty people and we elected some officers.

We agreed upon the name "North Mississippi Progressive Voters League" and elected Reverend Conoway, Pastor of the largest Methodist Church in the city and an excellent, over-worked man, Chairman. Reverend Broomfield, pastor of the second largest church, was elected Vice Chairman. Broomfield is a very sensitive man. He is associated with Mississippi Industrial College and is a very scared man. He doesn't offer much hope. The Secretary is Mr. W. B. Mitchell an Instructor at Rust College. He is a fairly good leader with depth and devotions. Sometimes it seems as if he has only himself at heart i.e. we have not seen him since he passed the voter registration test more than a month ago. The

Treasurer is John Harris, brother-in-law to J. F. Brittenum, local undertaker, spokesman and unpredictable. No one really knows but some think he is an Uncle Tom. He is the richest Negro in this county.

The Voters League was designed to include persons from all walks of life, and when our most important committees were formed they included some of the most astute farmers in the community.

It was soon to be discovered that our most loyal support, participation and attendance would come from within the county and the farming community.

Mr. O. C. Pegues is a middle aged man of about forty. He has seven kids and is renting a two hundred acre farm for almost nothing. He is renting it from a relative. He has a high school diploma and served three years during World War II. He has a very prosperous farm and a wonderful family. He is one of the few that is known by the white community as a "Crazy Nigger". He doesn't stand any pushing around. He has taken the voter registration, put filed an affadivit and was leaving the Court House with Smith one day when the sheriff threatened Smith, and told Pegues "you had better leave that boy alone".

After organizing we began to set some wheels into motion. The church visitation committee started to send speakers to churches on Sunday announcing the Voters League meetings, the Voters Education schools and urging everyone to go down and register and to come out to our meetings. The response was pretty good.

The door-to-door committee was set into motion on July 8, 1962. We started out with four people knocking on doors and reached a maximum of almost eighteen (18) people at one time. This committee used a form to show whose door was knocked on, where they lived, what time they would go down, etc. Transportation was provided for all persons and we contacted about 1,000 people and got about 150 of them to take the voter registration test.

Smith used a gradual, depth approach to the community. On Sunday morning he would dispatch all of the speakers to the churches and then he would choose a church. After the speech and sermon Smith would go home with one of the members of the church, have dinner, and have that member show him around the county and to some of the "most likely" persons. This was very effective for it reached the point where Smith could walk down town on Saturday and all the people would know or have heard about him which saved him some of the problem of explanation.

It did not take the Sheriff and Police force long to discover that Smith was in town. After a few days the Police stopped Smith every night but no tickets were given. This went on for four nights and it was felt that Smith was being stopped because he was driving the car of the other "crazy nigger" in Holly Springs, Mr. Nero, with whom He was residing at that time. Smith soon reminded that by switching cars every day which would make him a less conspicious target.

Perhaps a few things should be pointed out about the white community at this point. Except for Father Monley no liberal element has been discovered here. But, no real activity of the

K.K.K. or the Citizens Council has been discovered here either. I do beleive that the Deputy Sheriff was told to lay off me after his first threat and my letter to the Justice Department and the Newspaper. They do not make any overt efforts to halt me in my activities but they have been known to make remarks to some people who have been known to take the test to register, "if you can afford to vote you don't need a loan." We are dealing with a very subtle problem here, one not of shootings and hangings but one of the lowering of cotton acreage allotments and the raising of taxes. The Chancery Court sells the land for taxes and the farmer is forced to move. In the meantime the banks refuse to give you a loan. The State Patrolmen around here has said that "it is the poor white folks ~~of Holly Springs~~ who want to kill you not the good white folks of Holly Springs," and even went so far as to say that if, in the event of trouble, I could get to him he would "protect me." Here we have the problem of the Sheriff riding by a place where meetings are being held and writing down tag numbers. The next week any person at the meeting that has a friend or relative that teaches or otherwise does public work is fired.

Two other things might also be added. The only Cab Company here is Negro owned and operated. This Negro also owns the only integrated motel in town. (There are rumors however, that this Negro, Mr. Clark, is fronting for a white man.) On the Fourth of July a Negro cut up five white persons downtown on the square and has not been arrested for it, as of today. In the last two months Smith has not been stopped a single time by the Police and the other officer actually waved at him at one time.

In the line of strategy Smith tries to maintain contact with all of the various communties. In the office is a political map

of the county and in each little community the name of a contact person is inserted. This person is contacted prior to every meeting and asked to get the word around. For as near as possible clashes with the Police and other authorities are avoided. Clashes here, usually tend to make people afraid of you because you are "hot".

Perhaps something should be said about the handicaps at this point. Perhaps the greatest one could be spelled in one word -- money. Upon arrival; it was not hard to borrow a car for a couple of hours or even a day. But, after awhile it got old and cars became increasingly hard to borrow, especially after I started to become "hot". Everyone was afraid that the cops might "mark" their car. The type of organization demanded almost constant contact with the key persons in the communities and this was not always possible. There were times when my buddy and I walked as many as fifteen miles per day, and we rode a mule for almost a week. These things were good psychologically, for the community but I don't think they did the asses and feet of the two of us any good.

So most of the time was spent knocking on doors, talking to people, speaking at churches, and trying to borrow a truck, cow, car, or mule for transportation. If we would have had the necessary utensils available it it believed that we could be miles ahead of where we are right now.

Our Education Committee and Church Visitiation Committee have been more successful than anticipated. We have had a total of about 250 persons in our classes and about two-hundred of these have taken the voter registration test.

In September, Smith returned to Atlanta and brought to Holly

Springs his own personal car. It was a 1955 Plymouth that was in poor mechanical shape. It served its purpose well but the hills and gulleys soon finished it off. The car had become sort of a symbol to the community here because they could hear it long before they could see it and they always knew who it was.

Ole Miss scared all of the rabbits and most of the people around here, into their holes. For a couple of weeks after the riots we could not get more than five or six people out for the regular meetings of the voters League. Our visitation committee kept its visits to the churches going and took advantage of the great propoganda potentialities engulfed therin. We are beginning to come out of our lull but it is important that it be said that none of the farmers here made any money this year. Mechanization was hurt and there was a crop shortage also. Crops were out before Thanksgiving and prior to that the people were only working part of days.

We have succeded in getting our structure set up for our organization and we have gotten some two hundred (200) persons to go down and take the voter registration test. We have alarmed and educated the Negro Community but the White Community has been taking notes.

Last week was received the news that cotton acreage allotments were being hounded out. One man, Mr. Mc Kinnon has a three hundred (300) acre farm and was allotted 17 acres for cotton. Last year he had 21 acres and didn't make enough for his family. One lady in the north part of the county made 2 bales of cotton and had to pay one for rent and she can't get any welfare aid.

We are now beginning to feel the effect of a voter regis-

tration campaign upon the community. A few families will be moving and whereas last year they were able to find another farm to live on within the county, they won't be able to do it this year. The white community is going to begin to use its list it has been keeping.

We are in the process of trying to establish a relief committee which will aid the hungry and cold families. We haven't done very much because of the lack of transportation. The magnitude of this problem of food clothing and shelter cannot be over emphasized. After being here a while the people get so they bring all of their problems to your doorstep. Human suffering cannot be measured and we are going to have to take some very definite steps to prevent another Fayette county, Tennessee, situation.

Affadavits have been filed both with the Justice Department and the Civil Rights Commission. A letter was sent to the President of the United States of America saying the 200 people had taken the voter registration test here, since June, and only one, a Professor at Rust College had passed. After we get them to take the test their fate no longer is within our control.

Presently we are in the process of trying to get our relief committee organized and our poll tax committee setup but, we are in desperate need of some transportation. We have a new Valiant which is not only useless, (for transportation) but is psychologically degrading. I can't drive it because it needs a license plate and it sure hurts to leave here in this 5 degree weather walking when there is a new car sitting here on this hill.

May I respectfully request fees to purchase a plate so that I can proceed with the acutely necessary job of organizing these badly needed committees.

May this report serve the purpose of giving some idea of what has been and is going on here in Holly Springs (Marshall County) Mississippi as of this day December 12, 1962.

Yours in the struggle,

Frank Smith, Jr.

Frank Smith, Jr.

VEP 2-16 DEC 19 1962

Report From Charles Cobb On Voter Registration Project In Greenville Mississippi, For Week Of December 9-15

This week has really been slow. Emma brought one person to the court house to make a registration attempt; a Mrs. Henderson, who lives on Harvey Street.

We are getting ready for the poll tax paying drive, that is to take place during the Christmas holidays. The Freedom Singers are in the state, to help with their voices.

We have a meeting scheduled with the young people for Thursday, Dec. 20th. We shall go into detail with them at that time, about the Miss. voter registration program.

A lady phoned in complaining about discriminatory actions done by the Santa Claus in front of the Sears&Roebuck store on Washington Street here in Greenville. It seems that Santa was giving gifts to White children, but not to Negro children. We went downtown to check, but Santa had gone. We plan to go back today(Dec. 17th).

Voter registration wise, we have done next to nothing this past week. Lafayette has been ~~MMMMMM~~ hopping back and forth between Ruleville and Greenville. Emma has been in the office typing letters and stencils. Bob has been out---of town; and me, I've been up in the clouds or somewhere. Things will be different this week!!

The Greenville staff meets today--as soon as Lafayette gets back--to evaluate Or revaluate the Greenville voter registration project.

Trying to deal with all this APATHY here in Greenville is much more frustrating than the fear one finds in the rural areas.

We are starting to collect statements from people telling why they will not try to register to vote. You will receive them next week.

COPY

Received from Dave at SCLC meeting in Atlanta 12/18/62

VOTER REGISTRATION IN THE MISSISSIPPI DELATA

For one year it has been my priviledge to live and work in the Missippi Delta. I would like to list my observations concerning voter registration.

I. There cannot be an effective voter registration campaign without a citizenship training program. This was made very clear to me last spring when we had a voter registration drive in Cleveland, Because of so little participation by the Negroes in politics in Cleveland there was no awareness of the need for the ballot. Because of the difficult test most Negroes need assistance. Because of fear most Negores need instruction in non-violence.

Therefore we feel that anywhere in the delta the most urgent need is to develop as many citizenship schools as possible.

We must also keep in mind that the Citizen's Council is also aware of the fact that the citizenship program is a threat to segregation and status quo. Therefore it is proving to be more difficult to find places to meet.

II. There cannot be an effective voter registration campaign without an economic-development program. This was made clear by our experiment in Ruleville. In Ruleville we did not attempt to have a voter registration drive from the outset but rather a citizenship training program. A number of people attended the citizenship school; they were made aware of the need for the ballot; they received instructions on passing the test; they lost much fear in the process. Then when we started the voter registration drive a number of people went down. In fact all the people who attended

the citizenship school went down. They also encouraged many more. And even until now there are still people going down to register.

This program proved to be very effective. This the Citizens' Council knew. Then the intimidation started. The shooting and arrests and other harrassments weren't enough to stop the people because they had lost enough fear to continue in their efforts.

Then came the firings and economic reprisals. This was the breaking point in Ruleville. We had to turn our efforts from voter registration to re-locating families and finding funds to sustain people and get them back on commodities.

The Ruleville experience, Dorchester Center and reports from The National Sharecroppers Fund have given me a sharper insight into the Negros' problem in the delta. Although I must admit the problem is much greater then I could have ever imagined a year ago. My only hope is that SCLC will have the insight, patience, and courage to tackle the problem and do what no other civil rights organizations have done. It seems to me that though the citizenship education program, we are now really approaching the solution to the real problem; of course I hope SCLC can see the need to expand the citizenship program.

III. There can be a citizenship education program and an economic-development program here in the delta.

In the past when organizations didn't get immediate results or publicity from a project like the delta the project was abandoned and

workers were sent where immediate results could be achieved. This has happened right here in Cleveland and the delta.

In the first place we must decide that we are going to stick with the delta until death do us part or until we are able to get the desired result.

If we are going to stay here then we must decide what type of program will work and bring about the desired change, and what facilities will be necessary to carry out the program.

The citizenship education program and an economic-development program will bring about a change and will eventually get the desired results. Keep in mind that there is no agency other than SCLC working on a citizenship education program and no agency working on an economic development program in the delta. SCLC can work with the National Sharecroppers Fund and develop a joint program. I think this is possible and should be done. The National Sharecroppers Fund had done a magnificent job in Fayette and Haywood counties with an economic development program.

The only way to work any type of program is to have a place where people can meet, study and work together. Presently this is not possible in the delta. We now know what type of program we needed; we must now decide whether we can produce the facilities to carry out the program.

Producing facilities to carry out meaningful programs is just what no other civil rights organization has done and is failing to do even

until today. I think this is where SCLC can really make a real contribution.

This will cost money--yes! This will take much time--Yes! This is hard work--yes! But this is needed in order to produce the kind of Negro people who will bring about a nonviolent revolution in the delta. Any revolution that is short of a nonviolent one is really not very helpful in the long run.

I am in the process of studying facilities that have been established for this purpose. My only regret is that they are usually maintained by whites. This is fine indeed, but I think with the kind of spirit that prevails at Dorchester, SCLC should also have more established schools in sections and states to systematically instill the ideals of dignity and self respect in more Negores.

In other words, SCLC could do a much better job than any other group with a citizenship program because of its stand on human dignity, freedom and nonviolence.

Once the facilites are produced and SCLC can reach hundreds and thousands of Negroes in the delta for two or three days of work-shops through a center like Dorchester, the nonviolent revolution will soon come forth and our dream of a nonviolent army and a voter registration drive will become a reality.

DEC 19 1962

December 17, 1962

Dr. Jeanne Noble
106 Morningside Drive
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Noble:

Having considered the idea of writing to you for several days, I was persuaded to do so yesterday by Mrs. Slater King, concerning your Albany Project.

You will find enclosed a copy of my report and its covering letter to Mr. Wiley Branton, Director of the Voter Education Project; which provided a direct grant of $4,000.00 to the Albany Movement in August of this year, under the supervision of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

Mrs. King and I agreed yesterday, while she and her husband happened to be in Atlanta, that if you can spare the time, their project could be made more successful. As you may already know Albany's greatest problem is the coordination of leadership, to the extent that it can be effective among the masses of our people. The fact that the Albany Movement has done this, in certain areas of the leadership, poses a problem for the Delta Chapter. First, because most of them are teachers. Second, there is a reluctance for them to become associated with the Albany Movement, the support of which is apparently the objective of Delta's Christmas Parties.

Members of the staff of SCLC, who have spent time in Albany, generally agree with Rev. Andrew Young's appraisal that the movement is highly emotional and because of its position in the community, no effort of this kind could be successful without its support. Even such a coordinated program as we were able to establish, suffered to a large extent because certain officers of the Dougherty County Voter Education League (DOVEL), although elected, were unacceptable to some members of the Board of the Movement.

The Kings agreed with these suggestions as a type of approach:

1. By telephone or telegram, you could ask leaders of the Interdenominational Ministers Alliance, Baptist Ministers Conference and the Ministers Car Pool to meet with you at some time during your visit to Albany.

2. You and the local Delta Chapter might ask these ministers to take leadership responsibility for the Voter-Registration Drive and secure their individual committments, as pastors of their respective churches.

3. Using as much of the leadership and as many of the workers, as possible, which we were able to organize, each church would set up a registration committee which the pastors could use to get people registered. Most of the easy cases have been registered.

These suggestions are made because it is doubtful that members of the Delta Chapter will do the actual canvassing or openly associate with the Albany Movement. Of course this idea must be sold to Dr. W. G. Anderson and you could probably do it.

You can be assured that Rev. Young, who is the SCLC Voter-Registration Director, Rev. Bennette, Mr. Branton and I, as well as, Dr. M. L. King, Jr., and Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker would do anything we could to help with this worthy effort.

It is my conviction, however, that leadership responsibility must be initiated and promoted by local citizens in some such wasy as this: the local Delta Chapter, while not in the forefront, would still be entitled to credit for having sponsored the project.

Should these suggestions be of interest to you and you desire further elucidation you may call me collect day or night at 688-6062 in Atlanta.

Sincerely yours,

J. H. Calhoun, Georgia Director
Voter Registration, SCLC

JHC:emp

December 20, 1962

Dr. Aaron Henry
213 Fourth Street
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Dear Aaron:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 8, in which you enclosed the cancelled checks which we had requested.

The check we sent for the purchase of the cars should have been deposited in the COFO account and then your own check issued in payment of the cars, which check would have been supported by a voucher. There is nothing we can do about this now, but any money which we send in the future should be deposited in the COFO account in order that the financial records may be kept straight.

I am pleased to report that much of the information which we had requested has been furnished to us by Bob Moses and other personnel, during the past few days, and we think that they now have a clear ideasas to just what we want in the way of reports. I am hopeful that they will pay more attention to these matters in the future.

I agree that your voter project "needs some tightening up." We still go by the original conditions of our grant in leaving it up to you and your executive committee as to what expenditures should be approved for the COFO project. With the exception of the automobiles and Bob's trip to Washington, I have no memory of Bob's speaking to us about any purchases or trips. For the automobiles we sent separate money, and Bob was to have been reimbussed in Washington for his trip so that any advance which he might have obtained from you should have been refunded. I do not mean to question Bob's honesty at all, but financial

transactions require constant scrutiny and control.

As soon as we get the vouchers back with the corrected dates and compare then with the cancelled checks, then I will get in touch with you if we find anything questionable.

I explained to Bob when he was in Atlanta last week that when he withdraws large sums of cash for use in the COFO project he should prepare separate vouchers to support disbursements made from that cash.

Every good wish to you and your family for the holiday season.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

DEC 12 1962

Council of Federated Organizations
213 Fourth Street
Clarksdale, Miss.
December 8,1962

Attorney Wiley A Branton
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Attorney Branton:

A copy of the letter to Bob Moses regarding cancelled checks was recieved by me today. These checks and statements are sent to me at my request from the bank and I am forwarding same to you.

I am sorry of the difficulty we are having over the records. The forms that you are requesting were sent directly to Mr. Moses and I have not seen the type voucher that you are now requesting of him. I wish I knew what to do to be more help.

The cheks listed are thru no. 36. Check 37 has not come out yet but it is for $800.00 payable to Robert Moses. Check No. 37 is for $100.00 also payable to Bob Moses, Check not 38 is to the Clarksdale Voters Project for $100.00. Ofcourse these checks will be in the next statement.

The check that you sent and was used to phrchase the automobiles was used to purchase the cars and was not run thru the account. The check itself was presented in payment for the cars in Memphis. This might account for the $1,000.00 off figure.

It is my assumption that since Mr. Moses has had prior contact with you and the Voter Education Project before the COFO alingment that he is familiar with the kind of reporting that you are requesting. I would appreciate sample copies of the forms that you want reports placed on and how they are filled out. If you will tell me specificly how I can help clear the log jam I will be only to happy to do it.

The Voter Education Project is going very well but in my opinion needs some tightning up. When Bob calls and tells me he has already spoken to you about a purchase or a trip to be made out of funds available thru the COFO project then I can only agree. The $25.00 per week paid the workers conciveably can be spent to their liking after they have done their voter education work, on office equipment, a trip or for whatever reason they decide.

I know the kinks must be straightned out; but even with them the task of getting Negroes in to take the voters test is going very very well. If you lawyers can get the literacy test knocked out and we can register as easily as you can in Arkansas or Georgia, then Miss. will be out in front in many ways. That will be the day.

Aaron

Yours, Aaron

VEP 2-14

DEC 21 1962

Memo: Mississippi Voter Education project.

to: Wiley Branton

from: Bob Moses

I. Report from Sunflower County, Dec. 3rd. - 8th., by Charles McLaurin, James Jones, and Jessie Harris.

On Thursday, November 30th. we took five people down to Indianola from Ruleville to register. They were allowed to fill out the form without any friction. On Friday and Saturday, November 31, and Dec. 1, the three of us working in Ruleville spent most of the day talking to people in the community which is beginning to perk up a little. The people are asking questions about voting and other things citizens should know. They continually ask about the FBI and what is going to happen about the shooting in Ruleville. In other areas of the county the first thing they want to know is what are they going to do when someone shoots into their homes? What will they do when their boss puts them off their job or off their plantation? What kind of aid can we give them to help clothe and feed them?

On Monday we went back out in the community talking to the people about going down to Indianola to register, filling out the application form with them. We also went to Drew Mississippi to see about setting up a citizenship school there and to talk to some people about the churches and the professional people in the community. The Negro community in Drew is afraid of the word "vote". They think we are working for the NAACP and refuse to talk to us. We found a great number of older people who cannot read or write and we talked to them about setting up a citizenship school; we think this will provide us an "in" to the community.

On the morning of Dec. 4th., Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer went to the circuit clerk's in Indianola, to see if she had passed the test. Mrs. Hamer was one of the persons to go down August 31, from Ruleville. Mrs. Hamer reports that the mayor of Ruleville was there and that he was looking over the application blanks of the people from Ruleville. Mrs. Hamer and the three others with her told the registrar that they were from Ruleville and wanted to find out if they had passed the test. The mayor was looking at the applications. We understand that this is against the law. Is that correct?

That same day we were out in the Ruleville community canvassing and we took five people down to Indianola to fill out the application. The same night the Ruleville Christian Citizenship Council held its regular Tuesday night meeting, with about 14 present. They were all given application blanks to fill out, and from these four went down to Indianola to register. Mrs. Diane Bevel who has been helping in Ruleville, gave a report on the commodities. Mrs. Bevel told the group that she had sent a letter to Washington and had made several telephone calls to different people and that she had received an answer from the Dept. of Agriculture. Mr. Orville Freeman called the Welfare Department in Indianola and asked if people were being denied food that needed it. The Indianola office said that they knew nothing of such. Mr. Freeman then called Diane and asked her to go to

Indianola with the proof. Diane went down and had a long talk with the lady in the welfare office. The lady said that she had not received a call from Mr. Freeman, which contradicted what Mr. Freeman had told Diane. She gave Diane some forms and told her to find the persons who needed the food and have them fill out the forms and bring them down to Indianola.

We have not found a place to hold meetings as yet, but each week some person will let us hold a meeting in her home. At present Mrs. Irene Johnson and Mr. Joe MacDonald have opened their doors to us, we feel that others will do the same when they feel a little more secure.

On Wednesday, December 5th., we went from house to house telling the people that if they needed commodities to come to William's Chapel. At 1:30 there were ten people in the church waiting to get signed up. All filled out a form with the help of James Bevel and Jesse Harris. The church will be opened for this purpose at least three days a week.

That same day we took the four people down to register who had agreed to do so the night before, at the meeting.

On Thursday, December 6, we went from house to house asking people if they need commodities, telling them to go down to Indianola to register and to come to William's chapel on Friday at 9:00 A.M. to go to Indianola to ask for commidities.

On Friday, we spend most of the day with the people in Indianola trying to get commodities.

Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, who was thrown off her plantation for trying to register to vote Aug. 31, has moved to Ruleville and will be helping us work in the community.

Mrs. Rebecca MacDonald, went down to talk to the Mayor of Ruleville about turning the water on at the church, Williams Chapel. The mayor told her that he would turn the water on, but he didn't want any more of that mess down there, meaning voter workshops. The water has not yet been turned on, and Mrs. MacDonald is planning to go down again.

The four persons that passed the registration test went to the City hall in Ruleville to put their names on the books there, so they will be able to vote in the City elections, but the mayor said he would have to find out if they had passed in Indianola and would not let them sign. They plan to return.

file Miss Project

WB

We left Gre enwood,Miss. December 26,I962;enrou te to Dorchester,Ga.(Willie Peacock&Samuel Block).We arrived on the27th of December,I962.The time was 2 O'clock p.m. We were assigned to our rooms by Mr.PORTER immediately.After supper we were informed that we would not have a meeting until the next morning at IO O'clock a.m.(Dec.28,I962).The mo rning session was well attended.We ga ve all issues for discussion our undivided participation an d attention.We have g ained a lot of useful in formation from this retreat.We did exactly what one should do after one shall have retreated:(I)We made plans to advance the various projects and programs which we have undertaken.(2)We evaluated our supplies and resourc es which we have to draw from for continuation of our projects and progra ms.(3)We discussed the possibilities of starting new projects.(3)We took an inventory of the progress that we have made in the year I962.(4)The Various project leaders came to gether and discussed the techniques and procedures which have enhanced the progress of their voter registrati on drive. In conclusion;this was the most fruitful retreat ever attended by SNCC personel.

Samuel Block, Willie Peacock, Charlie Cobbs, Bill Mahoney, Prathia Hall,andJoyce left Dorchester,Ga. Jan. I,I963 at 2:30 p.m. Our destination was Washington,D.C. We arrived in Washington,D.C. 7:00 p.m.(EST).We went to Atterney James Cobbs(Charlie Cobbs' uncle)home,where we rested until I:00 p.m.(Jan.2,I963).2:00 P.m. Charlie Cobbs,Samuel Block,and Willie Peacock arrived at the Burlington Hotel,Parlor B.At this time Bob Moses,Cobb ,Block,and ATT.Bill Higgs filed suit against the US Justice Department an d Th e Federal Bureau of Investigators.The suit was filed because neither governmental department has taken any postive action in protecting the rights of individuals a ttempting to register for voting in Mississippi;

2-Cobb-VEP2-16

After which we(Bob Moses,Chuck McDew,Charlie cobbs,Samuel Block,and Willie Peacock went directly to U S Civil Rights Commission office building where we had a closed door discussion with officials of the U S Civil Rights COMMISSION. ATT.Bill Higgs,Samuel Block,and Willie Peacock(10:00 p.m.est.Jan.2,1962)left Washington,D.C. enroute for Jackson,Miss. We arrived in jackson,Miss.Jan.3,1963,7:00 p.m.cst.We went by the Miss.Free Press office where upon Lucy requested that the press be put on the mailing list of news letter.We left Jackson 8:00p.m. We arrived in Greenwood,Miss. 9:30 p.m. It seemed as if we were really returning to home sweet home.

Jan.4,1963.this was a day of rest for the most part

RTB?
BY? 2-20-63

COFO FINANCIAL STATEMENT
As of 12/27/62
(Computed from vouchers - 9/3/62 - 12/17/62)

Grant Installments paid by VEP:

9/5/62	$4,000.00	
10/2/2	2,000.00	
10/18/62	2,000.00	
10/29/62	2,000.00	
11/29/62	1,000.00	
12/12/62	1,000.00	$12,000.00

Disbursements:

Advertising, Printing & Promotion	146.00	
Lodging	126.00	
Meals	396.93	
Fixtures & Equipment	1,925.00 (autos)	
Auto Insurancw	346.00	
Salaries	6,246.32 accepted voucher 2/1/63 for $200.00 more in Salary	
Office Rent	30.00	
Postage	15.56	
Travel & Transportation	359.11	
Telephone & Telegraph	48.34	
Office Supplies	24.06	
Harrassment	1,172.54	
Miscellaneous	2.22	10,838.08
		~~10,638.08~~
Balance unaccounted for		$ 1,161.92

Supported by cancelled checks & bank statements

January 28, 1963

Mr. Charles McLaurin
901½ Nelson Street
Greenville, Mississippi

Dear Mr. McLaurin:

Dr. Henry has informed us that you will be functioning in Bob Moses' capacity while he is away. If there is any way that we can assist you with these responsibilities by all means let us know.

Meantime, we wonder if you can give us a hand by looking into a few matters which have piled up in Bob's absence. These items are preventing us from getting our records up-to-date on the Mississippi grant and since we will very soon be preparing a report for the Internal Revenue Service we would be most grateful for your cooperation.

First of all, please see the attached financial statement, a copy of which was sent to the COFO office previously, which tells you where we stand on your financial accounting as of December 17, 1962. What we need now is financial accounting from COFO subsequent to December 17, 1962. For this we will require vouchers supporting each disbursement COFO has made, either by check or cash, subsequent to December 17, 1962. You have a supply of these vouchers forms in your office.

While we are discussing vouchers, Mr. McLaurin, I would like to point out that it is not necessary that the workers account to us for the manner in which they spend their salaries or subsistence allowances. Some of them have been sending us vouchers supporting their personal expenditures and this is not necessary. All we have to know about salaries or subsistence allowances is how much was paid out by the COFO office for this purpose and on what date. You let us know about this by using the vouchers I mentioned above.

On December 26, Miss Emma Bell submitted vouchers, checks and bank statements to us here in our offices. One of these was a voucher for $187.00 made out to Dave Dennis for telephone, office, and other expenses. We asked her on that date and subsequently in a letter of December 27, and again on January 17, if she would give us a breakdown by item for this voucher. In other words, how much was for telephone, how much for office expense, and what were the other expenses? Would you kindly write us giving us this breakdown. Incidentally, all vouchers should be itemized in such a way that we can tell what portion of the total amount the voucher is made out for was for what type of expenditure.

Rec'd 2-1-63

We also asked Miss Bell to itemize the voucher supporting check #28, for $200, for salaries and harrassment expenses. How much for salaries, and how much for harrassment expenses?

If, when you study the attached financial statement, you notice that your accounts conflict slightly with ours for this period, you should be aware of a matter which I explained in a letter to Miss Bell on December 27. Two of the expenditures submitted by COFO have not been allowed as valid use of VEP funds. One is an item of 9/17/62 ($75.00) for transportation for Bob Moses to Washington, D.C. Since Bob was reimbursed in Washington for this trip, the $75.00 should have been returned to the COFO account. On December 3, ($85.00) was disbursed to Landy McNair for a school loan which is not an allowable expenditure from VEP funds.

Financial and progress reporting is due in this office from COFO by the tenth of every month so we would appreciate your doing everything you can to get us caught up. I realize that we have had to throw the book at you, as it were, in this letter, but hope you realize that this seems so only because we have tried to give you in one letter instructions we have given to Bob and Mattie Bibins over a long period of time.

We wonder, too, if you would be able to supply us with information that Mr. Branton requested of Bob Moses regarding the two girls who were injured in the shooting incident in Ruleville. Can you find out from the parents of the two girls who were shot as to whether the bills have been paid. If they have not been paid we may have a source for assistance but we would have to be furnished with an itemized statement from the

person or institution to whom the money is owed, and we would appreciate your trying to obtain such a statement, if our help is wanted.

Very truly yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

J

file Mississippi project

Memo of phone conversation with Jim Forman

1-2-63.

Moses is going to New York for a month of so.

He is recovered from the head injury he incurred

at Dorchester but still is wearing a bandage which Forman thinks might make him a particular target in Mississippi. (?)

The Greenville office will be closed for the next two weeks because CharliekCobb is going home for that length of time. The Greenwood Ruleville and Hattiesburg operations will continue. Forman expects Henry to issue the necessarys checks for these operations during January. He did not seem clear on what the repsorting arrangements would be during the coming month.

Minnis

Courtesy—TUCKER-CASTLEBERRY PRINTING, INC. • JAckson 5-8654

January 2, 1963

Dr. Aaron Henry
213 Fourth Street
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Dear Aaron:

Re VEP 2-16

We are enclosing the January installment of the COFO grant in the amount of $2,000 so that you can deposit it to your VEP account there in Clarksdale.

I unde#stand that Bob Moses may be away from Mississippi for approximately four weeks and, therefore, the supervision of the disbursements will be your responsibility. Will you please see to it that a voucher is prepared for each disbursement and that the voucher bears the same date as the check or cash disbursement, together with an explanation of the expenditure. In the event that a disbursement covers two or more expenses (for example, food, transportation, and postage) please see to it that the voucher is itemized to show how much was spent for each item.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc. (Check, $2,000)
cc: Miss Emma Bell

JAN 2 1963

COAHOMA COUNTY BRANCH NAACP

The Freedom Concert, scheduled for Sunday, December 30, 1962, is slated to be the best yet. Mr. Guy Carawan, Miss Mary Jane Pigee, and Miss Dyanne V. McNutt are the artists; Haven Methodist Church is the place; 3:00 o'clock p. m. is the time. The advance contribution for adults is $1.00. Be sure to get your ticket before concert time, for then the tickets will be $1.25. Tickets may be secured at the Fourth Street Drug Store, Pigee's Beauty Salon or from the members of the C'dale Youth Council. If you can't come, the $1.00 contribution is still needed.

Remember also the "Emancipation Celebration" of the Coahoma County Branch of the NAACP that is scheduled for the 20th of January with the guest speaker being Attorney Derrick Bell of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund of New York City. This young lawyer will amaze and impress you. He will also give you courage for a new day soon in Mississippi. Be sure to hear him!!!
Remember: There will be reserved seats for those holding this year's poll tax receipts. P A Y Y O U R P O L L T A X N O W !!!!

Mass Meeting will be held Wednesday Night, January 2, 1963, 8:00 o'clock p. m., First Baptist Church. Your presence is sincerely urged.

Another episode in the Battle for Freedom for Negroes in Coahoma County and Mississippi took place this week. The Clarksdale City Police Department again showed its true image in the arrest of Mr. Ivanhoe Donaldson and Mr. Benjamin Taylor, and the confiscation of the food, clothes, and medicines they were bringing in to help relieve the cold, hunger, and suffering that are overwhelming in the Miss. Delta Area among Negroes. The whole story behind this activity began on December 16, 1962 in Jackson, when the Council of Federated Organizations established a welfare and relief committee to do what we could to relieve the suffering of the poor of our area. The Council is composed of the Mississippi units of NAACP, CORE, SNCC, SCLC, the Regional Council of Negro Leadership, Prince Hall Masons, Elks, Progressive Voters League, Coahoma County Negro Citizen's Association, and several other local organizations interested in the welfare of Negroes. The welfare and relief committee has two co - chairmen: Mrs. Vera M. Pigee and Mr. Dave Dennis; Aaron E. Henry serves as president of the council. The council has asked relief in this vast situation of unemployment among Negroes from the President of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and to the individual citizens of the Nation.

The materials being brought in by Mr. Donaldson and Mr. Taylor were the result of an appeal on the Michigan University Campus. The students gathered the materials, a Professor at the University supplied a truck to bring it down, and Donaldson and Taylor drove the truck. The first shipment came on Christmas Eve. Many people and families were supplied with warm clothing and food that would not have had any, otherwise. After unloading the truck here on Christmas Eve, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Donaldson receives word that another group in Louisville, Kentucky had collected some items to be given away to the poor in the Mississippi Delta Area. They volunteered to go and bring these supplies back. Beside food and clothes, some of the Doctors of Louisville, realizing that these poor, cold, hungry people would also get sick, gave, from their offices, some medicines to be delivered to the President of COFO, who also is a pharmacist. These medicines were to be dispensed without charge to the people who , where being aided with food and clothes when they needed medicines. Although we did not know any medicines were being shipped, we certainly welcome it, that is if we ever get it. The police department now has the truck, the food, the clothing, the medicines, and whatever else was being shipped. When the truck is finally released, as it will be we are sure, we can only hope that the inventory sheet and the materials on the truck tally. We will certainly want an accounting of any goods missing while the City Police Department is in charge of it. They also still have Donaldson and Taylor, but a lawyer is on the way - THANK GOODNESS.

When the drivers of the truck came into Town they only knew of the Fourth Street Drug Store. That was where they were waiting until arrested, in a parked truck in front of Fourth Street Drug Store. With the previous break ins and breaking of windows, and other vandalism of the Fourth Street Drug Store - it is somewhat amazing that an arrest would come only in this instance. The fact that this shipment was a part of the Freedom Movement, we are sure, figured in the arrest and upsets the entire community. The combined student bodies of Michigan State University and the University of Michigan are likely to make their resentments felt personally. If, and when, the students come down let us open our homes to them.

Happy New Year!!! Fiddle and Faddle. You have a lot more work to do if you intend to stop the freedom movement, we are determined to be free in '63.
To the Nation: The need for food, clothing, and other supplies are still desperately needed. Please do not let this unfortunate act hinder your support.

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL OF FEDERATED
ORGANIZATIONS

JAN 2 1963

ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTING COFO:

NAACP, SCLC, CORE, SNCC.
(MISSISSIPPI UNITS) &
OTHER STATE ORGANIZATIONS

EMERGENCY WELFARE AND RELIEF COMM.
400 Yazoo Avenue
HAVEN METHODIST CHURCH
CLARKSDALE, MISS.

Dear Friends:

December 25, 1962

The condition of which I speak to you about now is probably difficult for you to understand. But suppose you were in a situation where your last pay check came to you in early November 1962 and you will not get another until late in May 1963.

This is precisely the predicament many, many Negro farm workers find themselves in this year. As bad as the lot of these sharecroppers and farm workers have found themselves in, in the past; this year this year appears to be the worst yet. Usually cotton picking last until January or February. This year the crops were almost all in by November. On many of the plantations the owners are using cotton picking machines to gather the crops. This is called automation. In reality it is displacing many Negro workers whose whole life have been spent in this form of occupation. While automation is the greatest contribution factor to the misery of hunger and cold, to some degree however Negroes that have been involved in the freedom movement are the first and the most severely victimized, if their activities are known by the white racist. In many instances this character of white person is in charge of the general welfare programs and the issuance of surplus food programs.

There are many families without fire in the cold winter. Many of the children have no shoes for their cold feet. Perhaps worst of all many go to bed every night hungry and cold. We have appealed to the Federal Government for relief in this situation but to date have not been informed what course they will take.

We are therefore asking you the individual citizens of this nation for immediate aid now, FOR NEGRO VICTIMS OF MISSISSIPPI.

We need your help in trying to ease this human misery. We need FOOD, preserved or canned, CLOTHING, coats, dresses, slacks, underware, socks, shoes of all sizes and finance to pay utility bills for light and heat.

If you can help supply any of these needs please direct your parcels or mail to:

Aaron E. Henry

Aaron E Henry, President
Mississippi Council of Federated Organizations
Haven Methodist Church
400 Yazoo Avenue
Clarksdale, Miss.

"I have heard local whites say to many Negroes, Now that you have no support let the dammed NAACP take care of you" As president of the NAACP in Miss. and supporter of the overall Freedom Movement I feel an obligation. It is my feeling you do too.

Negroes Prod Bob Kennedy

Miss. project

Atlanta Const. 1-3-63 p. 35

By ANTHONY LEWIS

(Copyright 1963 by the New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON—A suit was filed against Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy Wednesday in an effort to make him take further action on behalf of Mississippi Negroes.

J. Edgar Hoover

Robert Kennedy

The case was brought in Federal District court here by one white and seven Negro residents of Mississippi. In a press conference they said their purpose to end intimidation by state officials of Negroes trying to exercise their rights.

"Mississippi law enforcement officials are systematically and brutally intimidating, harrassing and physically attacking" those involved in a Negro voting drive, William L. Higgs said at the conference.

Higgs is a 27-year-old white lawyer from Jackson, Miss., who is both a plaintiff and counsel in this case. His co-counsel is William M. Kunstler of New York.

USE OF MARSHALS

Their suit asks the court to make the attorney general use federal marshals to protect Negroes trying to vote. The director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover, is also named as a defendant and asked to use agents for this purpose.

Robert Moses, one of the Negro plaintiffs, explained what he thought the Justice department could do that it is not now doing. He has been a leader in a Negro registration campaign in rural Amite County, Mississippi.

Negroes there, he said, are literally afraid to try to register. When they go down to the courthouse, they are threatened by small groups of white men. Moses himself was once beaten by a registrar.

CHANGE SHARPLY

Moses said the situation would change sharply if the Justice Department would just send marshals to the courthouse when notified of a Negro registration attempt. He said the department had been asked to do so but refused.

The Justice department's view is that it cannot act as a police force for the entire State of Mississippi, no matter how bad things are. It already is planning lawsuits on some of the incidents cited by the plaintiffs Wednesday.

COURTS RELUCTANT

Chances are that the suit will be dismissed, since the courts are reluctant to tell cabinet officers how to do their job. It will nevertheless focus attention on the obstacles to Negro voting in Mississippi.

Higgs told how he was arrested in Clarksdale, Miss., last June after attending a meeting in behalf of a Negro candidate for Congress. He was held "on suspicion."

He said he was told by a deputy sheriff that he was "a traitor" and had his life threatened.

Friday, January 4, 1963

Telephone conversation between J. Minnis and Aaron Henry, Clarksdale, Mississippi

J. Minnis: We have just heard over here about the arrest of those two people from Michigan and we wanted to call and get some details on it, Aaron, for our files. When did it happen, when were they arrested?

A. Henry: Uh, I can only give you the police report on that - the 28th. They were missing two days prior to the 28th - they should have arrived here on th3 26th. They were really arrested on the 28th - that's the day they smuggled a note to me that they were in there. (in jail.)

J. Minnis: How did they smuggle the note out?

A. Henry: Well, uh - - -

J. Minnis: You mean you'd rather not tell? O.K.

J. Minnis: We just saw the article in the Arkansas Gazette - it hadn't been reported in the papers over here. The names are Benjamin Taylor and ----Donnelson. Are they Negro or white?

A. Henry: They're Negro.

J. Minnis: They're both Negro. And they were driving a station wagon? You don't know anything at all about the kind of drugs that they had?

A. Henry: I have not seen them, but I have been in touch with this Dr. King that was responsible for the collection of the drugs. He is sending an inventory of what was in there and, of course, he contends that there was nothing in the shipment but aspirin, cough syrup and vitamins. Now, it's quite possible that in the cough syrup preparation there might have been some barbiturate in it but nothing that anybody could siphon out .

J. Minnis: You don't know anything about where these fellows had been the missing two days?

A. Henry: No. They had dinner with a girl named Margaret Cutler (?) In Louisville. (Girl's name is Tucker)

J. Minnis: When was this?

A. Henry: Christmas Night. And they left there Christmas night anticipating getting in the following day about eight o'clock in the morning. That would be the 26th,=see? But they were not arrested until the 28th.

J. Minnis: According to the arrest report. Who gave you a copy of that? You saw it?

A. Henry: In the paper, yes.

J. Minnis: Is there a possibility of a typographical error? You haven't been in touch with the police, have You?

A. Henry: Yes, I've been in touch with the police. But the day that I called the police was the 28th. That was the day they smuggled the note out to me. They admitted that they had them.

J. Minnis: Now, they're in the sherriff's custody? Were they arrested by the city police?

A. Henry: They were arrested by the city.

J. Minnis: And what's the amount of bond?

A. Henry: $15,000 each.

J. Minnis: $15,000 each! And what are they charged with?

A. Henry: Possession of narcotics. That's a technical charge. They admit there were no narcotics in the strict sense - involved.

J. Minnis You mean the police admit this?

A. Henry: Yes, that there were no narcotics as we understand the

A. Henry: term. But I gues s in the general term - the barbiturate is also classified under the lMississippi Omnibus Narcotic Act and even drugs that are prescription legend - that have no relations either to barbiturates or narcotics are involved in the general Mississippi narcotics act. It's a sort of catch-all thing.

J. Minnis: Well, is there any possibility that under Mississippi rule they would be generally in violation?

A.H. I don't think so. You see the doctor that gathered the drugs was sending them to me to be dispensed without charge to the same people to whom we were giving the clothes. So, the fellows were only driving the truck.

J.M. They were just transporting.

A.H. Yeah. Now,the drugs we get in every day - the driver of the truck is responsible for what's in it.

J.M. Isee your point. Where is the truck now?

A.H. The police got the truck, the drugs and the men.

J.M. Do you know who owns the truck?

A.H. Yeah, the - Professor Elliott.

J.M. At Michigan State?

AH Yeah Martha there's a girl at Michigan - her name is ~~XXXXXXX~~ Prescott (?) I can give you a phone number there, too - - - - - - - - - - - - - - (unintelligible for a few sentences.)

JM: Now, do you know of any action taken by the police? Has there been any kind of a hearing or preliminary hearing evidence of a grand jury hearing or anything?

AH: They're in jail between bonds and I suppose that would mean that some preliminaryhearing has been held.

JM. Have you gotten any counsel for them.

AH Yes, counsel has not arrived, however we were in touch with counsel from the time they were arrested on Friday. - - - - (something unintelligble here about trying to reach counsel by phone.)

JM Would you be able to send us a copy of that inventory when you get it?

AH Yes.

JM I'd certainly appreciate it, Aaron.

AH SEnd it to the Voter Education office there?

JM: Yes, I'd sure appreciate it. Wiley may want to talk to you - wait a minute

WB How's everything going?

B/
JM

JAN 1 8 1963

807 Rear Miller
Greenwood, Miss.
January 9, 1963

Dear Jim,

Man I am so glad that we now have transportation here in Greenwood, Miss. which is Leflare County as you know.

Guess What? We had slacked off carrying people down to register but the other day which was the 7th of January we started back. We carried 5 people down to register, in addition to that we are now able to get around to these people who have been cut off from the surplus food deal, and some of them will make you cry to see the way they have been trying to live. We went to about 10 peoples houses who lived up in little nasty alleys it was cold, cold outside and some of them were sitting beside of the fireplace with a small amount of wood burning trying to keep warm. They had little babies that had no shoes to put on their feet in that cold, cold house. I know it was cold in there because I felt as if I was freezing my self.

Another thing the babies had no milk. The mother told us she had been giving them suplus food milk but that she had not received any food in a long time and that was the reason her baby had no milk.

Here lately after getting the car we have been able to visit some of the farms here in Leflare County. We found out that the people received no money for Christmas and they had to tell their kids that Santa Claus was sick and he that he would be able to see them when he gets well. One lady and her family made 10 bails of cotton and cleared $60.00 and the white man wanted to put her and her 7 kids off the farm. Her husband is dead.

We went out to visit Father Nathaniel, out at the Catholic School which is located in the suburbs of Greenwood, Miss. He is very eager to help with any thing we have planned to do.

Willie and I now feel that we have no excuse to keep us from carrying people down to register now.

I remember one day we had 78 people to carry down to register and had no transportation, no money hire a cab and was to far to walk, and 8:30 that evening James Bevel made it here and we were able to carry 7 people down and the rest refused to go the next time. They said we are not going to be fooling them, and have them waiting for nothing; Now we have have a car and we carry the people down the very time they say yes I will go.

2 - Cofo - VEP 2-16

For the past 5 days we have been running back and forth to Memphis, Clarksdale and Jackson picking up food and clothing for the people here. Now we are really seeing some results already.

Jim I know we may have a hard time paying for the car like you said but we are going to try like hell to keep it Ok?

Always,

Samuel Block

P. S. Jim, send a copy of this letter to Wiley please.

WB

MEMORANDUM

MISSISSIPPI FIELD TRIP

January 9-11, 1963

I arrived in Clarksdale, Mississippi, at about noon on Wednesday, January 9, 1963. I spent some time with Aaron Henry at the Fourth Street Drug Store, discussing general aspects of the Mississippi project. Henry seems well satisfied with the progress of the project. He does not seem to be aware, or at least he is unwilling to articulate about, any dissension in COFO of the kind we met with from the SNCC people at Dorchester. He gave me a full account of the manner in which the drive for food, clothing, etc., for the unemployed and displaced Negro workers is being used in conjunction with the registration drive.

In each of the counties where COFO is conducting voter registration work, there is also a facility for distribution of the food, clothing, etc. When persons seek aid, they are asked to fill out a form which, among other things, asks whether or not they are registered. Those who are not registered are then asked if they are willing to try to register. The context within which this occurs obviously conduces to favorable replies. In some cases, when individuals say they are willing to try to register, they also indicate they are willing to go down right then, while their bundle is being prepared.

Henry says that the distribution of these goods has served as a kind of answer for those Negroes who have been told by whites, "The NAACP wants you to vote - now let the NAACP take care of your needs". Henry says that there seems to be some lessening in the effect of the Anti-NAACP campaign by the whites. More and more Negroes are indicating a willingness to join NAACP, he says, and more and more are eager to get membership cards so they will have visible evidence of the association between themselves and the organization. Apparently, in some cases, the membership card serves as a symbol of the courage of the Negro, and as a means of defying the white. However, he says that in many cases, Negroes still associate the NAACP and the NAACP leadership with the taboos the whites have tried to impose.

I examined the records of the Coahoma County Unit of COFO, which are kept at the Fourth Street Drug Store. They consist of a number of work sheets kept by the canvassers, Rev. Rayford and Mrs. Vera Pigee, and Mrs. Idessa Johnson. Mrs. Pigee runs a beauty salon, and Mrs. Johnson runs a restaurant, and is a substitute teacher. I shall not attempt

2-Cofo-1EP2-16

to summarize the information on the reports here, as Mrs. Pigee has assured me she will send me the data we want. My general impression is that the registration program in Coahoma County is a going concern, and that the results have been good, by Mississippi standards (always a necessary qualification), both as to numbers registered and as to numbers contacted. Canvassing is the principal means used by these three workers for initiating contact with prospective registrants. The Coahoma County Unit of COFO holds a mass meeting each Wednesday night at which registration is discussed. I attended the meeting the night of January 9th.

Shortly before we were to leave the drug store for the meeting, Henry got a call from a Negro girl. the girl said that she had just received a visit from a Clarksdale policeman at her home. The policeman told the girl to be expecting a suppoena which a federal marshall would be delivering. The girl was frightened by the visit of the policeman, so she had called Henry to get his advice about what she should do. It seems that the girl, some months ago, was on a date with a Negro man. The man was an employee of the city of Clarksdale. There was apparently some pretty heavy drinking, and then they spent the night together. The following day, the man told the Clarksdale police that the girl had stolen his wallet with a considerable sum of money in it. That night, the Clarksdale police picked the girl up, took her to the city jail, forced her to strip, and whipped her with a heavy leather belt, inflicting great pain. At the time there were two other Negro girls in the jail, who witnessed the affair. As I understand it, the girl was never charged with anything. As I recall, she was held in jail for a day or so, and then released. She got hold of Henry upon her release, and he notified the Justice Department. The girl gave the Justice Department a statement, and asked that the police officers be prosecuted under the Civil Rights Act. The two girls who had been with her in the jail also gave Justice statements, corroborating the story of the girl who had been whipped. Henry says that right after the Justice Department people left town after gathering their file, the Clarksdale police again appeared at the girl's home, forced her to strip again, and again administered a beating.

The two girls who also gave Justice statements were sitting in a car parked in front of the drug store some nights later when the Clarksdale police came along and told them they were taking them to jail. Apprehensive that they were to be punished for giving statements to Justice, the two girls refused to be arrested. They fought with the police right there in the street, and for a while, seemed to be getting the best of the battle. As Henry put it, "They were throwing cops around like sacks of flour". Henry called the sheriff, who appears to be a bit more reasonable than the city authorities, The city police

had surrounded the entire area, had closed off Fourth Street, and appeared to be preparing to lay siege to the drug store in which, by this time, the two girls had taken refuge. The sheriff arrived, and the two girls agreed to surrender to him. They were charged with resisting arrest, etc., and given six months. So far as Henry knows, their only offense was objecting to the beating they felt sure they would get at the hands of the Clarksdale police.

Henry says John Doar was most reluctant to see Justice become involved in the prosecution of the police officers because the girl had spent the night with the man. What seemed to trouble Doar, more than the offense by the police against the girl, was the girl's offense against Doar's moral code - cohabitation outside of wedlock. However, Doar finally decided, at Henry's urging, to prosecute. This, then, was the background of the notification by the police, to the girl, that a federal subpoena was to be served on her. No explanation ever developed as to what business the police had informing the girl that this was to happen. It was either an attempt at harassment, or assistance for the Justice Department by the Clarksdale police. The girl took it to be harassment. When the girl called the drug store, Henry asked me to speak to her because he could not understand what it was she was saying about the police. When I spoke to her, it was clear that she did not understand what the federal marshall was supposed to be coming to see her about. She said he was supposed to bring a "peeny". I asked if she meant subpoena. She said, "Something like that". I think she did not understand what the summons was, nor did it appear to make any sense to her why a federal marshall would be coming to call upon her. She was, with great justification, terrorized by the visit of the police. Henry told her he would look into it and call her back. After making several phone calls (there is a new federal marshall in Clarksdale, and Henry did not know him), Henry learned that the marshall did have a subpoena for the girl, in connection with the case against the police. Henry made arrangements for it to be served the next day, rather than at night, in an attempt to lessen the trauma of it for the girl. The girl had come to the drug store because she did not want to remain at home during the period of uncertainty as to what the police were up to. She went back home on Henry"s assurance that everything appeared to be on the up and up.

We went to the mass meeting in one of the Negro churches in Clarksdale of which Rev. Rayford is pastor. Mr. Brewer gave a brief summary of events of the previous week which involved the COFO movement. Most attention seemed to center around the visit of the two Michigan students

who had been arrested after bringing a truckload of food, clothing and medicine. The two students were expected to return shortly for a mass meeting. I later learned from Jim Forman that the return of the students was scheduled for January 16. After Mr. Brewer spoke, James Bevel took the floor and talked about the necessity for voter registration. Then Mrs. Pigee talked in detail about the distribution of food and clothing and about the way the distribution is used to stimulate registration. Then Aaron Henry talked briefly about voter registration and introduced me.

I decided to use this opportunity to explore a matter about which I had been very curious. I talked about the use of politics in bringing about social and economic change and at two points, once generally, and once specifically, I ;suggested that those who want change in this society have but two alternative courses of action -- politics or violence. The audience had been very responsive but the one thing about which I talked to which there was absolutely no response was the matter of violence. I conclude from this either that the constant exortation of leaders like Aaron Henry against violence has been effective or that a white man's mentioning it as a possible alternative was so startling as to stun the audience rather than evoke a response. I am inclined to think the former was the case. I discussed this whole matter with Henry after the meeting and he said that Martin Luther King had been there a number of times stressing the need for non-violence and he felt that King's message had been well absorbed by the Negro community in Clarksdale, or at least by those who attend COFO meetings.

After the mass meeting, Henry asked that the COFO executive committee members remain for a brief conference. At the conference were those executive committee members who live in the Clarksdale area. I asked them what VEP could do to help them in their voter registration efforts. They did not mention anything specifically which they felt we could do. Their primary concern appeared to be that the Coahoma county sherriff told them last fall that each person in Coahoma county must pay his poll tax himself. One committee member said that he was accustomed, in previous years, to taking the money for the poll taxes of the teachers in his school to the court house. He was distressed that he could not do so this year because, he said, the teachers were not able to get away during the hours when the tax collector's office was open. He further expressed concern that teachers in rural schools would be unable to pay their poll taxes under this regime. Several other committee members expressed concern about the new rule. It developed, however, that none present had actually attempted to pay poll taxes for other s this year and that they knew of no one who had actually attempted to do so. I suggested that the sheriff's refusal to permit this practice might very well be over-ruled by the courts but that it would be necessary for someone to try and be refused before

litigation could be initiated. Several of the committee members said that they would make the attempt. I brought up the necessity for finding a replacement for Bob Moses to direct the Mississippi project while Bob is away. It was agreed that the executive committee would meet soon to appoint such a replacement. So far as I can recall no specific date was set.

I agreed to meet the next morning at 9:00 o'clock with Mrs. Pigee, Mrs. Johnson and the Rev. Rayford to discuss their problems in connection with registration and reporting. At this meeting at Mrs. Pigee's house we arrived at an agreement that reports in the future on the Coahoma county registration work will include both quantitative results and narrative reports on the resistance, Negro attitudes, etc. The three of them agreed that there appears to be a great deal of motivation on the part of Coahoma county Negroes to register and vote. However, their attempts to get people to register and to vote are severely hampered by the fear of the Negroes both of economic reprisal and of physical violence. From what they told me it may very well be that the general climate of fear covers considerable despair and hopelessness that political participation is a viable means of implementing the aspirations of Mississippi Negroes. However, it would be extremely difficult under conditions such as exist in Coahoma county to determine the extent to which alienation rather than fear, if the two can be separated, are the hindering factors.

After the meeting at Mrs. Pigee's house I talked to Aaron Henry at the 4th Street Drug Store. I impressed upon him the urgency of getting someone to fill in for Bob Moses. He said that he would arrange for a COFO executive committee meeting for 8:00 o'clock January 14. He said that he would get Dave Dennis to represent CORE and James Bevel to represent SCLC, and he, of course, would represent NAACP. Since Bob Moses had been the representative of SNCC at this level in COFO it occurred to me that SNCC might consider itself under-represented at this strategically important meeting. I suggested this to Henry. He said that so far as he could see SNCC would have plenty of representation at the meeting because all of the workers would be there. It struck me that the workers, whatever their preponderance in numbers, would be unable to speak with as loud a voice as would the field secretaries of CORE, SCLC, and the NAACP state president. I asked Henry if he thought it advisable for him to invite Forman over for the meeting. He rejected this idea. He felt that in view of the attitudes with which Wiley and I met in Dorchester, it would be inadvisable for this meeting to take place without informing Forman of it and at least give him the opportunity to attend it or to designate someone to represent SNCC at the level of the other attendants. So later in the day I called

Forman and told him of the meeting. He said that he would attend. I learned on January 14, that Forman was unable to attend because of a sudden illness. I asked Henry where and when the meeting would take place because he wanted me to inform the workers of it. He said he thought that 8:00 p.m., January 14, would be suitable and asked that I stop in Cleveland and see if it was all right for the meeting to be held at Amzy Moore's house.

I went to Ruleville. At the mass meeting Wednesday, James Bevel had agreed to get the workers together for a meeting in the Greenville office at 2:00 o'clock Thursday afternoon. However, I had received a call from Charles McLaurin saying he would be unable to make it to Greenville and asking me to meet him in Ruleville on the way down. With some difficulty I located McLaurin's quarters at 909 Reden St., in Ruleville. He was not there. The lady at the house told me he had just left for Cleveland. I went to Cleveland and met with McLaurin and two of his associates at Amzy Moore's house. McLaurin seemed fully to understand what we want in the way of reporting and I discussed with him and his two co-workers the advisability of keeping notes on dayto-day activities and of writing up reports weekly even though they may not be sent to us until the end of the month. McLaurin said he would undertake to clear up the matter of hospital bills for the girls' who were wounded in the Ruleville shooting.

It is not clear to me precisely wh at role Amzy Moore plays in the Mississippi project. However, it seems certain that at the very least he serves as an advisor and coordinator for much of the activity in Bolivar, LeFlore and Sunflower counties. Amzy told me that he, Diane Bevel, and Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer expected to begin voter registration work in Tallahatchee county January 14. I doubt that this work in Tallahatchee county will be rigidly separated from the work in Bolivar and Sunflower. Amzy appeared to me very carefully not to say that any of the COFO workers would be involved in it. This is not to imply that I had any reason for suspecting any kind of hanky panky on the part of Amzy but only to indicate for the record that Amzy's role is a bit foggy at the present time.

Amzy seemed very much aware of the kinds of attitudes with which Wiley and I met at Dorchester. I asked him to do everything he could to impress upon the COFO workers that VEP is their ally in the common effort. He told me that his observation was that Moses was frequently reluctant to report to VEP everything that was being done for fear of VEP censure. According to Amzy, a number of people, including Mrs. Hamer and Fred Hicks, have been subjected to economic reprisals because of voter registration activities and the reprisals

have left several families completely destitute. Apparently Moses is unable to resist the temptation now and then to use VEP funds in a small way to alleviate some of the distress which their voter registration activity is causing some of the local people. I told Amzy that I thought it was a mistake to fail to report such matters to VEP. I told him that this kind of thing is all a part of the VEP project and that Moses and the rest of them would be much more likely to receive help of one sort or another than censure if they would put away their fears of VEP and use it in the manner in which I think it is intended. Amzy seemed to accept this and pledged his cooperation in alleviating these attitudes on the part of the workers.

Amzy and McLaurin appeared to be fairly sure that additional reprisals are to be expected as the registration work proceeds in Bolivar, Sunflower and Tallahatchee. I think that VEP policies with regard to the use of VEP funds for some kind of minimal alleviation of such distress should be clarified as soon as possible, and if VEP funds are not to be used for this purpose then I feel that it is incumbent upon us to find some other source of money to take care of the havoc the Mississippi project may wreak on local Mississippi Negroes. I think we can hardly expect the local Negroes to cooperate with our project if some solution to this problem is not found.

I went from Cleveland to Greenville where I met with Sam Block, Lafayette Surney and Willie Peacock. They, too, appeared to understand now what it is that we want in the way of reports. I talked to Jim Forman by telephone and learned that the payments on the car that is being used by Frank Smith in Holly Springs are to be made by SNCC. Forman also arranged at this time to pay for the some $300 in back bills that Block and Peacock had incurred. So far as I know this clears up the rest of the financial difficulites in the Mississippi project. Block and Peacock tell me that they think they have found a landlady in Greenwood who will resist the pressure of the whites and permit them to stay. The two workers who have been stationed in Greenville were visiting their homes in the north and I did not have an opportunity to see them.

Forman told me during our telephone conversation that he is going to send Surney and Jesse Harris to Savannah for a kind of study period under Hosea Williams. He is doing this not only to provide training for the two but also to relieve the COFO budget.

I went from the COFO office in Greenville to the newspaper office where I met Hodding Carter, III. Block and Peacock were in his office discussing what could be done about LeFlore and other county officials refusing to distribute federal surplus commodities. Carter said he

would look into it but he did not seem to think that he could do much. He seemed to think that it would be very difficult to document the connection between this refusal and the voter registration work although he said he had no doubt that the connection exists. He said that the whites in the Delta are becoming more and more wary of speaking frankly about their represseive operations. I told him that we would be happy to cooperate with him in any way we could in pinning down the connection between the non-distribution of surplus commodities and voter registration work.

The following day, Friday, I went to Indianola and from there to Doddsville where I drove around the Eastland plantation. Amzy Moore had told me that there has long been rumor of a practice by which prisoners at the Mississippi state penitentiary are paroled to the custody of Eastland and other plantation owners thus providing them with a source of cheap and docile labor. The prisoners thus paroled, so goes the rumor, know that they cannot leave the plantation without placing themselves under the threat of re-arrest for parole violation. All I saw were empty fields, but the tour around the plantation was useful for purpose of geographic orientation, if no other.

I went on to Holly Springs stopping off in Oxford for a brief drive around the Ole Miss campus. I saw nothing out of the ordinary except three large signs indicating that three dormitories are being built on the campus with the help of the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency. I was unable to locate FRank Smith at Rust College in Holly Springs,but he was to attend the meeting on January 14 and I feel sure that any difficulties he may have can be resolved.

Mississippi

WB
SS
BY 1-19-63
1-29-63

January 12, 1963

Dr. Aaron Henry
4th Street Drug Store
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Dear Aaron:

I met with McLaurin andhis two associates at Amzy Moore's in Cleveland on January 10, and with Block, Peacock and Bevel in Greensville a bit later the same evening. We discussed reporting procedures that will be followed in future and I suggested to them that it might be a good idea to schedule one day a week for a meeting in whichdall the workers would discuss what had gone on the previous week and in which reports on the previous week would be written. I do not see that it will be necessary to send us reports oftener than once per month, but I think these weekly meetings would serve well to make report writing less burdensome because the period of time covered would be minimal. Of course when we get the recorders, the weekly meetings could be recording sessions rather than writing sessions. In other words, we are not asking that reporting be changed from monthly to weekly, but we think it would be easier on alll concerned if the reports were prepared on a weekly basis. Whether or not the reports are sent to us weekly or all at onceat the end of the month is not important--COFO can use its discretion on that point.

Amzy said he had no objection to the Monday 8:00 pm meeting taking place at his house and all the workers have been notified that it will take place. All, that is, but Frank Smith, whom I was unable to find when I went through Holly Springs. Perhaps you can get in touch with him by telephone in time to inform him of the meeting.

Aaron, we will appreciate it if you will drop us a line at your earliest convenience about what went on at the Monday meeting, who was appointed to serve in Bob's stead, whether or not the weekly meetings mentioned above were agreed upon, what

day and place they will be held, etc.

As for the contents of the reports, I think by now it is clear to everyone that what we want are simple factual accounts of what has been done, what attitudes have been met with, how many have registered, how many have gone down to try, how many have refused to go down and the reasons they have given for refusing. By "what has been done", of course, I mean to say that we are interested not only in results but in the methods and techniques that have produced those results--canvassing, mass meetings, leaflets or other reading material, arguments used in trying to persuade persons to register, etc. If it appears to you at the meeting that there is still some question about the content or frequency of the reports, please let me know without delay so I can clear up questions. I think it will be well to have each team responsible for getting its own report to us, rather than have them all go to a central office and then be forwarded on to us. I'd suggest that until we get the recorders, the workers write their reports in duplicate, sending one copy to the central office out there, and one to us. When we get the recorders, they can just send the tape and we'll return a copy of the transcript.

It was a great pleasure to be with you again and I have renewed hope that our efforts will ultimately succeed.

Very truly yours

Jack

PS: I'm leaving all the errors in this letter so you and all can better appreciate that, whatever other talents I may have, stenography is not one of them.

Ruleville and Sunflower County Report January 4thru12 1963.

On January 4,1963 we made it back to Ruleville,that night we went to the home of Mrs. Bessie Lee Green,who lives in Ruleville She. have attempted to register and have attended most of the meetings. She did not make enough money picking or chopping cotton to carry her through the winter,she have bills to pay on her stove water lights and gas and an addition to her house. Mrs. Green have a daughter that have a small child sometime the child don't have milk to drink. her daughter's husband don't have a steady job he is 23 years of age and have not tried to register because he feels the person he was working for would fire him. Mrs. Green needs $260.00 or she will not have a stove to cook on and the Lumber company could take her bathroom fixtures.

Mrs. Everlean Thomas, went down to register November 29,1962 and her husband lost his job,he was one of the head laborers on Lake Lindsey's Plantation and Lake have asked Mrs.Thomas 's husband to take his wife back to Indianola to take her name off the book and he will get his job back. Lake have said to Mr. Thomas that we meaning(the voter registration workers) can't help his wife pay bills and when the house notes come due we can't help pay them.Mrs. Thomas have three children in school and do not work Mr. Thomas have not worked since he was fired,and now they are asking us for help,Mr. Thomas could have his wife withdraw her name and go back to work on the plantation, but they are trying to stick it out,they want to do what they can,to help.

On January 5,we went from door to door trying to find people to go down to register, we found three persons who said they would go down Monday january 7th.

On Tuesday January 6,1963 The Ruleville Christian Citizenship Club met,there were 19 persons present. This group is made up of people who have gone to Indianola and took the test,at this meeting Mrs. Irean Johnson is chairman of the group and one of the four persons to pass the voters test.Each member said they would try to get at least two new persons to come to the meeting, the meetings are open to everyone. We played the record(Freedom In The Air),and talked about it.

Mrs. Fannie Lue Hamer, the lady that was put off the Marlow Plantation for trying to register is letting us use her house to hold meetings.she don't have a job and her husband don't work she have just been getting by,she have a daughter in school.W.D. Marlow who own the Plantation where she was living told Mr. Hamer if he got his wife to withdraw her name she could come back to the Plantation. Mrs Hamer is very interested in the program and through her we have been able to get people from some of the Plantations to meet with us and two have gone to register. What can be done to help her?

January 7th we helped needy persons fill out COFO Welfare and Relief applications, these people need help other than commodities and the small Welfare checks that they recieve. COFO is giving clothes, shoes, to them, this will inable the people to use money that they would buy clothes with to pay bills and other needed items.

Tuesday January 8,1963 we did not take the three people down to register,because they wanted to wait and see if other would go from the meeting that night.In the meeting four more said they would go down Thursday January 10th.So on the 9th we gave out some of the clothing we had for the people.Thursday night we attended a mass meeting in Shaw ,Miss. Rev. James Bevel gave a class on Voter Registration, there was about 50 to 75 people there.Meetings will be held in Shaw every Thursday night.

We are goning to Drew,Miss. Wednesday January 16, to start canvessing.On Sunday January 13, one of us will go to church in Drew, this way we meet some of the leading people.

Report On Progress in Ruleville and Other Counties Nov. 22-29

On wednesday Night november 22,1962 a meeting was held in the home of Mrs. Irean Johnson Ruleville ,Mississippi, this was the first meeting of this kind since the chosing of the church. There were about 20 tO 30 persons present. The group heard Mr. Joe Mac Donold urge them to stand together and fight for freedom and justice for all.

Mrs. Fannie Lue Hamer, the lady who was put off a plantion because she went down to register, spoke to the group and asked them to try to get every person in Ruleville to try to register, she also told of some of the things that had happened to her as a result of her attemp to register.

Mrs. Bessie Lee Green, one of many persons who tried to get federal comodities told of the trobles she and her family is having because the county is making it hard to get the food, she also pledged herself and as many of her frinds as possable to go down to register.

The group then made plands to go down and check to see if the first group had passed the the test. Mrs. Johnson said that she would take the group down on Friday November 24,1962.

While the ones of us working in Ruleville was away in Nashville attending a SNCC conference, a group of 6 went down to check and found that of the 6 only 4 had passed, these were people that went down August 14, 1962.

Mrs. Rebecca Mac Donold, one of the first 6 to go down was go out done that she went down the next day, alone and took the test. Mrs. MacDonold is one of the hard fighting old ladies who have stuck it out and truly do believe (We Shell Over Come).

Mattie Hicks, feels that her boss lady a Negro will fire her if she goes down to register, so she did not go down.

A group 5 persons went down Thursday November 29,1962 and took the test., All the persons that went down August 31,1962 failed. I will try next week to get them down again.

Report on Progress in Voter Registration in Ruleville 10-11-62

Monday December 10, the three of us working in Ruleville returned from a meeting in Jackson, the meeting was held to map out plands for helping the people who will be put off plantations and will need help.

All kinds of kinds of economic pressure is being put on the people because some few have tried to register. Those of us working in the community is trying to help by calling an writting lettets to people in Washington and asking for help feom private ferms all over the state.

Some of the people have asked us for personal loans an other help because the think if we had hot came with the Voter Registration Program things would not be so bad, but things are comming on fair in Ruleville and we are looking for thinga to get better as soon as people see that we are really trying to help them.

On Tuesday night The Ruleville Christian Citizenship Council a group of interested citizens will hold their regular meeting this group meets each week in the home of some Ruleville citizen as you know the churches are close to us because of fear, of it being burned down. The group will make plands to issure the cloths and food that will be sent them by the virous places. Plands to get more of the community to moving will also be descussed. The Ruleville group will start a program to get a large number of people registred durning the month of December. We also expect to have a few students to help durning the Christmas holidays.

People from Ruleville gone down to Indianola to get Commodities and those who was turned down early have recieved cards since we started to look into it for them, this have also helped in getting the people to go down to register. I think the people now understand that the white people who use to pat them on the back and say that they like them was using them, and now they are asking us for help.

Since the meeting in Nashville we have taken 18 persons down to register and four of the nine that went down in August are now registed voters.

Efforts to get Negroes down to register will be made the 11th 12 and 12th of December.

I will send other reports in as I get to it, keep the news comming and we will let you know what happens in Sunflower county.

Charles R. McLaurin
909 Reden Street
Ruleville, Mississippi

On Thursday, December 13, the three of us working in Ruleville spent half of the day talking with person who seem to need help one way or the other, we also took statements from person s that took clothing. We also strated a Newaletter to inform The Citizen of Ruleville of things happening all around them.

On Friday, Amzie and the rest of us took statement from persons that ~~fxxxxxxx~~ needed help and might get some from Operation Freedom. Friday evening we took pictures and statement from person that really needed help. We also talk to persons who earlier said they would go down to register, when things get better. Things are as good as they will be until Negroes really start to move. Saturday, Dec. 15th, We planed to spent a few hours in Sunflower City, we heard of person not getting commodities there. Sunday Dec. 16, the three of us along with Amzie Moore will go to Rome, this is alse in Sunflower County.

Since starting th Ruleville Citizens group and puting it to work, we feel that a move should be made in other places in Sunflower County. This we think will releave some of the pressure in Ruleville, plus we have taken down more than 40 people from Ruleville and each week more will make attempts from Ruleville We have got in touch with more than half the Negroes (this is the cityof about 2,000 person) ~~and~~ and as many as one hunderd or more in the other towns in Sunflower County. We have a group of 12 persons to take down. We will take 2 people down Monday evening and Tuesday and Thursday.

Things I notice while in Indianola, Mississippi Dec 11, 1962

People who must come to Indianola to sign up for commodities had to stand out in the cold below freezing temperature, while two or three went in to tell the history of their lives. There were space enough in side for the people to sit or stand out of the cold. If a white person brough "his Negroes" down he would carry them in and the others would have to stand out in the cold in a line. People would have to stand out there all day. Then some of them had to come back day afterday, the process is very slow and painful. Letters will be sent to the Indainola Welfare dept. asking that space be set aside for all person while applying for commodities out of the cold.

The Ruleville ~~fixi~~ Christianship Council will start to comtact person who are already registered to get them to pay their Poll-Tax. A News Letter will be passed out each weekn Ruleville and other towns in Sunflower County.

Dianne and Jessie will be in charge of ~~xxxingxxxx~~ typeing The News for such a Letter. Inclosed a copy of this weeks

C harles Ray McLaurin

Sunflower County

COAHOMA COUNTY BRANCH NAACP

JAN 15 1963

One hundred years ago, this month, President Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation freeing Negro Americans from the status of Human Slavery. Yes, 100 years ago this Act was signed, but today, 100 years later, just how free are we the American Negro Citizens. No my friends, "Freedom is not Yet".

After 100 years of freedom we as American Negroes are still required to attend the worst schools in the community. Not a single school attended by Negroes in Coahoma County is accredited even by the Mississippi Standards.

We are largely denied the right of Political Participation. Not a single Negro is employed in any capacity of city or county government above the menial level. Many Negroes are being denied the right to Register now. Conditions are worst than they have been since 1946 when the white Democratic Primary was ruled unconstitutional. Negroes are being denied the right to register every day right here in Coahoma County. No, "Freedom is not Yet".

Unemployment among Negroes is at an all time high. The industries that have been brought into this area with tax payers money offer only token employment to Negroes. This employment is usually on the menial level. The plantations are being industralized and the automatic cotton pickers are displacing large numbers of Negro workers whose whole lives have been dependant upon this type of employment. This year the cotton was mostly out by November. There will be no cotton chopping until May. Quite a long time without any kind of payday.

When the NAACP and other organizations try to bring food and clothing to aid the Negro Jobless, the Clarksdale Police Department respond by arresting those that bring in the supplies, and seize the supplies they bring in.

NOTE TO DOWNTOWN MERCHANTS:

THE CLARKSDALE POLICE DEPARTMENT, BY ITS ACTION, IS DOING MORE TO KEEP THE BOYCOTT AGAINST DOWNTOWN MERCHANTS ALIVE THAN ALL THE EFFORTS OF THE NAACP. THE CONTINUOUS ARRESTS AND HARRASSMENTS OF NEGROES BY THE CLARKSDALE POLICE DEPARTMENT, CLIMAXING WITH THE ARREST OF IVANHOE DONALDSON AND BENJAMIN TAYLOR DURING THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, WILL BE LONG REMEMBERED UNTIL THE POWERS THAT RUN THE CITY, THE DOWN TOWN MERCHANTS, EFFECT A CHANGE OF ATTITUDE AND ACTION IN YOUR CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT. WE SAY YOUR, BECAUSE THEY WOULD NOT INTIMINDATE US AS THEY DO IF THEY WERE, OURS.

The Emergency Welfare and Relief Committee headed by Mrs. Vera M. Pigee and Mr. Dave Dennis, has aided more than 500 families since the beginning of the program. Thanks to the individuals of this nation for your response with clothes, food, and finance. Much more is needed and we ask you to please continue to make contributions of food, clothes, and finance. No amount of intimindation by the Clarksdale Police Department will slow or stop us if you will continue to support us.

Don't forget the Emancipation Program for Sunday, January 20, 1963. The Speaker will be Attorney Derrick Bell of New York City. The meeting will be held at 3:00 p. m., Haven Methodist Church, Clarksdale, Mississippi. Reserved seats will be available to those holding 1962 Poll Tax Receipts. Be sure to pay your poll tax now. REMEMBER, FREEDOM IS NOT YET!

Mass Meeting, Wednesday Night, Friendship A. M. E. Church.

2-Cofo-VEP2-16

V&I South

Negroes Deprived of Federal Surpluses

The Christian Century 1/16/63

✦ THE CONGRESS of Racial Equality reports from Jackson, Mississippi, that 20,000 Negroes active in voter registration have been dropped by local officials from the lists of those eligible to buy federal surplus commodities. Dave Dennis, CORE field secretary, reports further that many Negroes who have attempted to register "have been harassed to the extent of losing their jobs," that "families have been thrown off their farms" and "some have been pressured financially." Such reprisals against Negro farmers in a year in which more than 68 per cent of the cotton was harvested by automation inflict a cruel and unjust punishment on American citizens who are doing nothing more than trying to exercise their voting right. CORE officials have filed a formal protest with Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman and Attorney General Robert Kennedy. There may be practical as well as political advantages in permitting local option in the dispensing of federal funds, goods and services. But local option is abused when it is turned into an exercise of racial discrimination or is employed as a means of reprisal against people who challenge tyrannical local customs. Whatever the local customs or the local laws, the nondiscriminatory policies of the federal government should control the distribution of all federal funds, goods and services. Welfare benefits provided by the people's government are a helping hand, not a lever for enforcement of conformity. It is the duty of the federal government to see to it that no part of such benefits is ever used to castigate any segment of the people.

JAN 23 1963

Mississippi Council of Federated Organizations
213 Fourth Street
Clarksdale, Miss.
January 16, 1963

Mr. Jack Minnis
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Minnis:

The workers of the Voter Education Program of COFO together with a majority of the members of the Executive committee met as planned on Monday Night January 14th. The meeting consisted of a brief analysis of the reasoning behind the Voter Education Project and the relation of COFO to this program. I t was emphasised and understood that all of us working in the Voter Education Program are working under the COFO Banner and will be expected to follow the rules and policies laid down by COFO. These ~~xxxxxx~~ rules and policies are ofcourse in line with the Voter Education Project of Atlanta, from whom the financial grant comes to make the program possible. I am sorry that you were not able to see Frank Smith at Rust College. He seemed a little difficult but I do feel that there is no big problem and that the program is going to go allright. The Executive Committee is taking firm control of the administrative functning of the Program. Charles McLaurin was made substitute to Bob Moses and will function in that capacity as long as necessary. His general duties are:

2-Cofo-VEP 2-16

1. Know and assign areas where workers are to work .
2. See to it that reports are into the office at Clarksdale and Greenville weekly.
3. See to it that reports are into Atlanta Office, Monthly
4. Authority to make interim decesions. These secisions are to be made with the O.K. of the President of COFO.
5. Approve or reject expense vouchers in expenses above $25.00 living expense weekly of each work er.
6. See to it that vouchers are submitted and checks issued, promptly.

All workers agreed to making reports in line with what Mr. Minnis explained that VEP wanted. This reporting includes daily experiences involved in trying to get citizens down to try to register to vote and pay their poll tax.

All reports are to be sent to the Greenville Office by Friday Afternoon each week. These reports are to be typed and a copy mailed to the Clarksdale office by the Following Monday, along with the vouchers. The checks from Clarksdale will be given or xx mailed to those submitting reports and vouchers to the Greenville Office that have been transcribed and fowarded to Clarksdale. Theses reports will be compiled monthly and sent to Atlanta.
It was felt that complete results of the project in which we are involved cannot at this time be measured by the number of people that get registered or even the number that go down to try. This is a program whose results might not be know in total for years to come, but we are all happy to have a part in this experience of helping to bring to freedom to the underprivileged citizens of the Mississippi Delta.

Those present at the meeting:

Willie Peacock	James W Jones	Mr. Amzee Moore
Samuel Block	Frank Smith	Mr. E Y Hackett
Charles McLaurin	Miss Emma Bell	Notified but not in attendance.
Jessie Harris	Mrs. Mattie Bivins Dennis	Mrs. Victoria Gray
Lafayette Burney	Mr. David Dennis	Rev. R L T Smith
Rev. James Bevel	Mrs. Dianne Bevel	Mr. Vernon Dahmer
Mrs. Vera M Pigee	Mr. R L Drew	Mr. Medgar Evers
	Aaron L Henry	

XXXXX

If there are still some unanswered questions please inform me and I will try to secure the answers. Thanks very much for your visit last week.

Yours truly,

Aaron

cc Mr. Wiley Branton

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XXXXX

If there are still some unanswered questions please inform me and I will try to secure the answers. Thanks very much for your visit last week.

Yours truly,
Aaron
Aarom

cc Mr. Wiley Branton

2

January 17, 1963

Mr. Charles McLaurin
909 Reden Street
Ruleville, Mississippi

Dear Charles:

Wiley received your reports, and was pleased with them. He had to go out of town for the remainder of the week, and he asked me to drop a note to you expressing his satisfaction with this kind of reporting, and urges that you continue it in your own interest, as well as ours.

We have not yet received the tape recorders, but as soon as we do, we will get one to you.

Best regards,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:js

2-Cfo-UEP2-16

WB ✓
JM ✓

JAN 15 1963

January 12,1963

file
Copy

Dear Wiley,

I am sending you someof the reports we have from early December along with kind of a summary of what we did from August to December. In this letter is the bill for one of the girls that was shot in Ruleville,September 10th.

Mr. Sisson gave the original bill to Bob Moses and we don't know what he did with it.So these are the figures Mr. Sisson gave to me.

Total bill $329.00 for Miss. Vivan Hillard age 18, home address 622 alow st.
Cleveland,Miss.

Bill due at University Hospital Jackson,MIss.

Very truly yuons,

Charles R. McLaurin

~~1-24-63~~
~~1-28-63~~
2-1-63

January 17, 1963

Mr. Samuel Block
807 Rear Miller
Greenwood, Mississippi

Dear Sam:

We received the copies of the letters to the Civil Rights Commission and to the Justice Department. We are glad to have these files so that we may know what is going on in and around Greenwood. I urge you to get the other reports that we discussed in as soon as possible. We trust we will be hearing from you on or about the first of each month.

How did you and Willie make out with your project for an office?

Best regards,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:js

2. Copy - UCP 2-16

File Copy

WB
JM
SS
File

JAN 1 3 1963

807 Rear Miller
Greenwood, Mississippi
January 10, 1962

United State Civil Rights Commission
Washington D. C.

Gentlemen:

On the behalf of the recent information that I gave to the United States Civil Rights Commission in person, I would like to ask for your careful consideration about the following people that I am about to tell you about.

On September 4, 1962 Essie Lee B room 24 years of age went to register to vote, she was given the application to fill out. One week later after applying for registration she was arrested on a false charge which was receiving money under false pretenses. Mrs. B room was first placed on a $1,000 bond then later on a $500.00 bond after talking to Mrs. B room's mother Hattie M. Marye.

The reason why the bond was dropped was that Lawyer Johnny Fraizer had talked to Mrs. Marye about Mrs. Broom going up to register and told her that was the real reason why Mrs. B room was arrested and wonder if she would go up and withdraw her application if she got out of ja il on a $500.00 bond, so Mrs. Marye promised Lawyer Fraizer that she would see to her daughter going up to withdraw her voting application. Mrs. B room was bonded out of jail by Rev. Aaron Johnson, and after talking to Mrs. Broom she refused to go up and withdraw her application to vote. (H er mother talked to her and some friends) Mrs. B room was carried to court and was refused time to try to hire a lawyer. After finding out that she would not withdraw her application for voting registration Mrs. B room was tried before two Lawyers, Johnny Fraizer and Fred Whittey and the judge. To her surprise she was told to change her plea to guilty instead of not guilty. She did and the charges were changed to falsifying a birth certificate.

OM

She was then sentenced to 2 years with a suspended sentence, with the understanding that she also pay the welfare of Leflore County $300.00 because she was accused of staying in the house with a man while she was on the welfare (which she did not) she stayed with her mother and father as she does now. Mrs. Broom has five children and no husband and no job. She lives with her mother and father and her father had a stroke and her mother makes $12.00 to $18.00 a week, she also has two younger sisters in school. Will the Civil Rights Commission look into this case at once.

On the same date Mrs. Maxine Duncan went up to register and weeks la ter her husband lost his job. At this time they lived at 211 West Taft but since this incident he was forced to leave Greenwood, Miss. to find a job to support his family. Mrs Duncan is still here at the present time.

Mr. Robert C. B urns was arrested for bigamy on the caused of him renting me an office to work on voter registration in Leflore County. Lawyer Fred Whittey went out and forced his ex-wife to sign an affidavit against Mr. B urns and at the same time she did not have a divorce from her ex-husband. They told Robert that he was a smart Nigger and that he had sent for me to come to Greenwood to work on voter registration and that they was going to see that he got 10 to 15 years in prison for being smart, and that this will teach him not to talk to these smart educated niggers. No Lawyer will take Mr. B urns case and he is employed by the federa l government at the U. S. Post Office as a janitor. Robert's wife was also fired from her job because of my having an office there in the building that they were residing. Robert is placed on a $10,000 bond and no one will tell him when his trial is suppose to be and what he is to do, but he was told if he would get me out of town they would give him a suspended sentence, and was told not to say any thing about what he was told by Lawyer Fred Whittey.

Lawyer Johnny Fraizer told Mrs. Marye don't tell anybody that he said for Mrs. Broom to go up and withdraw her application because she would have him walking with one shoe on and one shoe off.

We need help here a t once, something must be done whereas I can start carrying people to register again.

Please Sir will you give this your careful consideration.

Sincerely,

Sam Block

Samuel B lock Field-SEc.
for the Student Nonviolent

JAN 1 3 1963

807 Rear Miller
Greenwood, Mississippi
January 9, 1963

United State Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Attention:

Dear Sir:

I am sending you an open letter demanding Troups or Federal Marshall protection in Belzoni, Mississippi for voter registration workers, because I sincerely feel that they will be most needed in Belzoni. To support my statement I refer to the killing of Reverend Lee, who was very active in voter registration and there are a couple of cases where Negroes were killed and their bodies were mutilated in which nothing was done about either case.

I am also asking for a complete investigation concerning the denial of surplus food to the Negroes in Leflore County because I strongly feel that without the help and aid of the welfare and the United State Dept. of Agriculture Negroes will not be able to survive during the winter months of 1963.

I am asking that this letter will not be disregarded. Your careful consideration will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Samuel Block

Samuel Block
Field Secretary
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

1-24-63

January 17, 1963

Miss Emma Bell
901½ Nelson Street
Greenville, Mississippi

Dear Miss Bell:

On December 27 (the day after you were here) I wrote you regarding an audit I had made of the vouchers, checks and financial reports you had submitted to us. In this letter were several items of information we needed to clarify your reports and these are listed below:

1) A breakdown by item for a voucher in the amount of $187.00 made out to Dave Dennis for telephone, office, and other expenses. How much was spent for each of these expenses?

2) An itemization of check #28 - how much was spent for salaries and how much for harrassment expenses. The total of this check was $200.00.

As we mentioned in that letter also, your reporting dates are the 10th of each month and we have received no financial statements this month for your expenditures after December 17. Could we have this reporting from you quickly since we will need the information for our reporting to the Internal Revenue Service for the year ending December 31, 1962.

If you have any questions or there is any other information we can give you which will assist you in making out these reports please write us. We'll be glad to help in any way we can.

Very truly yours,

JeannLevine
Administrative Secretary

add accounting for 187.00 to various categs when it comes in

BU
1-10-62

December 27, 1962

Miss Emma Bell
901½ Nelson Street
Greenville, Mississippi

Dear Miss Bell:

This morning I was able to audit the COFO accounts in a little more leisurely manner than while you were here in the office yesterday and the attached financial statement represents a more comprehensive breakdown than I was able to give you then. Please notice that this statement is through December 17 (according to your vouchers) and this means that your next reporting, which is due on January 10, should begin on December 18.

May I also call your attention to the fact that the attached statement does not reflect the $187.00 voucher for which we are awaiting a breakdown. This was the one made out to Dave Dennis for telephone, office and other expenses, and you will remember that we asked for an itemization of how much was spent for each of these categories.

May we also call your attention to an instruction which we have given in the past but which you, being new, may not be aware of. If you will check the voucher for check #28, you will notice it made out for $200 for harrassment and salaries. Here again, Miss Smith we need a breakdown of how much was spent in each of these categories. So in making out checks or vouchers, in the future, please show the amounts spent for each item and then the total.

Now, we call your attention to the fact that the following two items have not been allowed as approved expenditures:
9/17/62 - $75.00 to Bob Moses for Washington trip,
12/3/62 - $85.00 to Landy McNair for school loan.

The reason for disallowing Bob Moses expense to Washington is because he was reimbursed in Washington for that trip and so this should have been returned to your account. On the loan to Landy McNair, we explained to you and Lafayette Surney yesterday that this is not an allowable expenditure from VEP funds.

If you have any questions or there is anything you would like clarified please don't hesitate to write me. I'll be glad to help in any way I can.

Sincerely yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

attach.
cc: Dr. Aaron Henry

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA / TELEPHONE 525-0595

Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

January 17, 1963

Mr. Samuel Block
Mr. Willie Peacock
610 Avenue I
Greenwood, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Block and Mr. Peacock:

We are returning to you the vouchers and invoices you sent us early this week because it is not necessary for you to report to us as to how you spend your salaries or subsistence allowances. All that we require for our records is the fact (supported by a voucher) that a certain amount has been paid to you for salary or subsistence allowance and this should be reported to us by Bob Moses, Emma Bell, or whoever is responsible for disbursing the VEP funds.

If you have any questions concerning financial reporting or problems we can assist you with please don't hesitate to ask us.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Jean Levine

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

enc.

January 18, 1963

Mr. Charles McLaurin
909 Reden Street
Ruleville, Mississippi

Dear Charles:

We are sending you, under separate cover, county maps for those counties in which the project is presently operating. Please distribute them to the various counties. I hope the maps, if you don't already have them, will better enable you to organize your operations and avoid missing significant areas. You can use any map coordinates that are convenient in your reports because we have copies of the maps here.

Best regards,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:js

2 - Cmfo - 2-16

Report From Mrs. Vera Pigee On Vober Registration Activities In Claksdale, Mississippi From January 16-23,1963

I carried 20 or more to the Circuit Clerk Office here in Coahoma County, 17 was processed,however,I dont know if they passed the literary test or not but I will know in the next 30 days.

The reason the 3 out of 20 didn't get to take the test was because the Clerk deputy only processed (1) one at a time,by this way the time ran out before they got a chance to them to them,the room she used can seat 20.

I have also seem Mr.J.W.Smith (Circuit Clerk)let people who are not Negroes put their name on the book without taking the test.

Fear Plays a part also,some women say if they try to register their husband will lose their job,they will lose their,their childern are teachers and will their job.

Some of the reason they dont get to register or should I say the registrar gives them these excuses:He tell them he is tried;his wife is sick;court is going on;it is to late and they can't answer the 21 question.

Last week I made a few telephone calls to contact people about the Mass meeting.I also contacted people at my Beauty Shop and Haven Methodist Chruch. That is where our Welfare Relief Committee distribute clothing and food every Tuesday. Dave Dennis is Chairman and I(Mrs Vera Pigee)is Co-Chairman for Mississippi.

COPY

Report on Voter Registration and other findings in the Fields, Sunflower County and Washington County.

For the past week or so it have been very wet and cold in the Delta, and things have been solw in Ruleville and Drew, Mississippi, but we are still in there.

As I am sure you know the Justice Department have filed a suite in Sunflower County, this means we will be goning into all of the towns in the county trying to get as many Negroes sa possible to go down and try to register. We hope to carry the whole group into Indianola on Friday, this is as you know the birth place of The White Citizens Council, too this is the place where five of us was arrested in August of last year. We have been talking with some people in Indianola and they are ready to get things goning.

On Sunday January 20, 1963 we showed a film in Ruleville at Williams Chapel, the film was the life of Gaundi and how he lead his people to Freedom with non-violence. The chuch was full more than 50 persons were there, after the film Rev. James Bevel spoke to the people about the voting test and paying of the poll-tax.

Mrs. Irean Johnson spoke to the people about the things that havin g been goning on in the the community since we got there, and urged the people to support us in our work to improve conditions.

Monday January 21 James Jones spent about half of the day talking to people with Jack Mc Cart of Operation Freedom, Jack and Jones met with the people who have suffered because of the voter registration program.

Tuesday January 22, the morning was spent reading and washing our few clothes. That night at 7:30 the Ruleville group held their regular meeting at Williams Chapel church, Mrs. Johnson and James Jones talked about constitutional rights each person was given a section of the Mississippi Constitution to study and to try to explain in the next meeting, all persons present that had not made an attempt to register was urged to do so, and pay their poll-tax on or by Feb. 1st.

Drew, Mississippi

is a small town north of Ruleville with a large number of unregistred Negroes, in this town we found the community afread to say much about voting, however we did find four persons who will let us carry them down to register. I feel that we can over come some of the fear if we are able to get a church and work close to the people. One of us now in Ruleville may come here to stay for a while.

Leland, Mississippi

For the pass few days and nights I have been goning to Leland and Hollindale to try to set up a project. We have not been able to get people in large numbers to go down to register in Greenville so we feel that the smaller communities we help pull things out of the bag in Greenville. Charlie Cobbs, Curtis Hayes and myself have talked with some of the leaders in these communities and Charlie is goning to live and work in Leland for a while. Hayes is goning to stay in Hollindale, I see no need for having more than two people in Greenville with such results as we have been able to get. Jones and I will be in Sunflower county and the others will be used there also.

Charles R. McLaurin

Rec'd VEP 2-2-63

WB
JM
RTB
JS
JL

Report From Frank Smith On Voter Registration Activities In Holly Spring, Mississippi From January 25 1963

Well this has been a very chilling week.The dormitory is as cold as all outdoors and the roads are frozen and or snowed up.

Monday evening I went to the barber shop to check my usual source of information from Mr. Russell,the barber.He was quite elate that some people were passing the test but still mad because he was not yet able to pass.He has filed two affidavits with J.D. and still hasn't passed.He was a bit concerned becasue the people who were passing were mostly teachers in the county and he saw some evil in that.

Tuesday was as cold as Alaska,and virtually everything here was frozen stiff. I nearly had a wreck on ~~xx~~ campus.(Well I'm not accustomed to driving in snow).I went out to see Mr.Reeves about three O'clock and he wasn't home so I stopped in on Mr. Foster.I asked him a out ~~registering~~ to vote and he looked up at me and said"boy it's to damned cold out there for me and my wife to get put out".I stayed and talked to him for a while about sacrifice,etc. but it didn't work.

Tuesday evening the Speaker bureau had a very interesting meeting.I called the meeting and consquently had the only copy of the agenda.I explained the plan of organization for the county with my map and gave a few reasons and points.The group has planned a voter registration work shop for the campus for Saturday,(jan 26),and a ~~massive~~ church visiting for Sunday.We are finally about to complete our files on the churches and pastors,constituenry,denomination and localion in the County.The meeting lasted about an hour and a half with some very interesting comments from the group.

Wednesday morning was~~xxx~~ bad and I stayed in bed till eleven O'clock before rising to go to dinner.~~xxxxxxxxx~~ Strated out to Mrs Leuellen's house about one P.M.and got stuck.Had to push again and I damn hear froze doing it. When I finally got home I went to bed.

Thursday morning I went downtown to get some stencils and met Mr. Sanderson, who had recently been allowed to register,and he discovered that ~~xxx~~ he had paid his poll ~~tax on~~ Jan 5,but had been given a receipt dated December 31,1962.Well,I instructed him to go back down and remind them of the mistake and we could check out a few more receipts and see if this were part of a plan. So far his is the only one but he was quite distrbed.He works on the railroad and brother he really had blood in his eyes.

Thursday night is the night for the weekly Voter League meeting and I talked to some people,in the city who thought it was too cold to expect anyone to come to comethe meeting,(5 below) and I agreed.The chruch was mightly cold.I then proceeded to try to ~~go~~ to see Mr. Ingram,who is our emergency welfare relief committee chairman,but unable to find him at home.He stays about seventeen mikes from where so I sit in his yard for a couple of hpurs and finally decided to leave him ~~an~~ note.

I came back by a cafe where I met some people and brought them a beer.(two girls and a guy)I sat there a couple of hours giving them my favorite Voter Registration spills and challenges.We finally ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ round up with a date for ten A.M.Friday to go down and register and ate ten O'clock nobody was there but me.Here I am writing my report in the cafe waiting for

to come.

The wind has just changed and is blowing into my window and I must hit the road.

COPY

RTB

Report from Greenville, Mississippi By, Curtis Elmer Hayes

JANRUARY 27, 1963

I arrieved in Greenville on the forthtenth of January. Upon my arrival I discovered that the project had al most ceased for everyone were busy sitting around talking about nothing to do.

On January I4, 1963 I was told that a meeting had been schedualed for that night at the community center in Greenville for the purpose of discussing a poll tax rally meeting before the deadline (Feb. I). The meeting was schedualed for the I7, which gave me two days wiht an excuse to talk to the people about their problems and at the same time invite them to the mass meeting.

On January I5 I was busy walking from door-to-door asking people questions about the community and why they were not registered (after having been told that they were not) getting responses like this- Good morning Mrs. Jackson my name is Curtis Hayes working with the Council Of Federated Organizations tentatively trying to influence people to regster to vote and pay poll tax." Come in Mr. Hayes I am Mrs. Jackson; I have heard about such a project but never had the opp ertunity to talk to any of the people envolved in the movement as such, please tell me more" I went on to tell her all about the work we had done in the pass and at the sme time tried to point out to her how muchimpact Greenville could have on the entire state if the negroes in this city would become registered. Suprisenly enough Mrs. Jackson is now a potenial voter.

This kind of work continued for the next two days before the meeting for we even spread out into the little suberban towns like Leland and Hollandale.

On January I8 the Poll Tax Meeting was all over and we had to find something else to do which ended with me along with Jesse Harrise and Lafayet Sunery canvassing in these little towns that I have already mentioned.

We continued daily with the above activities untill the 22 of January on which date Charlie Cobb arrieved in Greenville and we both recognized that too many people were in Greenville and decieded we would move ove to Leland and Hollandale.

From January 23 to January 26 we went to these towns trying to find places to live without paying room and board and at the same time asking people's opinions of such a project. On the 26 of January we were fortunate enough to find places and hope to move over Monday January 28. Charlie will be in Leland and I will be in Hollandale.

My hopes are to try to ~~find~~ establish the community so that they will suport me. The community is suppose to have more registered Negroes then whites. If this is sure true I have some hopeful ideas for trying to lunch a political campaign (after I resolve my affilliations with VEP of course), and maybe a nonviolent movement.

On January 27, Charlie Cobb and myself were invited to a Church in Greenville to speak. A reporter from Look Maganzine was in and attended the service with us.

Now we are sitting around talking to the reporter and contiplating going out for a Sunday envening vacation wish us luck!

Finis

Calhoun County

January 4th the C&F

Clerk of Court J. W. Smith gave the following reasons for refusing to register Mrs Evelyn Johnson & Miss Helen O'Neal. —

"He didn't have time — his wife was sick — he thought ~~he~~ he had time to register anyone before May or June". "He said he had turned down a lot of people because he didn't [illegible]".

August 1, 1962

registered 5 failed 1

~~[illegible]~~

9-7 9 to 9-45

3 registered

3 ~~[illegible]~~ failed

D. Cofo. V&P 3-16

12-28-62
8 registered
12-9-62
9 registered
12-28-62 to 1-3-63
8 registered
12-14-62
2 registered

	Can	Reg
11-10-62	9	
11-14-62		

	W/down [redacted]	Beg.	Commo Con.
11-10-62	9	0	70
11-11-62	15	0	[redacted] 130
11-15-62	10	–	50
11-23-62	4	–	–
12-2-62	3	–	25
12-9-62	33	–	187
12-16-62	13	–	40
12-28-62	8	8	72
12-28-62	9	–	–

Distribution of food and Clothing by COFO used as technique for getting people registered. ~~[illegible]~~ Applicants for assistance are asked to fill out an application for aid. The application

ruchu[illegible] question as to
whether applicant is reg.
If not the applicant is
asked if he will go
with a marker down to
the Court House and
try to register while
his and bundle is
being assembled. If he
agrees, he is taken down
by a COFO worker.
None have been registered
by this process, but a
number - unconvinced -
have applied. The Registrar
said, for example, on

Amzy & Diane & Mrs.
Fannie Lou Hamer of/of
D. Milos Plantation will
be going into Tallahatchie
County Wed & Monday
1-13-63

Fred Hicks - 9 people in
family - employed by
Turner - Plantation -
owner in Sunflower
City. ~~Mother~~ Hicks says
Turner told him that if
Hicks' Mother (who had
registered) would go down
and take his name off the
list, he would have his

Got back Mrs. Hicks
wife fired from C. Baker
City hosp. I was told
Hicks he wouldn't work
any where. Hicks mother
had registered 8-31-67.
Sam Black
Willie Peacock
807-Rear Miller
Cleveland, Miss.

January 4th, that he could not register any-
one this week because
his wife is ill. (This
was confirmed - when
I talked to Smith on
the Court House he was
then in planning to girls
in Chancery Court
office ~~that he would~~
~~[illegible]~~ who would be
running his office
while he is gone.

Greenville Miss. Office
901 Nelson

Mrs. Odessa Johnson
208 South Edwards
Clarksdale, Miss.
Write Jones about 4TA
Members in Cahoma
County.

Mrs Vera Page
611 Baird ave
C'dale

Rev. R.C. Hayford

Frank Smith at Rural Coll.
6901 G. I. Alarm
Wally Springs, Mass.

Kent College

909 Reden St.
Charles McLaurin
Rulesville, Miss

2913 4th St. Meng.

Session of C.F.O
every Com. + S.W.C
Workers 8:00 p.m.
Monday at Amzyó
in Cleveland

04
~~1-15-63~~
~~1-22-63~~
2-1-63

COFO BAIL BOND money
for Sunflower County is
to be refunded at Indianola.
This should be re-entered
into COFO account and sub-
sequently accounted for.

Remember the other
$50.00 still out, too.

WAB
JM
RTB
JS
JL

FEB 1 1963

901½ Nelson Street
Greenville, Mississippi
January 29, 1963

Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth, Room 206
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

Inclosed is a itemization for the check 28. The money was spent in Clarksdale, Mississippi, And the vochers can explain for what I am sure you will understand.

The Mississippi Project is getting alone fine.

Emma Bell

Secretary

FEB 1 1963

Report From Frank Smith On Voters Registration In Holly,Spring,Mississippi From January 4-15,1963

Aftre returning to Mississippi from the retreat,we founf things to be in reasonsbly good shape.I think we were beginning to shake off the effect of the "Ole Miss"Crisis and become our normally selves again.

The day I returned (January 4)Mr.Russell,a barber,informed me that Reverend Broomfield,Vice President of the Voters League,had been told that the people who had tried to register would be allowed to pass.I proceeded to trace the rumor down as well as to get more people to go down and see if there were any truth in it.Also a few people,mostly teachers(roughtly 25) have been allowed to register and the Registrar is sending out letters for the applicants to come down and sign the books.

The next day I saw Mr.Louellen,the contat person in the North section of the county and she had just tried to get some welfate relief for a needy family down in the area where she is working.They asked her who sent her down there and said they would take the application under consideration.Mr. Reeves,the contact man in the South section Bast came by to pick up some affidivits forms for the group in Benton County.

On January 5,intial contact was made with Mr.Hubert Ingram,who will be our new contacter in the North West.He is a big time farmer and has six families working on his farm.He introduced me to about six people including his nephew,Jessie Ingram,who had just passed the test the day before.It was in this section that the best effects of our Speakers Bureau was realized. Everyore of the people had been effected and touched by some member of our Bureau.

The next day I got my usual message.Mr. Nero said that he had been informed that the State Patrol was on me again.They were compaining for tne sake of my life and also about seeing my car at lat hours and were concern of my health.Jimmy Warren,head State Patrolman around here told him"he better be carefull or they would kill him".I also picked up a rumor that a negro had been paid to"get rid of me" and Wade Ivy,a student here, told me that Jerry Golden,from the Justice Department,was in town before Christmas and some peole downtown let the air out of his tres while he was in the Courthouse. So J.D.had finally decided to do something about the affadivits that were filed in October and I think that explains the few teachers passing around here,When J.D. tightens up the Registrar losens up.

Mr.Nero told me on January 10,that he had talked to the Mayor and President of the Bank of Holly Spring and they seemed to have quite concerned about my life.

On Sunday it was raining and muddy and our Speaker's Buearu didn't get out I went to the County to see Mr. Pegues and got stuck.Man what a predicament, scared to ask anyone to give me a push and damned sure I was notgoing to walk from out there.My partner,Beamon,and I had a pushing good time.

Talked to some people in the Bureau and we are planing a Voter Registration Workshop for the week of January 21 after which we plan to have a mass door to door campaign.From now on I am also asking all speakers at chruches to fill brief reports which will be condensed and submitted.

It went down to 0° F around here and this dormitory,is something else.The car stalled,"N ew Valiant",and it had to go to Memphis to get a battery.

Saw Mr. Pegues Tuesday,January 15,and gave him some forms for our welfare relief program.He said"I think you ought to give these to Reverend Echols he would be a better person".He offered the excuse he had to do business and didn't want to become involed. He said he was scared for his wife and family.

Mrs.Loullen asked me for some names and addresses because she said that she knew that she was going to be"messed with".She is a great lady.She carries people down to register,tries to get them welfare and just worries them to death if they don't.She is a valuable person or asset.Boy does she live in the country,when it rains,the only way we can communiate is by mail.

Mr. Ingram took a family the other day that had been put out.The man didn't have any place to stay and Ingram provided him one.I shall submit a seperate report as soon as I can secure the necessary information.

Our welfare relief committee set up is working.We have six people in the county.Mrs Nero,who was a social worker for many years serving as chairman. We expect ,well it seem that gasoline and auto have finally caught up with each other and we are getting some good reports and results. Enclosed is a clipping from the South Reporter which give some idea of on ephase of the program.

COPY

FEB 1 1963

Report From Jesse Harris On Voter Registration Activities In Mississippi, For January 2- 14, 1963.

For the last month of so things have been slow but good.
After returning January 2, from the SNCC retreat in Georgia, I went to Jackson, Mississippi to help Dave Dennis pick up some clothes to bring to the Delta for the needed people.

January 3, 1963, we stopped in Cleveland, Mississippi, and I was told by Diane Bevel to leave the clothes in Cleveland at Amzie Moore residence. Dianne and myself we took inforturour of the clothes and put them in a littlw house in the back of Amzie moore house, that night I went to Ruleville, Mississippi.

On January 4, 1963 the next day I went out in the community in Ruleville looking for people who need commodities and clothes and carried some applications forms and we discuss the form and several people fill out forms commodities and clothes. That night, I went back to Cleveland, Miss. to pick up Dave Dennis and carry him back to Jackson, Mississippi to pick up some more clothes.

January 5&6, I spented in Jackson, going backward and forward to the Bus Station and Post Office picking up clothes.
On January 7, 1963, Iwas on my way back to the Delta, whèn I met Mr. Mc Donald, in a truck in Yazoo City he stopped me and ask me to follow hhm hem back to Jackson, Miss. because he had been having some oil trouble so I follow hem back to Jackson to pick up some clothes in the truck. That evening we return back to Ruleville, Mississippi with a truck load of clothes and left them at Mr. McDonald house.

January 9,1963 was Commodities Day in Ruleville, Mississippi. People were going down town to get there commodities, in the mean time I went out in the community looking for more people to go down and apply for xxxxxxxxx commodity. I spent the hold day doing that.

January 10, 1963, I went to the Office in Greenville, Mississippi to start my work in that area. That night Dianne Bevel call me and ask me to come to a mass meeting in Shaw, Mississippi. It was about 80 people at the meeting, xxxxx doing the meeting we discuss good Citizenship, and song Freedom song.

At the present time Iam working in Washington County, town like Leland, Hollandale and Greenville, Mississippi.

I feel that it is quiet differcult for me to do my best in these area, because of transportation. So I need a CAR.

Next Report on January 21, 1963.

FREEDOM

JESSE HARRIS

FEB 1 1963

Report On Voter Registration By Jesse Harris
From January 14 to 18, 1963

On January 14, 1963 I went to Leland, Mississippi to set up a voter registration program there. Leland Mississippi is about 7 miles from Greenville, Mississippi with it's population about 75% of Negroes, and only 85 are register to vote. I contacted five people wbb said they were willing to work with us and were with us"one-hunderd per cent" on the program. This clueded taking all the Negroes in Leland down to register.

Frist, I went to talk to Mr. Ellis L. Buther at 101 Seventh street. Mr. Buther is a registered voter, and said that the Negroes in Leland are not voting because they don't won't the White folks to kick them off of his plantation or to fire them from his job. But nevertheless he promised us that he would give his support; starting by talking to the people at his church every sunday.

I talked with Mr. Joseph Frye at 115 Hill Street. Mr. Frye said that he is not a registered voter but plans to attempt and also influence others to do so too.

On January 15, 1963 I went out in the community in Greenville Mississippi going from door-to-door talking to people about a meeting for that night at Miller Center.

This was probably the reason I spent the entire day talking with people in the community trying to test the apathy and the comp lancency of the community. Here are the results.

Harris- Good morning--- My name is Jesse Harris representing the C.O.F.O. may I come in? "my name is Miss Violiola Jackson, please come in", thank you..k.... The conversation began with me giving her along story of the activities of the project anding with me telling her about the right to register and vote.

On Janary 16 17 & 18 I want out in the community in Greenville Mississippi doing the same talk to the people about going down town to register and vote and also come out to the meeting at the Meller Center on the meeting nights.
when I go and talk to the peolpe I tell them about the history of the Negroes in general and about the right to vote.

FEB 1 1963

901½ Nelson Street
Greenville, Mississippi
January 24, 1963

Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
Room 206
Atlanta, 3 Georgia

Dear Wiley:

I am sorry that the reports are a little late. I am sure that they will be on time next week.

I am also sending the financial report that you request for.

Thank you for the Tape recorder, it sure comes in habdy.

By the way all the insurance on all cars have been cancel.

I have been trying to contact Dave Dennis but as of now I haven't been able too.

Emma Bell

Emma Bell

Secreatary

FEB 1 1963 W.

Voter Registration Activity in Ruleville and Sunflower County
January 14,1963.to January 19.

On January 14,1963 Mrs. Fannie Lue Hamer went to Indianola, Miss. to see if she had passed the voting test, Mrs Hamer returned with joy in her eyes she had passed. This gives us 6 registered voters since starting the project in August.

On Tuesday January 15,1963 Mrs. Irean Johnson Mrs. Hattie Sisson Mrs. Ruby Davis and Mrs. Fannie Lue Hamer went to the City Hall in Ruleville and signed their names on the bookms there, this means they can vote in city elections, as well as county elections.

That afternoon we tookm three persons down to register, all were able to fill out forms. next day to more people want down to register from Ruleville, this makes a total of 5 for this week.

Tuesday night is the meeting night for THE RULEVILLE CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP MOVEMENT. T he meeting was held in Williams Chapel church from 7:00 o clock to 8. we talked about the power of the vote and what could be gained by it. the group of 19 people raised $3.85 cents, this money will be used by the movement to pay for gasoline to take people down to register.

Wednesday January 16 we went from door to door asking people to go down to IndianOla to put their names on the books. The Justice Department is goning to file some kind of suite in Sunflower County soon, and we are urging as many people as possible to go down and fill out a form,so many of the people are afread of the Constitutional interpretation part of the test.This is one of the reasons havn't more than 6 of the 52 persons from Ruleville passed.

Mrs. Fannie Lue Hamer is trying to get people from the Plantation that she was thrown off in early August to go down to register,if this happens we may need to set up a tent for the people to ~~living~~ live in
Mrs. Hamer have been bringing a man and his wife from the Plantation and they are goning down Monday January 21.

Thursday we went from door to door in Ruleville telling people to come to a voter registration workshop that night. That evening we met with some people in the community who wanted to see us about finance and clothes.
The meeting was to be at 6pm but by 7 there were ~~xxxxxxx~~ a large crowd at the church,by 8 there were 30 to 40 persons present.

before the meeting really got started the church was full .

Friday
January 18, we talked to people in the community about goning down to talking with the Mayor about paving the streets, we pland to form a committee of the already registred voters.

Sunday January 20 we are goning to Sunflower and Drew ,Miss. ~~xxxx~~ to speak at the churches , we hope to start work in these towns very soon.

James Jones and Charles R. McLaurin
Sunflower County

RTB

Report From Charles Cobb On Voter Registration Project in Greenville Mississippi From January 22 to January 26

I arrived in Greenville from Massachusetts on the morning of the 22nd.

HELP! We need someone who is able, and willing, to administrate the Mississippi voting project; particularily the Greenville project, which is in an organizational shambles(hear me Ruby Doris). Nobody is really doing anything. Greenville is not the kind of city in which canvassing is an effective method of gettin Negroes to make registration attempts in any significant numbers. I think that it will take direct action (sit-ins, boycotts, etc.) to get any real results from Greenville. The Greenville project is expensive. There are too many workers here for the kind of results we are getting. One worker and an administrator for the Mississippi project would be sufficient. This worker should be free from the restrictions of COFO and VEP. The rest of the Greenville people should spread out into Washingtom County which I beleive is a crucial county because of Greenville.

When I got back, from Mass., Jesse and Curtis told me of a meeting the next night with the "leaders" of Greenville(Negro) at which we were supposed to explain our program to them, and work out some sort of plan to utilize these "leaders" with maximum effectiveness. This meeting has yet to come off.

Curtis and I handed out some "pay your poll tax" leaflets on washington street here in Greenville on the morning of the 23rd. Later on in the day, we, along with Charles McLaurin, went to Leland and Hollandale. Curtis has plans to work in Hollandale, and I, in Leland. In Leland, I was unsuccessful in finding a place to stay, largely, because we couldn't catch up with our initial contact, Rev. Taylor. I hope to get back to Leland by Monday afternoon, to make arrangements for accomodations. In Hollandale, we had better luck. We met a Rev Hankins who said that he would see to it that one of us had a place to stay. Curtis will be working there. Neither one of us can take Greenville on a VEP project.

Greenville staff relationships are pretty strained. Probably due to the prevailing feeling of "nothing getting done".

I am about to relate an incident that has happened in Greenville, which has absoultly nothing to do with voter registration or civil rights, except that two of the three persons involved are working on voter registration: Curtis and myself were going out with the same girl. This girl told each one of us that sje loved us and liked the other. The girl had gotten to know Curtis while I was in Mass. and when I got back, I was informed that "my girl" was now, also Curtis' girl--informed by the office staff. Anyway, to make a longstory short, Curtis and myself kept each other informed as to what was said in our seperate conversations with the girl. The girl proposed marriage to me, and to call her bluff, I accepted. This was on the morning of the 26th.(note: she had already done this to Curtis, and backed out.).

I went over to her house, sat down on her couch across from her mother,

and waited for the girl. When she came in, I told her to sit down next to me. At this point, her mother who had said nothing since my arrival, looked up and said, "is this the boy you're going to marry?" I ran out to the car where Curtis was waiting, and told him to come in and help me explain the situation. We did with the idea of helping the girl with her problems. She told us to get out: "get out Curtis and Charlie, get out of my house". We did. She called shortly thereafter, and said that she really wasn't mad at us, and now she calls us her brothers. Phew!

John Poppy from LOOK magazine is in Mississippi doing a story that is not too clear in his or our minds. He has been in Greenville for the past couple of days. I am going with him to Greenwood on Monday, to try and find Sam Block, who he is very interested in. We are going to bring him to church with us Sunday.

I have done no canvassing this week. Have to do better.

Lately I find myself wondering if this is a job for kids.

Bye.

COPY

FEB 1 1963

Report From Willie Peacock and Samuel Block On Voter Registration Activities In Greenwood, Mississippi From January 14,15,1963

Jan.14,I spent most of the day typing a few letters.Sam was out until noon with a couple of photographers from Greenville,Miss.(Lasgle Heges and Yves McCaires).They sell Stories and Photographs to Times,Life and a French magazine.They have taken some pictures which I think will reflect the truecondition of the people in Greenwood and Leflore County.We are very optimistic of the future bearing these phots will have on the Leflore County situation. We are to go over Friday to view the pictures.

Sam and I went to a meeting in Clarksdale,Mississippi which conved at 8:00 The constituents of this meeting made up the Mississippi Council Of Federa ted Organizations.Charles Ray McLaurin was chosen(as a subtitute in the place of Bod Moses absence)as project director.Of course,other things were discussed.And we drew up some duties for the project director,which gives him discretionary power in a few instances.Well,I'll see you.

This morning Sam and I went to the barber shop on East McLauirn.Which is owned by Mr. Golden.He is one of our aces.He cuts most of the proffessional people hair in tow.He seems to be pretty well informed.I would say above average,according to Mississippi standards.He cuts our hair free of charge And we ask about the issues of today,and kick around a few general ideas . This morning he seemed to be optimistic about the future gubernational race

in Mississippi.In this opinions,former governor J.P.Coleman will be ne xt governor of Mississippi.In his talking emphasized inthe point that Coleman isn't likely to obligate himself to the white Citizen Council of Mississippi.However,I differed with him on that point,but I remained mute. However,I think I shall discuss this point with him further and bring out a few facts.

This evening I sent ,rather mailed a register letter to Mr. John Dear of the Justice Department.The Clerk at the office was fairly decent(according to Miss issippi Standard).Of course,he didn't let me get by with anything He saw to it that everything was in proper mailing order; such as the letter being properly sealed,and outside signature of sender in proper in place. He was quite helpgul.The only thing I disliked was the factor involed.For each adjustment.I would have to return to a desk,make the adjustment,and return to the end of the line.In the meantime,Samuel Block was in the car at a parkimg meter;and wasn't helpimg his patience at all.

Sam and I went to Greenville,Miss.to see Hodding Carter(of the Delta Democrat Time) to check on an open letter that er had released to UIP.We were also in hope of contacting the gentlemen(two) of the Civil Rights Commission to give them some information we had written up them.We also stopped by the office to have a little chat with the office person. We retruned to Greewood,Miss by 6:30 p.m. I am spending the rest of the evening getting out a financial report which I hopw will be completed to perfection.

Jan.15,A negro man was struck down a by a truck this evening in the down town area just as he was getting out of his car,braking both arms and legs.He died in the ambulance on route to the hospital.

Mrs. Fannie Lue Hamer, January 15,1963,627 Layaffette Street Ruleville, Miss.

I lived on the B.D.Marlow Plantation all my life,one day in early August I heard that some young people had come to town (Ruleville) teaching people how to register to vote, I have always wanted to do something to help myself and my race but I did not know how to go about it, so I went to one of the meetings in Ruleville. That night I was showed how to fill out a form for registration. Next day August 31,1962 I went to Indianola,Mississippi to fill out a form,at the registrar's office I took the test.

that night when I returned home(the plantation) I was told by a friend that Mr Marlow had been telling everybody in the field what he was goning to do to me,if I didn't go back and take my name off the book.

That night Marlow came to the house where I was staying and called Mr. Hamer to the door, I could hear him telling my husband what he was goning to do to me if I did not withdraw my name, so I went to the door.Mr. asked my husband if he had told me what he said,Marlow saw me in the door and asked me why I went to register.I told him I did it for myself and not for him,he told me to get off the plantation and don't be seen near it again,that night I left the plantation and went to stay with Mr.and Mrs. Tucker in Ruleville,next day I went to Sunner, Miss. to live with my niece. I stayed there until Sept. 5,1962.

I roamed around from place to place until in November I moved to Ruleville to stay.I found a house in town and my husband who was still on the plantation said he was goning to come to live with me. B. Marlow heard that my husband was goning to move and told him he could me come back and things would be the same. But I don't plan to go back and if my husband had stayed I still would not have gone back.

When Marlow saw that my husband was goning to move he took his car and all the furniture we had and told him he could go.

We are now living in Ruleville and I can not get a job nor can my husband find a job.We are in need of food and money to pay light gas and water bills plus rent. I have two daughters and they are in school I don't have money to send them with.

Mrs. Mattie Roygers January 16,1963 age 50 years address 618 E. Elm Street Ruleville,Mississippi.

Mrs. Roygers have been picking and chopping cotton for a living, this year in August she went down to Indianola to register,her brother who had been haul -ing picker and choppers lost his job because she went down to register,Mrs. Rogers could not get a chance to go on another truck because the drivers felt they would be cut off too.

In September her brother Mr. Fred Hicks got a job working in Cleveland and the man found out about her having gone down to register and fired him.

Mrs Lue Ella Hicks Fred's wife was working at East Sunflower County hospital in Ruleville after she returned from her vacation she was fired from her job.

Now they are all in need of help all of Mrs. Rogers family that lives in the house with her have attempted to register, no one in her family can get a job in Ruleville and because of this Mr. Fred Hicks have had to move to Cleveland,Mississippi.to try to find work.Mrs. Hicks have a job in Cleveland but she is afraid that if she goes down to register she will be fired.

Mrs. Hicks have children and they must have shoes and clothes to go to school.

Now Mrs. Rogers is asking us for help because she feels we got her into this and we should give her some kind aid.Mrs. Rogers have gas bills past due light bills water bills and food bills she needs help bad.

Mrs.Bessie Lee Green January 14,1963 age 69 address 820 Center Street
Euleville,Mississippi.

Mrs. Green is a day worker and depends on cotton picking for a living,because this year was very dry the cotton pickers pick most of the cotton and that mean she didn't make very much money,to live on through the winter.Mrs. Green had to borrow some money to have a bathroom build onto her house last year, and she must meat notes each month, before she went down to register November 29,1962 she could borrow money from the whites she picked for or even get loans at the bank until the next year, but since she went down to register she can not borrow a nickle.

the people are about to take her gas stove and the man she borrowed the money from to fix the bathroom is on her back.

Mrs.Green needs help very desperately.

Anderson T. Thomas, January 16, 1963 Ruleville,Mississippi.

I [illegible]rked on plantations for most of my life,I went to work for Mr. Lake [illegible] more than 30 years ago.The plantation is owned By Mr. O.B.Lindsey [illegible] father.The plantation is loaated between Ruleville and Dodsville south. [illegible] have worked for Mr. lindsey all this time and he never said a thing about [illegible]hing I did , we would talk and things seemed to be swell, between us.

On November29,1962 my wife Mrs. Everlean Thomas went to Indianola, Mississippi to register.The next morning when I went to work,Mr. Lake came up to me and asked me what was this about Everlean goming to register,I said I don't know,that she had not said nothing to me.Lake told me to go home and ask her about it.When I got home I asked my wife if it was true,she said that she had gone down to ~~xxg~~ register the day before. I did not return to the plantation that day. "ext day Lake Lindsey came to my home at 800 Quiver Street In Ruleville.Lake told me to take his truck and carry my wife down to Indianola so she could take her name off the book.He told me that I could not come back to the plantation until she had withdrown her name.Since November 29th Lake have made several trips to my home and each time he have told me that if my wife would take her name off the registration form in Indianola I could come back to work and things would be the way they use to be, at this time thinking of my family and how they would live I asked my wife to go down and take her name off the book but she would not do it. Later I began to wonder why was it so important to take a name off the books?why would a man I have worked for almost all my life make so much noise about a person goning to register?Then One of the fellowes came to my house and explained things to me.I then apologized to my wife fpr having asked her to withdraw her name.

About three days later Lake Lindsey came to my house again and asked me if I wanted to borrow his truck to take my wife to Indianola, to withdraw her nameI,#I said"no sir". Mr. Lindsey told me that if I would just do this for him I could get anything I wanted.

The Lindseys' own about 5 thousand acres of land acording to Mr.Thomas and they raise about three acres of rice each year. The crops that are raised on the plantation arecotton,rice and beans.

Mr. Thomas have not worked since November 30,1963 he owes notes on his home he have three children in school and must pay gas and light bill plus buy food and clothing for his family,at present they are just getting by eating when they have it to eat. Commodities is what they are depending on,if not for that they would not have a thing to eat.

This man had a job maybe he was not recieving what he should but he could make ends meat.All he need do is carry his wife to Indianola let her take her name off the book and he can go back to workx plus get anything he wants.

DELTA DEMOCRAT-
TIMES (Greenville,
Miss.)
P.1
Date: FEB 1 1963

Duff Wise

Sunflower Commodity Charge Is Denied

INDIANOLA — A Sunflower County official today denied that the distribution of surplus commodities was being denied needy Negroes in the county.

The county provided funds to distribute commodities to 28,000 persons last year and about the same number this year, Sheriff Woodley Carr said.

* * *

THIS contradicted a Negro organization's statement that starvation conditions existed there.

A food drive was organized in Chicago yesterday for 20,000 Negroes "facing starvation conditions" in two Mississippi Counties.

The drive, announced by Negro comedian Dick Gregory and sponsored by the Chicago Area Friends of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), was aimed at sending food supplies to Negroes in Sunflower and Leflore Counties.

Luvagn Brown, Jackson, Miss., a SNCC field secretary, said distribution of federal food surpluses was cut off by county officials in November as "a direct reprisal and another form of pressure to keep the Negro from registering to vote."

Brown said Negroes in the two counties "are facing starvation conditions."

He said the SNCC conducted a voter registration campaign in the two counties last May and 90 Negroes registered.

* * *

THE registrant's names were published, he said, "and many were thrown off the plantation as a result."

Charles Hamilton, Roosevelt University political scientist, said federal food surpluses were distributed by the Agriculture Department at the request of local and county officials.

He said county commissioners in the two counties said last month they would not request surplus food "because they didn't have enough money."

Hamilton said the combined cost for both counties would be about $5,000 a year.

SERS Library

CHICAGO
DEFENDER

Date: Jan. 26 - Feb. 1, 1963

Miss.

Terror Reign Still Halts Negro Voting In Miss.

BELZONI, Miss. — A reign of terror still prevents Negroes from registering to vote in this Delta citadel of the South.

In an effort to break it, Samuel Block, a field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in Greenwood, Miss., has asked the United States Department of Justice for federal protection of voter registration workers here.

Almost a year and a half ago, Herbert Lee, a 52-year old minister active in SNCC's Amite County voter registration drive, was shot and killed by State Legislator E. H. Hurst.

Despite testimony of witnesses that Hurst fired point-blank at Lee, the legislator was never arrested and was acquitted by a coroner's jury.

In his statement to the justice department, Block wrote, "I am sending you an open letter demanding troops or federal marshals for the protection in Belzoni, Miss., for voter registration workers because I sincerely feel they will be most needed in Belzoni.

CITES KILLING

"To support my statement, I refer to the killing of Rev. Lee, who was very active in voter registration. There are also a couple of cases where Negroes were killed, their bodies mutilated, and nothing was done about either case."

The field secretary also demanded a "complete investigation concerning the denial of surplus food to Negroes in LeFlore County because I strongly feel that without the help and aid of welfare and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Negroes will not be able to survive during the winter months of 1963."

Block and other SNCC field secretaries were forced to leap out of a two-story building last September when a group of whites approached their office in Greenwood armed with guns and ropes.

In another letter to the justice department, Willie Peacock, field secretary for SNCC, of Greenwood related his difficulty trying to register and pay his poll tax.

VAGUE ON TESTING

Peacock, who went to register last December, told the Justice Department, "I told him (the circuit clerk) that I wanted to register for voting. At first he didn't seem to understand what I was asking him, so I repeated the statement several times.

"He told me that he couldn't let me take my written test. But, he said he would take my name and address and run my name in the paper for a period of two weeks, and I could come back on Jan. 21 to find out the results of the moral test (he seemed a bit vague on the testing procedures altogether).

"I asked him would I, at this time be permitted to take the written test. He told me he didn't know and said I should see a lawyer. It is my feeling that the circuit clerk is delaying my registering to vote for the simple reason that I am a Negro."

On the same day, Peacock went to the sheriff's office to pay his poll tax. (In most Mississippi counties, the sheriff doubles as tax collector.) When Peacock entered his office, a woman referred him to Deputy Sheriff J. W. Turman, who in turn said Peacock would have to see the sheriff, Elliot Dogan.

DENIED RIGHT TO PAY

The field secretary commented, "I have observed that Sheriff Dogan is out of the office most of the time. The office personnel seem to carry out their specific functions quite well and commendably in his absence.

"But, when a Negro walks into the office to pay his or her poll taxes, they cannot, apparently, perform their duties to Negro citizens.

"Twice I've tried to pay my poll taxes and twice I've been denied the right to do so. It was in January, 1962 when I tried to pay my poll tax the first time. At this time, I filed a complaint with the FBI."

In concluding his statement, Peacock said, "I demand that you compel Sheriff Dogan to accept and receive my poll taxes for the years 1961-63."

SERS Library

BALTIMORE
AFRO-AMERICAN
p. 16
Date: FEB 2 1963

SNCC wires seek federal protection

GREENWOOD, Miss. — Urgent pleas asking federal protection for voter registration workers in two Mississippi cities were sent to the Justice Department Monday by field aides for the Student Non-Vilent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

In separate wires, SNCC field secretaries Willie Peacock in Greenwood, and Samuel Block in Belzoni, urged Justice officials to send federal troops or take whatever measures necessary to protect non-whites in the areas.

Peacock's wire complained Greenwood officials had refused to register him on two occasions and rejected his poll tax payment for this year. He urged the Justice Department to require county aides to take the tax.

• • •

BLOCK'S PLEA for federal protection was sent from Belzoni, where SNCC worker, the Rev. Herbert Lee, 52, was shot to death in 1961 by state Legislator E. H. Hurst. Hurst who was never arrested or jailed, was aquitted by a coroner's jury.

Block wrote: "I am sending an open letter demanding troops or federal marshals for protection in Belzoni, Mississippi for voter registration workers, because I feel they will be most needed . . .

"To support my statement, I refer to the killing of Rev. Lee, who was very active in voter registration. There are also a couple of other cases where non-whites were killed, their bodies mutilated . . . and nothing was done. . ."

• • •

HE ALSO ASKED for a "complete investigation concerning the denial of surplus food to non-whites in LeFlore County." He said without government welfare aid he fears the deprived families cannot survive the winter months.

Block and other SNCC field secretaries were forced to leap from a two-story building and run for safety in September 1962 when a group of whites advanced on the site armed with guns guns and ropes.

Peacock's wire, recounting the difficulties encountered with Greenwood's circuit clerk, said, "he told me he couldn't let me take the written test . . . he said he would take my name and address and run my name in the paper for two weeks . . ."

Peacock said the clerk told him to "come back on January 21 to find out the results of the moral test . . . and said I should see a lawyer." "I've tried to pay my tax and twice I've been denied . . . ," Peacock said.

RTB

file Cofo project

Atl. Jnl.
2/3/63

Voters Get Chance Tuesday To Okay Reapportionment

Reapportionment South

By KENNETH TOLER

Jackson Bureau Chief,
Memphis Commercial Appeal
Special to Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MISSISSIPPI

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 2 — Voters will determine Tuesday whether the underpopulated rural counties' 73-year iron-clad grip on Mississippi's lawmaking and policy-shaping machinery is to be loosened with a shift of legislative representation to the populous urban political subdivisions.

Ross Barnett

If approved it will be the first reapportionment since adoption of the 1890 constitution. The necessary majority vote in the 82 counties is anticipated.

Gov. Ross Barnett, who favors the reshuffling plan approved for submission to the voters in a special session last November, said if the proposed constitutional amendment is ratified he will call another special session Feb. 25 to provide the necessary implementation of designating "posts" in counties with more than one representative.

Under the proposed reapportionment, the 140-member House is reduced to 122, while the 49-member Senate is increased to 52.

Twenty-five counties in the under-populated rural white northeast section lose representation in the House, while six of them lose Senate strength in having to share a senator they now have alone with other counties.

Picking up seats will be five Delta counties along the Mississippi River with a big population, although more than half is made up of Negroes. Three Delta counties are also given additional voice in the Senate.

Also gaining will be the populous white urban counties in southern and central sections of the state.

Hinds County (Jackson), the most populous with 187,045 and three and one-half House seats, it swaps one every four years with Yazoo County (Yazoo City), will get nine representatives. Harrison County (Gulfport on the coast), next with 119,489 and one and one-half House seats, it swaps one with Jackson County (Pascagoula), will get six representatives. Jackson County with 55,522 and one full House seat and the one shared with Harrison, goes to three.

JONES COUNTY (Laurel), also in south Mississippi with 59,542 and one representative, goes to three. Also in south Mississippi with one representative for its 52,722, Forrest County (Hattiesburg) jumps from one to two.

Two Delta counties, Leflore (Greenwood), population 47,142, and Sunflower (Indianola), population 45,750, now each with one representative, will get two, while Bolivar County (Cleveland), population 54,464 and two representatives, goes to three.

Leflore has 30,307 Negroes; Sunflower, 30,855, and Bolivar, 36,663.

On the other hand, Noxubee County (Macon) in the northeastern section with 16,826 (12,064 Negroes), and Marshall County (Holly Springs) in the same area, with 24,503 (17,239 Negroes), and each with three representatives, drops to one each.

2 - Cofo - VEP2-16

RTB Atla. Const 2-3-63 Miss. Progress 2-Cols UPI 3-16

LAW FORUM

Barnett Speaks at Harvard--- And Liberals Laugh it Up

By BRUCE GALPHIN
Constitution Staff Writer

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The South's most outspoken racial conservative spoke at this symbol of liberalism Monday and was treated like the greatest thing since Charlie Chaplin.

Though some 10 police officers stood guard while Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi spoke, and 23 pickets paraded indignantly outside, the only explosions heard were those of repeated laughter.

Clearly, no one's mind was changed by the debate before the Harvard Law Forum.

But Harvard's student body was delighted and applauded again and again as the governor bragged of Mississippi's symbols of progress, such as the new football stadium, "the largest man-made beach in the world," the new Gulfport port facility and the state's right-to-work law.

Perhaps the greatest laughter came at such unintentional humor as "our tourist business in Mississippi is at an all-time high" and "I wish you could come and enjoy our outdoor sports."

The governor himself often joined in the laughter.

Barnett got his hisses at such statements as "We're good to them (Negroes)" and "There is no hate in Mississippi.

The three Harvard law professors who followed seemed to have hard going after this levity. They suggested that Mississippi was cutting itself off from the main stream of America and that it could not be the sole judge of such grave matters.

The professors got their applause, but clearly the main show was over.

The burden of Barnett's remarks was a defense of the rights of states against federal encroachment. "I believe that state's rights are absolutely essential to the preservation of human rights," he declared.

The governor warned in his only direct reference to segregation that "we must not fall into the trap of worldwide communism" — and was greeted with two waves of laughter.

The Mississippi governor spoke to a capacity crowd of more than 1,200 in Sanders Theater on the Harvard campus. Last week the Cambridge School Committee had denied use of the high school auditorium seating 2,000, purportedly on the grounds of possible damage to school property.

Barnett arrived here Sunday and was greeted at the airport by Democratic Gov. Endicott Peabody and Attorney General Ed Brooke, a Negro and a Republican.

Churchill Push In Senate Gains

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Stephen M. Young, D-Ohio, told the Senate Monday that more than a dozen senators have joined in his resolution to confer honorary American citizenship on Sir Winston Churchill.

He said that the resolution had three co-sponsors when he introduced it Jan. 14 but 12 others have asked that their names be added.

WBy
JM

FEB 11 1963

Report From Jessie Harris On Voter Registration Activities In

Greenville,Mississippi From January 28-February 4,1963

We are still searching for a way of mobilizing the Greenville community as a whole.We have found (or atleat I have found) that sitting down and talking,doesn't really move very many peole to register to vote. The effectiveness of door to door canvassing decreases as the cities one is working get larger in population.For the Negroes are able to remove themselves from the white community,or avoid xx contact with persons of the white race,with greater ease they have convined themselves that this is the best way.

All totaled this week,I would say that I have contacted about twenty - two persons of which I had already made previous appointment to come back and teach.On January 29,I went to Ruleville,Mississippi with James Jones and Lafayette Sunrey to work in that community for one day.We went out in the community looking for people who need some food and clothing,so I contacted anout 20 people that day.On Jan. 30,1963 along with C.Cobb and Curtis we went to Drew,Mississippi to set up a program there,so I contacted some then.We pass out some "pay your poll tax"leaflets in the community,we contacted about 30 people in that town.So I went back to Ruleville,Missisxippi and work about (2) two days.

On the 31,we went to Indainola,and canvassed in the community.We talked to about people xpaying there poll tax,and registering to vote; we also contacted about 25 people who said that they would make a registration attempt in the near future.One lady said:"We need somebody to help us".

While in Indianola,we went to see the Mayor.We asked him if we would get arrested while canvassing in Indianola.He said"No,we're not going to arrest you for going to door to door talking to people,but if you pass or put literature on the street or posts we're going to arrest you; So I advise you boys to get a permit". When asked about going to the churches, the mayor said: You can't go to the churches." The mayor was then warned of possible court action, and he said: "Let me tell you boys something. You go and do what you want, as long as you don't pass out any literature, and go to churches talking about politics, we are not going to bother you." When asked if the churches were tax exempt, the mayor said: "Yes, but if you start teaching people how to become registered voters, the churches are taking part in politics, and you can't do that." We left the office then, and came to G'ville.

From the 1st to the 4th, I have done nothing but wait on completion of the arrangements for my moving into Indianola

2 - Cofo - VEP 2-16

Report From Charlie Cobb On Voter Registration Activities In Leland Mississippi From January 31-February 4,1963

As I mentioned in my last report,I felt that there were too many workers in Greenville for the kind of results we were getting.So,on January 31, Curtis left for Hollandale and I for Leland.I stay at 409 North Main Street(up above Cage's Cafe)Leland,and hope to find in the near future as I become known in the community,a palce to stay rent free.My rent is now $5.00 per week,payable on Thursday.

Leland has almost 7,000 people,of which about 60% are Negroes.I cannot give at this time,any estimate as to how many are registered voters.

Monday,I spoke with Amize Moore about Leland.According to him,the police here are bad,and that I am likely to run into some trouble with them. Also,the principal of the local high school here,is in with the pay of the sovereinty commission.

The Cage's are petty good people.Mrs.Cage is going to make a registration attempt Monday morning(Feb.4th);and Mr. Cage,later on in the week.

On Tuesday, Feb.5th I am to meet Mr. Stubbs,to make plans for a meeting of prominent and interested people within the Negro community axto discuss and lay plans for getting the masses of Negroes in the community who are not registered,registered to vote.I frankly don't have too much in faith in Mr. Stubb,and am septic about the other prominent people,but I have to begin somewhere.Mr. Stubbs may suprise me.

Due to lack of my own transportation,I am prevented from bringing people to Greenville(about 10 miles to the west),to register at their own convieniance.I plan to have people meet at some point,probably a church,on a given date,probably every Monday and Saturday,and bring them over in batches;assuming their are batches who want to go.This means a local car pool.Also I have plans for a weekly mass meeting and or citizenship school. Bill Higgs mentioned that he was going to give the Mississippi project a car.

On Monday,Feb.4th I am going to try xx and talk with the mayor;he wasn't in when I came by city hall the last time.Jan.31,and the secretary had no idea when he would be in,and seggested that I come back Monday.After I see the Mayor,I will probably drop by and say hell-o to the Police Cheif.Hodding Carter of Greenville suggested that I see the Mayor before I see the police chief.

~~SaxMonday~~xxx

McLaurin,Lafayette,and Myself,got arrested in Greenville,Saturday Feb. 2nd.The charge investigation."An undetermined number of hundred dollar bills" was stolen in Greenwood Sat.morning ,by three person in a red and white 57 ~~xxxxxx~~ Cheverolet,with a Hinds County tag on it.Well,that pretty accurately describes our car,so as McLaurin and I were going to the car,in order to drive down to Hollandale to pick up Curtis,we were picked up. Lafayette appeared out of nowhere,asked a question and got himself arrested also.One odd thing:Our arresting officer said that a description of the car involed in the robbery had been issued,and our matched that description but when we got down to the station,and the police radioed Greenwood,and

asked for"all acailable information"on the perosns involed in the robbery no mention was made of a car at all.We bitched loudly,and were released in a few minutes with:"We know where to find you if we want to".

I am supposed to show a movie-Nashville Sit-In#Story at Sacred Heart High School in Greenville,On Feb 6th.Andy Young Was supposed to get the film from Guy Carawan and send it to me.I havent recieved it as yet.

By the end of this week,the Leland project should be moving.

The two counties we are emphasizinf in Mississippi,are Washington and Sunflower

When will Bob be back?

What are you going to do Ruby Doris?

How was Carnegie?

How is Jim?

COPY

REPORT ON VOTER REGISTRATION IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, FROM CURTIS

ELMER HAYES**JANUARY 28 to FEBRUARY 4

This report is an interesting, and maybe confusing one.

On Monday January 28, we had been sitting around the office discussing Charlie's and my plans for Leland and Hollandale. We were even making preparations to show a film in the schools, but found that we had one problem--how to get into the schools?

First, we talked with Hodding Carter, Editor of the Delta Democratic Times, who tried as much as possible to give a possible solution to the problem.

On Jan. 29, we talked with the Chief of police, trying to stay on the safe side by asking him how far he would allow us to go before arresting us.

Then our campaign for freedom to enter the schools began. First we went to the principal, who refu sed us. From there we talked with the Superintendent of Education, who also refused us but gave us 20 minutes for a presentation of our proposal to the school board at their next meeting, Feb. 14, 1963. Our plans are to draw up petitions and have them signed by the students and parents and present them the night we meet with the school board.

On Jan. 30, I moved over into Hollandale, as I had told you in my previous report. I had been informed by Amzie Moore before arrival, that my best bet would be to work with the cafe owners, for the professional people were brain-washed by the whites.

After being there on and off for about two days, I could not find one person willing to give me a place to live. When I did find a place to stay, it was a "wealthy Negro" who has a wife and two children, owns two houses of prostitution(one of which I live in--phew), a bisexual, a registered voter, Grandmaster of the Masons, and on my arrival, carried a lady down for an attempt to register, and about 5 peoples poll tax. Compliments to Mr. Moore for he warned me that this is the kind of man I will have to work with.

I have been invited to speak to the Masonic order, Tues. nite, to give them a detailed report of my activities in this community.

I had appointments with the Mayor, Chief of Police and Principal of the high school, all of them were canceled until I can aquire "Credentials" along with a threat that I could be arrested for Vagrancy without them.

Well, things look bad now, but maybe I'll be able to squeeze something out of it. Let's hope so any way.

Witey

Report on Voter Registration activity in Sunflower County from Jan. 25 to Feb. 2,1963.

6

On Friday January 25 five of us working in voter registration went to Indianola ,Mississippi to start work. We first went from house to house talking to people about voting and community problems. After about an hour canvassing I decided to go down and talk to the cheif of police, I wanted to see if he had any laws on his books that would hinder our work,the cheif took me to talk with the mayor of Indianola Mr. Tom Pitts. The mayor and I got into a very heated conversation and I was called a black son of a bitch, the mayor told me if I went into any church with a voter registration workshop he would tax the church.

We are goning to start working in Indainola Wednesday of Feb. There will be at least one person living and working in Indianola starting Monday Feb. 4.

Ruleville: Thursday January 24 we took three persons down to register and five have said that they would go down Wed Feb. 6, This makes a total of 56 persons from Ruleville who have applied for registration.

Drew: We are taking down two people from this city on tuesday Feb 5, I am trying to get a place in this town to hold some mass meetings if I succeed I think we will be able to get a good number of Negrows to go down.

Sunflower City: I will be goning into this town on Monday night to canvass and to make some contacts. I have talked with a minister who have a church in this town and he saids I will have to talk with his decons, so watch me now.

Inverness: We have not been able to get to this town yet but we will within the next few days.

One of the ways I pland ro work is to go in myself and set up a place for a person to stay and work, plus check to see if there is imminent danger, Then I will move a person say from Ruleville where there is no need for more than one person, so we will be moving about in this way to get as many people down before and durning the Justice Dept. suite.

COPY

Report From Rev. J.D.Rayford On Voter Registration Activities In Clarksdale,Mississippi From January 23-30,1963

This last week I visited 52 homes and osme of them was afraid to ask me in.Out of the 52 homes I visited ,five went up to the register office and filled out forms to register to vote.

I contacted more throught many chruches I pastor and other Organizations. And I have many promises that they will go and try to registered some time next week.

The Circuit Clerk told them"that they had 40 or 50 years to register and why wait until ~~xxx~~ COURT is going on before they started coming down to register",and you have until June to register.

Freedom

901½ Nelson Street
Greenville, Mississippi
February 8, 1963

Dear Sir:

This is Frank Smith report, was late getting in and is late getting out.

Thank You

Emma Bell

Secretary

COPY

Report From Frank Smith On Voter Registration Project In Holly Spring, Mississippi .

I'm beginning to feel like"Frosty" around this place.I got up today, Friday,and went outside where it was much warmer.Ice, snow and cold are the headlines around here that means inactivity.Saw Mr. Sanderson today and he told me that he had paid his poll tax on January 5,but his reciept wa "mistakely" dated December 31,1962.Well he went back and I am not sure yet as to what happened.It happened to be in ditch in front of his house when he came and saw me and told me the news.

Sunday was very,very cold,streets were frozen and you could hardly drive . I carried some people to Memphis and got caught speeding while returning.Rust College paid a cool$28.00 for the ticket.Still wasn't able to use any of the country roads.

The next two days were too cold to do anything.I went to the Barber Shop and saw Mr. Benson,who lives in the county.His father was one time the largest single landower in Marshall County.He told me that the countymen who w ork the roads had done more for his road in the last couple of months than they had ever done.Of course,we went on to show that this wasthe direct result of people having tried to registered to vote.He said he knew it must have been something. He went on to tell how he and some other people had gone down and"pie-mouthed" to the maintrinence men trying to get the roads fixed but were never successful.He invited us out to his house and also agreed to started his own little door-to-door campaign to get people to try and register to vote.He also agreed to pay his poll tax.

Wednesday morning,I saw Mr. Pegues downtown and he had just left the Sheriff's Office where he tried to pay his poll tax.The lady told him that he couldn't pay his poll tax until he found out which precinct he lived in.I sent him back and have not yet heard from him.He was going to inquire about his test and find out which precinct he was in at the same time.

Mr. Pegues is a very serious man.He spoke of going out to see Mr.White one of the persons who passed the test,to find out just what he had done to passed the test so he would know what to do.He has not yet let himslef believe the fact that he is being discriminated against solely because he is a negro.He seems so very serious when he talks about voting.

Mr. Russell told me Monday that he had talked to a lady,Mrs.Beulah,who had passed and that she told him that she didn't even write any interpretation of the Constitution.This made him pretty angry.

Oh yes,Mr. Adams reported that he knows that the White People,some of them at least,were paying one dollar($1.00),for poll tax.We are now in the process of trying to secure some receipts from some white people who paid only one dollar.Mr. Reeves says he thinks he knows one man who may cooperate.

Have not been able to get Mr. Ingram's house yet to get the lowdown on the family that was put out.Will do as soon as possible.

February 6, 1963

Mr. Aaron Henry
213 Fourth Street
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Dear Aaron:

Re VEp 2-16

The enclosed check is a supplement to the subject grant. We advanced your February installment and reserved our decision as to whether we would give you the money for the purchase of the cars. This is intended to reimburse COFO for the cars.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc. (Check $2000.00)

Microfilm Code No.

SERS Library

JACKSON DAILY
NEWS (MISS.)
P.5
Date: FEB 8 1963

Staff Miss.

Officials In Leflore Deny Negro's Charge

GREENWOOD, Miss. (AP)—Leflore County officials denied today charges by Negro comedian Dick Gregory that the commodity program was stopped for Negroes who attempted to register as voters.

Aubrey Bell, attorney for the LeFlore County Board of Supervisors, said the "commodities were cut off purely for a financial reason and no other."

Gregory said commodity payments were stopped in LeFlore and Sunflower counties in retaliation for voter registration attempts.

The Mississippi Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights also supported Bell. In a release Wednesday the committee reported their findings revealed no civil rights were involved in the closure of the commodity program in Leflore.

The Welfare Board of Supervisors met about two months ago and halted the program, except for a portion to the destitute residents in the area.

Bell said both Negro and white were involved and both races still have a portion on the rolls for aid today.

Bell said almost 26,000 persons were receiving the commodities, and with a population of only 26,000, "we knew it was abused."

Bell said the program cost between $4,000 to $6,000 to distribute.

Gregory said he plans to leave for Mississippi Monday with 6,000 pounds of food for Negro farmers and sharecroppers who, in his words, face a food shortage.

The Negro comedian said the three tons of flour, canned goods and other staples is the first shipment of a planned 22,000 pound contribution of food to Negroes in Lelore and Sunflower counties.

Arthur Clark, attorney for the Sunflower County Board of Supervisors, said today his county has always been a participant in the program and did not stop it as did Leflore.

Clark said the program "has been distributing commodities since December to white and Negro."

Gregory charged officials of the two counties refused to pay the 19-cent per person cost required by the U.S. government to enable the area's destitute residents to receive government - owned surplus food.

Gregory said the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee is sponsoring the food drive.

The first shipment is to be loaded aboard an air freighter leaving Chicago for Memphis Monday. The supplies will be taken by truck to Greenwood, Miss., from Memphis, Gregory said.

Microfilm Code No.

SERS Library

CHARLESTON GAZETTE
(W. Va.)
p 8
Date FEB 8 1963

Staff Misc

Mississippi To Get Food For Negroes

CHICAGO — UPI — Several tons of donated food were readied Thursday for shipment to Mississippi Negroes who, a night club performer said, are suffering from a food shortage.

About 6,000 pounds of flour, canned goods and other staples are to be sent by plane and trucks Monday to Negro farmers and sharecroppers in Leflore and Sunflower counties in northern Mississippi.

Drive promoters said another 16,000 pounds will be sent later.

* * *

DICK GREGORY, Negro comedian, said through his press agent that some Negroes in Leflore and Sunflower counties are suffering because county officials have refused to pay a 19-cents a person charge required by the U.S. government for distribution of government surplus food to destitute persons.

He asserted the stopping of payments was retaliation against Negroes who tried to register as voters.

At Greenwood, Miss., Leflore County officials denied this and said the commodities were cut off purely for financial reasons.

Aubrey Bell, attorney for the county board of supervisors, said both Negroes and white persons were removed from the rolls in the cutback. He said some members of both races remain on the aid rolls.

Arthur Clark, counsel for the Sunflower County board of supervisors, said the food program has been distributing commodities to both Negroes and whites in Sunflower County since December.

The food collection program in Chicago is sponsored by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

Microfilm Code No.

Miss

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JACKSON DAILY
NEWS (MISS.)
Date: FEB 8 1963

Another Cheap Publicity Stun

A news story out of Chicago provides an excellent suggestion that will save thousands of dollars from Mississippi taxpayers and millions of dollars for the Federal government.

Dick Gregory, a Negro and an alleged comedian, called a press conference up in the Windy (pardon the expression) City and says tons and tons of food will be shipped into the Mississippi Delta next Monday for distribution to what he describes as hungry, destitute, persecuted people who, he also says, are being denied food for political reasons.

Public officials in Leflore and Sunflower counties, both targets for Georgory's carpetbag droppings, have repeatedly refuted claims that any needy person in the county is denied commodity goods for any reason. Even the Mississippi Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights— which can find a booger under most any potato sack— says Gregory is telling falsehoods.

Gregory is getting thousands of dollars worth of free publicity out of his fake stunt. But since he has unlimited access to food, clothing, medicine and goodies of all sorts, boards of supervisors in all Mississippi counties and the U. S. commodity department can withdraw all support and let this dynamic, headline happy funny boy take over in feeding all Mississippi colored folk.

Boards of supervisors in several counties are reported considering turning the entire program over to Gregory. But there will be one problem:

After the glitter of his publicity stunt has vanished, who will feed the colored folk?

Even the most illiterate resident of South Chicago Can't possibly be duped by the hilariously silly stunt of Dickie Boy Gregory.

REPORT ON VOTING REGISTRATION IN GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

FROM IDA HOLLAND

FEBRUARY 11,1963

I started working with S.N.C.C. on Monday February 11, 1963, This is my report.

The people are hungry. On Monday they surronded the door no one could get in or out. The people were afraid some one would beat them to the clothes. Most of the people were very shabbily dressed. Some were heard to say " I am so hungry I can barely st and in line to sign up." Others were heard to say " bless these peoplefor giving this food to us because we really need it." When we asked those that signed for the grocies if they would like to vote the majority said yes, others said they would like to but could not read or write. Some people gave a terrified no. Most of the Negroes are afraid of what the white man will doowr say. Some people that live on Plantations said the owwens told them not to come and get the food. The people that are sharecroppers stated that theymade fifty dollars a year , doing everything from plowing to mending fences. The sharecroppers wives said that leave the children home alone in the hands of God, while they worked in the fields. Most of the rural children eat breakfast but no lunch, when school is out for the day they walk home to eat fat back and corn pone. A survey shows there are 8 children out o every 2 familes. We started work about 8:00 a.m. today and work until any chour of the night.

GREENWOOD MASS MEETING

FEBRUARY 11, 1963

The meeting consist of about 75 people.

The Mass Meeting started about 8:00 p.m. with Rev. Aaron Johnson, Tan the opening songs, Jesus Keep Me Near The Cross. Then the Rev. James Bevel was introduced by Mr. Sam Block. Rev. Bevel started singing Freedom Songs. (a) Woke up this Morning, (b) Michael row the boat Ashore andBeen Down Into the South. Rev. Bevel talked to the people about the food.

1. Food, Negro commodity was cut off.
2. 21,000 families in the Delta and thats about 4,0000,00 people.
3. Manicial Pickers pick 85% of the cotton.
4. Next year they may not need any Negroes to pick cotton.
5. They are building new factories every day. Negroes are not prepared for these jobs, so they hire White people.
6. People are leaving the State, to Chisago, California,New York, to find new jobs and the people don't need you up there.
7. The Negroes have been brainwashed that the White Man's right.
8. Don't let the White Man do your children as he has done you.
9. Don't get an education because their is nothing in the schools. Get an education so you can be prepared.
10. POLITICS: Decide what you do if you pay taxes. You are dealing with politics.
11. James Mederith, did not bow to segergation.
12. Put your children in intergated Schools so they can get an education.
13. FREEDOM RIDE: People beaten in Montgomery, McComb, Liberty, Tylertown and Jackson.
14. God will take care of you.
15. How the people are so afraid.

Microfilm Code No.

SERS Library

McCOMB ENTERPRISE
JOURNAL (MISS.)
p. 8
Date:
FEB 12 1963

Suff Miss

Comedian Arrives With Food

CLARKSDALE, Miss. (AP) —A 14,000-pound cache of foodstuffs, which Mississippi officials say isn't needed, awaited distribution today to Negroes for whom comedian Dick Gregory said he brought it south.

Gregory flew into Memphis, Tenn., with the food Monday. It was taken by chartered jet from Chicago to Memphis and brought by truck to Clarksdale. Gregory said 30 more tons is on the way from Chicago by truck.

The Negro entertainer said the food was collected in the Chicago area for destitute Negroes in Leflore and Sunflower counties. He said they had been cut off from federal food because they pushed a voter registration drive.

MEMPHIS
COMMERCIAL APPEAL
p. 8
Date FEB 12 1963

Miss. Miss.

Negro Comic Gets To Town With Mississippi 'Relief'

By JACK MORRIS

Comedian Dick Gregory, who says he is "a Negro first and then an entertainer," drove into Mississippi yesterday in a truck loaded with food and cast-off clothing to prove it.

Packed crudely in cardboard boxes tied with string, the 14,000-pound shipment was flown into Memphis by jet at noon yesterday to provide, in his words, "emergency relief for Negroes in Clarksdale and Greenwood, Miss., who have been cut off the Federal surplus commodity program because they registered to vote."

Mississippi officials in charge of the surplus commodity program said none had been cut off for this reason.

Mr. Gregory originally announced plans to distribute the food in Sunflower and Leflore Counties. Just how Clarksdale, the Coahoma County seat, became involved in his plans is not known.

Actually 30 tons of food and and clothing has been donated to the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in Chicago since the comedian joined the drive 10 days ago.

"We'll keep flying in here until we break them or they break us," the television comic said. "This is no more trouble than the Berlin airlift."

The cargo was loaded aboard three small trucks, but they did not depart until Mr. Gregory gave news photographers ample time to photograph him lifting the boxes.

The comedian, who won success by making fun of some members of his own race as well as whites, said he planned to use the trip as the basis of a future television appearance. "But I don't know just how I'll work it."

"I hope this gets publicity," he said. "Because as soon as the American people find out what's going on down here they will wake up over night. Mississippi is part of the Union, only they don't know it yet."

Administrators of the Federal commodity program in Leflore and Sunflower Counties have said there is no truth in Mr. Gregory's charges. Aubrey Bell, attorney for the Leflore Board of Supervisors, said the commodity program was curtailed to both whites and Negroes because of "financial reasons and no other."

The Mississippi Advisory Committee of the United States Civil Rights Commission said it could find no violation of Negro rights in dropping the commodity program. The program is still in force in Sunflower County.

A Leflore County Negro, who declined to be identified, told a Greenwood newspaper yesterday the "food isn't really needed. No one is destitute that we know of, but we will accept it if it comes, with thanks."

Mr. Gregory flew back to Chicago last night and will go to Washington today where he is to be a guest of President Kennedy at a Lincoln's Day dinner observing the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

JMV

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA / TELEPHONE 525-0595

Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

FEB 18 1963

February 14, 1963

Mr. Aaron Henry
213 Fourth Street
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Henry:

We have a limited supply of the attached schedule available in this office. We will supply you with any reasonable number of requests for your distribution to those you think should receive it.

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis

Jack Minnis
Research Director

JM:js

Jack:
Please send
100.

Sent 100
3-1-63

2-VEP2-16

Microfilm Code No.

SERS Library

McCOMB ENTERPRISE
JOURNAL (MISS.)
P.12
Date:
FEB 14 1963

Demand Empties SNCC Food Bins

GREENWOOD, Miss. (AP) — Demand is exceeding supply for food the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and comedian Dick Gregory are giving Leflore County Negroes they say are destitute

Details of distribution were hard to uncover as it got underway Wednesday with SNCC remaining tight-lipped after much preceding publicity, but SNCC field secretary Willie Peacock said about half those who signed up got small packages.

However, he declined to say how many packages were passed out or how many applications have been received.

NEWSMEN'S ESTIMATES

Newsmen estimated 250 persons got four-pound packages with about enough food for an average family for 1½ days with more than that number being turned away when supplies were exhausted.

Reporters said the packages contained a can of soup, sugar, rice or flour, and several other small items such as canned goods or dry cereal.

When asked if more food was on the way or had been collected, Peacock would only say, "it is our desire to distribute more food in here."

Microfilm Code No.

SERS Library

DELTA DEMOCRAT-TIMES (Greenville, Miss.)

Date: FEB 14 1963

Jackson, Miss.

Ross Hits 'Cheap' Gregory Scheme

JACKSON (UPI)—State Welfare Commissioner Fred A. Ross today called the distribution of food to Negroes in the Mississippi Delta by Negro comedian Dick Gregory and others a "cheap publicity scheme" which may ruin the surplus food program in the state.

A reported 14,000 pounds of food donated by Chicagoans was distributed to Negroes in Sunflower and Leflore counties Wednesday and Thursday.

Ross said "the tragedy of such publicity schemes is that those people of good will in this state who have demonstrated their desire to minister to the needy, rather than the greedy, may find it impossible to do so in the future."

* * *

HE said it was possible that county boards of supervisors could decide to turn the entire food distribution program "over to Dick Gregory and his Chicago cohorts rather than taxing the citizens of their county for the expense of doing so...

"If such a result should follow, the colored people have only Gregory and other agitators like him to blame."

The State Welfare Department distributes surplus commodities in 67 of the state's 82 counties. In 26 of these, Ross said, county boards of supervisors elected to pay the cost of distributing such commodities to needy persons.

In 41 of the counties, including Leflore where much of the supplies have been distributed by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Commitee and others, the supervisors distribute surplus food only to persons who receive public assistance checks.

Negroes from the Delta area appeared before the Mississippi advisory committee to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission here recently and charged that the Leflore County board had halted distribution of the commodities in revenge against Negroes seeking civil rights.

Microfilm Code No.

SERS Library

JACKSON DAILY
NEWS (MISS.)
Date: FEB 15 1963

DISSERVICE TO NEGROES'

Ross Says 'Race Agitators' Could Halt Food Program

By WILLIAM PEART
Daily News Staff Writer

Commissioner Fred A. Ross of the State Department of Public Welfare said yesterday Mississippi's surplus food commodity program could be curtailed or halted because of "racial agitation promoters."

His statement followed the private distribution of four-pound food packages to some 250 Negroes in Greenwood Wednesday.

"Dick Gregory, Martin Luther King, the Congress of Racial Equality, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, and similar racial agitation promoters are rendering a distinct disservice to the negro population of Mississippi," Ross said in a prepared statement, adding:

"The cheap publicity generated by Gregory, and the gullibility of national news media who apparently relish the opportunity to disseminate half-truths and outright lies, may well result in the surplus food commodity program in Mississippi being seriously curtailed or wiped out entirely."

News reports said there were not enough private food packages yesterday for an additional estimated 250 Negroes.

"It is perfectly possible," Ross said, "that county boards of supervisors could decide to turn the entire food distribution problem in their county over to Dick Gregory and his cohorts in Chicago, rather than to tax the citizens of their county for the expense of doing so."

If that should happen, he added, the Negroes "have only Gregory and other agitators like him to blame."

Ross pointed out at least eight of every 10 persons receiving surplus food commodities in Mississippi are Negroes, "although they constitute less than half of the state's population."

He said, too, 78 cents of every aid-to-dependent children dollar also goes to Negroes.

Additionally, Ross added, two-thirds of the department's old age assistance, aid to the blind and permanently disabled are expended on Negroes.

"The white people of Mississippi are leaning over backwards and taxing themselves to the hilt to help the Negro race," the commissioner said.

The statement noted the Welfare Department distributes surplus food commodities in 67 of the state's 82 counties.

In 26 of them, Ross said, supervisors pay for the distribution to all needy persons, regardless of whether they receive public assistance

He said supervisors distribute only to needy persons receiving public assistance checks in the other 41 counties.

Ross said the information released yesterday was given to Columbia Broadcasting Co. newsmen here from New York Tuesday.

"If the information they received is disseminated truthfully he said, "it will open up the eyes of many people."

Microfilm Code No.

SERS Library

CHRISTIAN
SCIENCE MONITOR
p 6
Date FEB 15 1963

Negro Emphasizes Welfare Complaint

By the Associated Press

Greenwood, Miss.

An estimated 250 Leflore County Negroes received small food packages Wednesday, and more were turned away in a relief program pushed by Negro comedian Dick Gregory.

Mr. Gregory charged that destitute Negroes were cut off a welfare program because of their efforts in voter registration, and he helped a drive to raise food for them. A civil-rights advisory committee, however, said it found no grounds to back Mr. Gregory's claim.

Willie Peacock, Negro field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, declined to give the number of packages handed out or the number of applicants for them.

He said about half those who had signed up for the food got packages, but newsmen estimated about 250 had gotten aid and more than that number were turned down when supplies ran out.

Each package contained a can of soup, sugar, rice or flour, and two or three small items such as canned goods or dry cereal, newsmen said.

(Texas University)
Date: FEB 15 1963

FOOD DRIVE IN MISSISSIPPI

ATLANTA, (CPS).—The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, student civil rights action group with headquarters here, announced last week a drive to supply food to dispossessed Mississippi Negro families.

SNCC also alleged that Mississippi authorities were attempting to intimidate persons attempting to gather and distribute food to depressed-area Negroes cut off relief roles in retaliation for voter-registration campaigns initiated by SNCC and other groups.

A Coahoma County Grand Jury last week refused to indict Ivanhoe Donaldson and Ben Taylor, Michigan State University students who had been arrested on December 28 after driving a truckload of food and clothing to Clarksdale, Miss. Police siezed the truck, found a medicine used in the treatment of female disorders among the medical supplies in the truck, and charged the two with illegal possession of narcotics. The Grand Jury brought a no bill last week.

Since they were arrested, Donaldson and Taylor have made two more trips, each time bringing tons of food contributed in Ann Arbor and Louisville. SNCC asserts that about 20,000 Negroes will be homeless this winter because of their participation in voter registration campaigns.

According to SNCC, plantation owners in the Mississippi delta area have been forcing Negroes participating in registration drives to move off their land, and that in at least two towns, Negroes active in registration have been removed from welfare rolls in this badly depressed are.

SERS Library

MACON TELEGRAPH
(GA.)
p 1
Date:
FEB 17 1963

Staff Trends.

King Seeks Gifts of Food For Negroes

ATLANTA [UPI] — Integration leader Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Saturday issued a nationwide appeal for food for Negroes in Mississippi who he said are starving because of their civil rights and voter registration activities.

Dr. King issued his appeal through the Southern Christian Leadership Conference of which he is president.

He said that an SCLC board member, Dr. Aaron Henry, has estimated that 22,000 people have been removed from welfare rolls because of intensified civil rights and voter registration efforts in Leflore and Madison counties.

King's appeal was the second major effort to get food into the two Mississippi counties through private means.

Negro comedian Dick Gregory headed up a drive to deliver some 14,000 pounds of food into Leflore and Madison counties last week from Chicago.

Officials have denied that voter registration and civil rights activities had anything to do with Negroes being cut off of federal welfare surplus food programs, claiming that whites also were involved.

The officials said the program was discontinued in some communities because they could not afford the cost of distributing the food. It still continues in other communities.

Jm ✓

FEB 18 1963

Miss. Council of Federated Organizations
Voter Education Program
213 Fourth Street
Clarksdale, Miss.

Mr. Jack Minnis
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Jack:

Inclosed are the checks you asked me far two weeks ago. I got busy in an Emergency Welfare and Relief Project that finally brought Dick Gregory to the community and I hadn't had the time to write a letter and do as you asked. I hope you will understand this area of physical entity.

The Voter Education Project has meant much to the Delta Area of Mississippi. I hope and feel that it will be continued for a long period of time. The number of people who go down to try to register amid all the possible reprisals to me is encouraging. If we ever get rid of the literacy test as a pre requsite for registering, the ground work that has been lain with the Voter Education Project, will change the political complexion of Miss. in less than a year.

Miss. needs the attention of the total Civil Rights forces including the Federal Government to bring it in line. Somehow I feel that this kind of bombarding attact is not to far off.

Hope to be seeing you soon, thanks, and excuse my tardiness.

Your friend,
Aaron
Aaron

Microfilm Code No.

Miss

SERS Library E

DELTA DEMOCRAT-
TIMES (Greenville,
Miss.)

P 4

Date FEB 19 1963

Beyond Propaganda, The Basic Issue

Exploitation of the misery of others is never a pretty sight. In Leflore County, there are people who are living close to the line of actual starvation. Unemployed and in some cases unemployable, they have seen the commodity food program eliminated for reasons over which they have no control. Now they have become pawns in a giant propaganda game which may make headlines, but which will do little to relieve their situation.

Perhaps Negro comedian Dick Gregory and those who are working with him really intend to provide some kind of foodstuff in adequate quantity to help the destitute of Leflore County. Perhaps only the most altruistic motives impel them on their mission. But the way they have gone about their announced task, the often erroneous statements they have issued and their close attention to the news media makes us doubt it. The whole thing smells of a cheap publicity stunt.

* * *

AND AFTER it is all over, after they have or have not provided food for those eliminated from the commodity roles in Leflore County, the basic problem which all of us in this area have yet to confront adequately will still be with us. Increasingly there are more and more people for whom we have no jobs. The agricultural revolution still continues to outstrip our industrial renaissance in Mississippi. The mechanical cotton picker is eliminating the need for workers much faster than other jobs are being created for them.

This is the central problem of our area and our time. When all the furor over segregation and desegregation has died down, this will still be the main issue. If we could somehow devote ourselves to solving this problem, to a concentrated effort in this one area, most of the other problems which plague us would become of secondary importance.

What we have now is an economy which is built on weak foundations, and it will remain there so long as there are literally thousands of men and women without adequate employment on a year-round basis. Their children must still be educated. They must still eat. But in the absence of employment, the burden of their care must be carried by those who do have jobs.

It is unfortunate that only practical reasons seem to have any weight in our country today. For nothing more than our common humanity we should be interested in seeing to it that deprivation and want are made the exception rather than the commonplace. But for whatever reason we chose to grapple with the matter, it is very real and it must be solved.

Until we do come to grips with it, we will continue to have those who will exploit it. This is particularly unhappy, because our economic problems go far beyond race and straight to the heart of this area's future. There will be no easy solution, true enough. But until we are willing to look squarely at the implications of an agricultural economy which now sees 84 per cent of the cotton crop of this county picked by machine, we will get nowhere.

FEB 19 1963

WB
JMV
RBL

COAHOMA COUNTY BRANCH NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED
PEOPLE

MONDAY FEBRUARY 11TH 1963, IS "DICK GREGORY" DAY. ON THIS DAY THIS TRUE AMERICAN WILL DO HIS BIT TOW RD EASING THE HUNGER AND COLD SUFFERED BY SO MANY NEGROES IN THE DELTA AREA. DICK, WILL FLY INTO MEMPHIS ON MONDAY WITH 6 TO 8 TONS OF FOOD TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN THE DELTA AREA TO THE NEEDY PEOPLE. MOST OF THE FOOD COMING IS EARMARKED FOR LEFLORE AND SUNFLOWER COUNTIES. LEFLORE COUNTY HAS NO SURPLUS FOOD PROGRAM AND THE PROGRAM IN SUNFLOWER COUNTY IS FAR FROM ADEQUATE. MANY PEOPLE IN COAHOMA COUNTY WHO ARE IN NEED ARE UNABLE TO SECURE ENOUGH FOOD TO SUSTAIN THEM. THE SUPPLY IS NOT NEARLY ENOUGH FOR THE NEED. THE NEED IS MADE MORE EVIDENT THIS YEAR BECAUSE OF THE EARLY GATHERING OF THE COTTON CROPS. MOST OF THE GATHERING WAS DONE BY MCCHINE. FROM NOVEMBER OF 1962 TO MAY OF 1963, MANY NEGROES WILL HAVE NO OPPORTUNITY TO WORK AND EARN ONE DOLLAR. THE EMERGENCY WELFARE AND RELIEF PROGRAM THIS YEAR IS AT BEST STOP-GAP. SOME LONG RANGE ACTION MUST BE TAKEN, NOW, TO PREVENT THIS KIND OF POVERTY FROM RECURRING YEAR AFTER YEAR. THE CIVIL RIGHTS STRUGGLE FOR NEGROES IS A VERY IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THIS WHOLE EQUATION.

DICK GREGORY WILL VISIT COAHOMA, LEFLORE, AND SUNFLOWER COUNTIES. HE WILL MAKE A PERSONAL APPEARENCE HERE IN CLARKSDALE AT THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH AT 7PM, MONDAY NIGHT FEBRUARY11, 1963. EVERY ONE IS INVITED TO COME AND HEAR HIM. IF YOU HAVE NEVER HEAR THIS MAN YOU ARE IN FOR A WONDERFUL EXP RIENCE. LET US ALL COME OUT AND SAY THANK YOU, DICK GREGORY.

****

IN THE MEANTIME THE BOYCOTT AGAINST THE DOWNTOWN STORES KEEPS ROLLING.

EVERYDAY THE BOYCOTT GAINS NEW SUPPORT. IF YOU ARE ONE THAT HAVE NOT BEEN SUPPORTING THE BOYCOTT EFFORTS FOR DIGNITY AND EMPLOYMENT, YOU SHOULD THIS DAY DECIDE TO SUPPORT IT. ALL NEGROES ARE INVOLVED, YOU TOO. IF YOU HEARD THE REPORTS MADE TO THE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION IN JACKSON LAST WEEK, YOU WOULD SEE THAT THIS PRESSURE BY OUR WHITE BROTHERS AND SISTERS IS DIRECTED AGAINST ALL OF YOU AND US. EVEN IF YOU DO NOT SUPPORT THE BOYCOTT, YOU ARE NOT SPARED, WE MIGHT AS WELL ALL HANG TOGETHER ARE SURELY WE WILL ALL HANG SEPARATLY.

REMEMBER THE STORES THAT ARE MOST OBJECTIONABLL(NONE ARE EXCUSED)

MY SHOP 270 Yazoo Avenue
F. W. WOOLWORTH 207 Yazoo Avenue
Grabers 221 Yazoo Avenue
Jo ANN SHOP 226 Yazoo Avenue
J.C. PENNY COMPANY 204 Yazoo

**MASS MEETING THIS WEEK, CENTENNIEL BAPTIST CHURCH, WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Report on Voters Registration in Greenwood, Mississippi

From Annie Jones

From February 1 , 1963 to February 20, 1963

****

On February 12, 1963 , I registered a number of people that were in need of food and clothes. There are many people in need of food and clothes. There are many familes with 14 and 15 members. The children are out of school because no one is working and they do not have shoes and clothes.

On February 13, 1963, food was issued a the people were desperate, as if they did not hurry and eat they would not be able to. As for as you see people were comming and going. Some were begging" please give me milk for my babies". There were 400 boxes given to families fed that day.

On the 18th of February a Mass Metting was held. The meeting was held at the First Christian Church.

On February 20th there were 561 boxes of grocies given to needy families.

On February22 nd clothes were given away, the people were glad to receive the clothes. There was a number of children there without shoes or socks. We need more clothes for children some left without anything because we did not have enough to go around. The people are yet signing for food and clothes.

WBL
JM
RB

Report From Charles Laurin On Voter Registration Activities In Sunflower County From February 10-21,1963

Ruleville February 10,1963,More than one hundred person crowded the home of Mr.and Mrs McDonald to recieve food and clothing funished by the Council Of Federated Orgamzation relief Drive.About 20 peoplesaid"they would go to Indianola to register.

Feb.11th Mrs. Fannie Lue Hamer,who have been working with the Voter registration program since August,was harassed by Local Police.The Mayor of Ruleville have tried to intimidate Mrs. Haner and here family,because they are very active in the program.Mrs Hamer husband was arrested fined $15.00 for turning the water on with out premission.

Feb.14th Three of the 20th person that had promised to go to Indianola went to register.

Feb.15th,The Ruleville Christian Citizenship Club held its weekly meeting Rev. Bevel was the speaker.Rev Bevel spoke on the Importance of Voting.

We spent the rest of the week carrying food to people and talking to people on a few of the plantations.

James Jones made a trip to Sen.J mes O.Eastland Plantation Near Ruleville.James said"that Negroes on Eastland plantation plan to come to Ruleville and go down to register".Ja mes and Myself will make a trip ddwn on the good Senators Plantation to get Negroes to odown to register.

Feb.19th,Mrs. Marget Bass of Dodsvill came to our house and said"she wanted to vote".We carry Mrs. Bass down on Feb.20 along with five(5) other people from Vitous Plantation near Ruleville and Dodville.

February 20,Mrs Rebucca McDonald,who have made 5 attempts to register found out that she was already registered.voter and had been for more than ten years.Man,you should have seen her face,when I told her this news,she will go to put her name on the books in Ruleville this will mean that she can vote in city elections.

Feb 21th,Two truck loads of food was brought to Ruleville this food will be given to families in Ruleville,Dodsville,Drew,Sunflower City and Indianola, all in Sunflower County.

The perosn from Dodsville was taken down to register all filled out registration application.

February 22,Four people from Ruleville was taken down to register.TheRegistrar seems to be learning a lesson.He talks nice to me and now he answer question.In all we took down 10 people from Virous town in Sunflower County.

There have been more than 70 attempts made by Negroes in Sunflower County 52 from Ruleville,Since August.

One old man told me that he have been waiting for this chance he said"I have always wanted to lead my people" he went down to register that same day.

Numbers of people (Negroes) are comming to see us mow that we have shown what we can do to help them.It's just a mater of time,I feel before Negroes will strated to joining down in larger numbers.

Since January we have had 17 new person to attempt to register and most of these have been from Plant tion near Ruleville.

YDOC

FEB 25 1963

Report From Frank Smith On Voter Registration Activities In Holly Spring, Mississippi, From February 5,-13,1963

After arriving in Holly Springs on Wednesday, Febraury 5, after a long tiring trip to the gay city of New York, I was pooped. When I got here I received a notice that Mr. Sanderson and Mr. Reeves had been by to see me while I was gone.. I proceeded to go to see them and Mr. Sanderson told me that he had gone down to see about the date on his poll tax reciept. I report earlier that he had paid his poll tax in January but the receipt was dated December 31,1963 He went back down and the lady told him that it was just the slips of the pen. He was very happy about it because he's kindof shy and couldn't have been expected to put up much of a fight, if his rights had been violated.

Mr. Reeves gave me some of the Welfare Relief forms that he had cpleted and gave me a long spill on the art of survival and the importance of my proceeding with care.

On my way home from Mr. Reeves, I came by Russells Barber Shop to pick up on the latest gossip and to see if he had any news. He was a little angry with one of the kids and we didn't talk very much. I then proceeded to go back to Rust and to hit the sack. Sleep, Dear, dear, dear sleep, what a tranquilizer.

Thursday morning I went back by Russels to check on the feasibility of having a meeting that night. He told me that he thought it inadvisable at that particular time and that it would probably be better to wait a while before calling another. He is the man who gets all of the gossip and is probably one of the most effective people in the barber's chair and in our organization. Once he gets a customer in the chair he rarely lets them go without first getting a promise that they will register to vote in the near future.

There was a man in the chair, Mr. Jones, when I got there. When I walked in Mr. Russell, who was well on his way with the lecture on why every Negro should try and register to vote, introduced me.

Mr. Jones lives in an area called Mariana, which is about ten miles from Holly Springs. There is no doubt but that the cheif issue with farmers is roads and ditches. Mr. Jones gave a long exasperating speech on how he and his family have to walk almost a half of mile when it rains and how the water washes his topsoil away. Od course, I urged him on and tried to make a picture like that as dismal as possible. He said that he and a few others men had volunteered to help the maintainence men fixx his reads and of how he walked into the County Superintendent's Office and asked, very politely that the roads be fix. He said that within a week the roads were fixed and that he couldn't understand it. Of course, we attributed it to the fact that the Negroes in Marshall County had begun to try and stand up for them selvesand their rights, and register to vote and that he sould make himself part of this drive.

Mr. Jones gave us a very interesting statement. He said "Mr. Wilson, County Road Supervisor, had been encourgging us to pay our poll taxes and he said that if we had any trouble just let him kown and he would go down and see about it". I dont know what Mr. Wilson's angle is yet but it just may be that some politicans are trying to cut in on the voters.

Mr. Russell proceeded to give me a long didditation on his not being able to regi terd.

He and his brother tried to registered when no one else would and tried at im least a half dozen times,to no avail.He is quite upset and I think it serves us well.He talks to a number of persons about registering and his hostility toward his failure makes him eager to get every person around here registered to vote.He is quite an asset.

Friday night my grilfriend broke down and brought me a beer and I went to the "hut" to get it.There I met a few Voter's league croonies and among them was H Henry Boyd,Jr. Henry was graduated from Rust College last year and teaches here in the city now.He has been an invaluable contact with the teaches.He has worked on the teaches and has come up with quite a few people who have tried to registered and some passed.He has come up with this plan for a state-wide teachers assualt on the registrars.He knows quite a few guys who finished school with him,and plan to get in touch with them,with regards to this organization.He has done a great job here in Holly Springs and I think this idea merits deep consideration.Already Donald Street in Columbus (Lowndes County),Sanuel Torrence in Oxford(Lafayette County) and Robbye Robinson in Batesville (Panola County) have been tossed around as possible area leaders. I think we may have struck gold.

I found out also that Mrs. Lewellen,our contacter in the Northeast section, is going to the hospital for an operation and we may miss her for a few days . She gave me her welfare relief forms and some new contacts to take over for he in her adsence.She will surely be missed.

Saturday morning I went to the cleaners to get my clothes out and got my gossip report and an invitation to speak and dine Sunday.Later in the day we had a voter registration workshop on the campus and it was great.We had a real academic discussion of voter registration and the race question.We start our door to door campaign next week.Saturday night I w ent to Benton County to Speak to the Voters Club.

Sunday it raines like hell and our Bureau couldn't go out to speak.

Today,Monday,the car and earth are white with snow and I'm making pictures.

FEB 25 1963

Report From Mrs. Vera Pigee on Voter Registrat ion In Coahoma County From ANUARY "$*#L 24-31,1963

I have contacted more than about 1000 person in the street,at mass meeting at Haven Methodist Chruch,We distruta food and clothing every Tuesday at my Beauty Shop on the telephone at the chruch.11 person went down to registereed and many paid their poll tax.

I also contact our citizenship school here in Clarksdale.We have five school in operation here.We have a few afraid that they will lose their job,those that do not have job ,they are afriad that they can't get one.When court is going on our Clerk refuse to let them try to registered.

Report From Rev. Rayford On Voter Registration Activities In Clarksdale, Mississippi From February 7-17,1963

I visted about 75 houses in Coahoma County and out of the 75 home,I got 3 up to go register,Contacted about 300 in chruch and other places.

I contacted about 25 homes in Quitman County and 6 promise to go down and try to registered.

I have 3 people in My Citizenship class that say they are going to registered sometime next week.

See you next week.

FEB 25 1963

REPORT FROM CHARLES COBB ON VOTER REGISTRATION ACTIVITIES IN

GREENVILLE AND LELAND MISSISSIPPI --- FEBRUARY 11 TO 21st

No door to door canvassing is being done, and most of our efforts the past couple of weeks has been spent distributing surplus foods and clothing.

From the 11th of February until the 14th, I was in Leland Mississippi. Poor health(from sleeping on the floor in the G'ville office, and running about in the rain on the 10th of this month)handicapped me, but I did manage to do some canvassing. I was canvassing with the intention of getting Negroes to make a registration attempt in Greenville on April 1st. Curtis and I had decided to bring people (a large number we hope) from Leland and Hollandale to Greenville on that date. We pictured "hundreds" waiting to register. I canvassed on 6th street in Leland, and a decrepid, nameless little alley that ran perpendicular to 6th street. No one in the twenty or so houses in this area committed theirself to make a registration attempt.

On the 12th of January, I caught up with my initial contact in Leland, Reverend Thompson. I mentioned that I would like to use some of the churches in town for mass meetings and citizenship schools, and he told me of a building once used by Negroes for political meetings, called the Lacy Center. He suggested that I talk with Mr. Stubbs (Worshipful Master of the Elks in Mississippi). Mr. Stubbs was sick with the flu, but said that their was a need for citizenship education among Negroes in Leland, and said that he was willing to help in anyway that he could when he was feeling better. He told me to see a Mr. Grossley about getting the place. Mr. Grossley was out of town however.

I had an appointment to see the mayor the next day at 3:00pm, providing he was in. He was. I told him that I was in town to work on voter registration and citizenship education. He said that he didn't mind my being in town as long as I didn't "agitate". Beyond a vague reference to Albany, he didn't define what he meant by "agitate". At this point, the mayor realized that I didn't speak with a southern accent, and he asked me where I was from. I told him Massachusetts, and he told me that he had spent a couple of weeks up north visiting Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington D.C. He suggested that I go back to Mass. and straighten it out, and "leave Mississippi alone". He askedm me if I honestly believed that the Negroes in Mississippi were worse off than those in the North. I told him that I did, and began to tell of incidents of terror, denials, harrassments, and intimidations. When I got to the Emmit Till case, he said that Till had propositioned and made "lewed advances" to the woman involved, and although he didn't agree with the resulting violence, he wasn't going to condemn the men who did it. He commented on the Ruleville shootings by saying that it had been done by Negroes. He said that the Civil Rights Commission could have been a good thing, but it had gotten "involved in politics". ~~Kexthenxsenkedx~~ I asked the mayor about economic reprisals against Negroes trying to exercise their constitutional rights, and he said that he didn't "know about counties like Issaquena, Sharkey, and Humphreys"(I never mentioned any of those counties) and couldn't

speak of them, but In Leland , no economic pressures were applied to prevent Negroes from registering to vote. He asked me if I had heard of any intimidations or discriminationx in Leland. I told him no; of the 40 or 50 Negroes registered to vote in Leland, none seemed to have any complaints to make. The mayor told me that I wouldn't either, and if I did hear of any, to tell him about it. ~~In~~ "the nigras here live in peace and harmony with the whites" I left the Mayor ~~in~~ mulling on the idea that the Negroes might be suppressed rather than happy.

On the 14th of February, most of the Mississippi staff went to Memphis Tenn., to put on tape, what we had been doing since the voting project began. Harvey Richards, a freelance filmaker, was doing a movie about the Mississippi project, helped us, and we used his equipment. We spent all day and most of the night of the ~~14th~~ recording.

Lafayette, Jessie, Hollis, Julian who was down from Atlanta, and I, spent the week-end of the 16th, in Pine Bluff Arkansas.

I've been in Greenville since the trip to Memphis, helping to feed and clothe the needy. ~~It~~ Giving out food and clothes, has given the voter registration project a big push. ~~From Feb.~~ 19 ~~to Feb.~~ 21, twenty-two persons have made registration attempts. This is directly due to our food program. The comodity roll in Washington County has been reduced by 10,000, the cotton season has been a poor one for hand pickers, their is much need, and we have little food and clothing as most goes for Leflore and Sunflower Counties.

We are really going to build a Greenville Student Movement. Meeting with about five or six young people Sunday at 3:30 pm.

We are buying a "freedom house" here in Greenville, but we will have to furnish it.

Things have improved in the G'ville office; once again thanks to the food program.

In the process of working out a practical plan for working Greenville.

REPORT ON VOTER REGISTRATION ACTIVITIES IN GREENWOOD MISSISSIPPI

FROM IDA HOLLAND

FROM FEBRUARY ~~XX~~ 11th TO FEBRUARY 22nd

***

Microfilm Code No.

SERS Library

CHICAGO DEFENDER
p. 2
Date: Jan. 16-22, 1963

Miss.

Mountain Of 40,000 Pounds Of Food To Leave For Miss.

A literal mountain of food will be sent to Mississippi this weekend.

With contribution coming in almost faster than volunteer workers can handle them, the amount of food to be sent to destitute families in two Mississippi counties where food surplus aid was cut off because Negroes tried to register to vote, has grown from 30,000 to 40,000 tons in the past two days.

The "Food for Freedom" shipment is to leave for Mississippi by truck Friday night.

This will be the second shipment of food sent "behind the cotton curtain." The first supply of 14,000 pounds was personally accompanied to Mississippi by Comedian Dick Gregory, one of the spearheads of the drive.

WILL CONTINUE

Sponsored by the Chicago Area Friends of the Student Non - Violent Coordinating Committee, the drive will continue through the month of February.

Meanwhile the U. S. Civil Rights Commission was busily denying that it had finally determined there was no connection between civil rights activities and the suspension of surplus food distribution in Mississippi.

In denying that it had suggested there was any connection between civil rights activities and the suspension of surplus food distribution, the commission said Chester Relyea, assistant general counsel, told the Mississippi Advisory Committee that a still uncompleted investigation "had not at that time developed concrete evidence linking the suspension of the LeFlore County surplus food program with civil rights activities."

KEEP UP PROBE

"But I definitely did not state that no such evidence exists," the statement quoted Relyea as saying, "and our investigation is continuing.

The commission said, "there is already substantial evidence that there is a pressing need for the surplus food program in the county."

In its statement, the commission said county officials discontinued the program in July, 1962—except for people in minor welfare categories — after "a vigorous voter registration campaign in LeFlore and neighboring counties."

22,000 NEED FOOD

"An estimated 22,000 persons, almost all of them Negroes, are in need of food during this winter," it said.

Meanwhile, Comedian Dick Gregory vowed that he would raise $37,000 to pay for the distribution of federal surplus foods in LeFlore County.

He made the announcement at a dinner where he was given the "man of the year" award by the Chicago MacCabee Lodge of B'nai B'rith. He told members of the lodge that until this year surplus food was distributed to more than 26,000 persons annually.

Voter registration attempts in LeFlore County gave opponents of the commodity program enough strength to force the county to discontinue the program.

Report on voters Registration Actitives in Greenwood, Mississippi

From Lula Mae Gaarner

From 18, 1963 to February 22, 1963

****

February 18, 1963
On the above date I worked in the S.N.C.C. office, signing people up for food and clothings. There were about fifty people to be signed for the food and clothings. I found their were twelve in some families. Each family earned about three hundred dollars a year. The people have to pay rent, utility, doctor and hospitalbills. Most of the people need f ood and clothings badly. They were poorly dressed, needed better jobs and better housing facilities.

February 19, 1963
On this date I was getting the files ready for people to recieve food and clothings. On Tuesday we held a Mass Meeting. Mrs. Bernice Carter stated she was fired because she attended a meeting. The lady was working for Mrs. Joe Dabbwho informed her she would lose her job if she attempted to register and recieved food or clothings. Mrs. Car er h s worked for Mrs. Dabb approximately 16 years. She was also informed that if she associated with the S.N.C.C. she would not be able to return to her place of business.

February 20, 1963
On this date we were at the Wesley Methodist Church in Greenwood, issuing food and clothings.

February 21, 1963
On thisdate we were at the Wesley Methodist Church sorting clothes to be given to needy families.

February 22, 1963
Today we distributed then clothings to the needy people.

JM
RB
WB

Bob Moses

901½ Nelson st.
Greenville, Miss.
Feb. 23, 1963

Les Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth st.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Les:

I am enclosing a copy of a memorandum on a "Project to attack illiteracy through Programed Learning", written by John W. Blyth, Ph.D. Dr. Blyth is currently director of the programed learning department of the "Diebold Group, Inc".

The memorandum summarizes a project which occured independently to both Dr. Blyth and myself. He was formerly chairman of the department of Philosophy at Hamilton College and I studied under him to obtain an A.B. major in Philosophy from Hamilton. He left Hamilton last summer after developing a programed text in logic under a grant from the Ford foundation. This past winter I approached him in New York about the possibility of developing programed learning materials to teach illiterates in the rural South how to read and write.

We have discussed the program with Burke Marshall and Harold Fleming, and at the advise of Harold Fleming, Dr. Blyth shortened an original draft resulting in the memorandum I am sending to you. He is circulating the memorandum among various foundations.

Harold Fleming suggested we keep you informed about the project because of the very likely possibility that many of the foundations might check with you about its workability and its relationship to the current voting project.

At the operational level, we are thinking of ten field workers who will live together or work in groups of three or four and concentrate over the period of a year on developing programed materials. After materials have been developed and their effectiveness tested, we will tackle the problems of mass distribution.

We will be aiming the content of the program specifically at the Southern Negro working class and hope to find a means of achieving a real breakthrough on illiteracy for this group.

We have already begun two initial phases of the project. Dr. Blyth is collecting information on illiteracy and programs designed to overcome illiteracy, both in this country and abroad. (If you have any information on this we would appreciate your sending it.) I have begun work with one adult Negro illiterate and a programed text designed for young children. The preparation of this particular text was supervised by Benjamin Wyckoff, Ph.D. of Emory University. Do you know him? We have talked about the program and he is very interested in helping.

I hope to discover some of the problems involved in this kind of teaching during this little project I am conducting with Dr. Wyckoff's program.

Sincerely yours,

Bob Moses

c.c. John W. Blyth Ph.D.
Director
Programed Learning Department
The Diebold Group, Inc.
430 Park Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Wiley Branton
James Forman

COPY

A Project to Attack Illiteracy
Through Programed Learning

In the contemporary world, the ability to read and write is becoming increasingly important to individuals, groups, and whole nations. These abilities are essential to further training, education, and citizenship. The problem of developing minimum skills in all citizens has not been solved through a formal educational system even in this country. In developing countries the problem is, of course, many times greater.

The development of new techniques in the movement of programed learning offers a new line of attack on the problems of literacy. Since programed instruction is a form of self-instruction, it opens up new learning opportunities for individuals who, for some reason, are not adequately trained in school systems.

Several steps are required to realize in practice the theoretical advantages of programed learning in dealing with problems of illiteracy:

1) The techniques of programed instruction must be adapted to this particular problem.

Most of the scientific work in the psychology laboratory which led to the movement was performed with animals that cannot read or write. However, the kind of control the scientist exercises over the living conditions of laboratory animals is not acceptable in human society. Outside a prison camp we cannot deprive a man of food until he is hungry enough to operate a teaching machine to obtain his food.

Furthermore, most of the experimental work with human beings has presupposed some ability to read. In the stimulus, response, reinforcement cycle the stimulus is ordinarily presented in the form of printed material. However, printed instructions cannot be used to initiate self-instruction for a person unable to read.

2) Knowledge of the expert in programing must be combined with the knowledge of the expert in reading and writing. The knowledge of the latter is required to identify the steps in the learning process and the order in which they should be taken. Knowledge of the programing expert is required to organize the necessary materials in programed format for self-instruction.

3) Programed instructional materials must be prepared which are directly related to the background of the intended students.

Ideally, it is possible to state very precisely both the educational objectives of a program of instruction and the skills and knowledge presupposed as a starting point. This can be done fairly well for a subject with a recognized position in a curriculum or training schedule. Students making normal progress through a system may be presumed to have the necessary background.

Except for children of pre-school age, people of any age who are illiterate or nearly so have obviously not made normal progress in a system of formal education. Effective programed instruction for illiterates must start with skills and knowledge they do in fact have, and not with a presumed "normal" background.

Problems of literacy never exist as isolated problems. They occur

in contexts in which there are other socio-economic problems. The perceptual discriminations people learn to make are, of course, directly related to their cultural context. To develop the new perceptual discriminations required for reading from the starting point of existing discriminations, it is necessary to have some knowledge of existing patterns of discriminations. This is not the kind of knowledge to be found recorded in encyclopedias or textbooks. What is needed is direct familiarity with the perceptual habits of the illiterates under consideration.

The development of programed instructional materials for illiterates is clearly going to require a team effort in which the knowledge of the reading expert and programing expert are pooled with the knowledge of someone personally familiar with the cultural context in which the illiterates live. The first hand knowledge required to select illustrative material appropriate to the cultural context is extremely difficult to communicate. It therefore appears that the best way, and perhaps the only way, to develop effective programed materials is to have the actual writing done by the people with personal familiarity with the cultural background. The team experts in reading and programing would serve first in a training capacity and then in an editorial and consulting capacity.

In the development of programed materials, it is essential for the programer to keep testing his materials as they are being developed. He should therefore be operating in the context in which the intended students live.

The considerations stated above indicate that the procedure most likely to succeed in adapting programed learning techniques to the solution of literacy problems is the following:

1) Select as program writers a group of people who are thoroughly familiar with the cultural context in which the intended students live. These writers should also be people who can themselves live in that context as accepted members of the social group. In addition, they must have the minimum education and other qualifications required for the training they will receive and for the work they will do.

2) The program writers will be given training by reading and programing experts in the development of programed reading materials.

3) The writers will then work in the community where the intended students live. They will write and test the materials in that context.

4) Throughout the process, the experts will serve in an editorial and consulting capacity.

5) During the development and testing of materials, experience will be gained concerning the problems of administering the distribution and use of the programs.

6) When materials with demonstrated effectiveness have been developed, provision will be made for their continued and perhaps expanded use.

FEB 25 1963

Report From Willie Peacock and Samuel Block On Voter Registration Activities In Greenwood,Mississippi From

It is said that there are words inthe English Voca bulary that are more salem than all others.They are Life,Freedom and Eternity.Even though life is more salem than Freedom,because to live is more serious than to die. But a person freedom give them a more abandant life you would just want this to be for a week nor a month or year but for eternity.

After given such a beirf delindation.On the thought I have in my mind I find t thing to be much more pleasant than before.

Starting Friday January 18,1963 Willie and I spent most of the day visting peopl here with the Civil Rights Commission,Norman Curley and Chester Relyea. Norman came over early that morning and suggested that we visit some of the people that day,because they had to be in jackson some time that day,we both said it would be O.K. with us,so he went to the Hoilday Inn to pick-up Chester and while he was there he meet a member of the White Citizen Council. He suggested that they go by and see the school they have for Negroes and White. They accepted the invitation and came back and got Willie and me.Since we live no more than a block from the Negro school.We went in and met the asst. Principal his namewas Percy Gambrell.When Norman told him who they were the poor man all most fell dead.After comming out of a gase that he decided to carry us around the school on a $50.00 tour after completing half the tour Mr. Grambrell almost cried,when Chet asked him what kind of history books did they use there.He had to tell them plus I think I saw a tear drop when Norman wrote the names of the History books down and then asked him his name again. He assured with a very,very trembleing voice. He then decided that he couldn't complete the West part of the tour,so he carry usx inot the cafeteria where the Principal was.We shook hands with him and he told us his name,Mr. Threadgeer he said as he shook each of our hands.We went though the same old 66 as we did Gambrell,so he strated to finish the tour.We got around to the Chemistry lab.and we strated asking him question about the salary of the teachers around the State of Mississippi for both Balck and White,he said well you see,and Norman started writing again,Threadger said"now you wait a minute,dont be putting my name down there or anything I say beacuse I got to live here",and you ain't you see I want ti live and I got to be good cause,I am going to retire soon. So dont be writing nothing I say.Norman said ohino this is just some information for myself personal,if I must sayso.Then quickly Threadger finished the$50.00 tour he was so up set I guess he forgot to ask for his money.Then about 1:45 Willie and his girl friend and one of mine left for Greenville about 2:30 that afternoon and Norman and Chet left for Jackson. We wanted to get a report on the arrest of Charlie Cobb and Charles Nebblet,but Emma Bell would let us carry it out of the office.So peggy type a copy while Jessie,Curtis,Willie and myself song Freedom Songs,W,'ll never Turn back while they were singing real low I told the Story of Mr. Lee and Reverand Lee to Peacock girl's Minnie.This was a really sad moment because she strated crying and by her crying this really moveall of us.(oh yes,I droped a tear too).
I couldn't help it even though I didn't want to do it.I told what caused the demise of the two Lee's with deep feeling and how great his potency was as being a leader

We left Greenville about 6:15 that same after noon,got to Greenwood at 7:00 We carried the young ladies home and went around to talk to some xxxxx poeple who was in most needed for supplies,food,and clothings.We told them that we were having a meeting a 8:00 that night and would like to pick them up to attend the meeting,they said okay.(Chet and Norman was the one who to suggest the meeting befor they left for Jackson)

We went frist out to Mrs. Laura McGhee to pick her up.Mrs McGhee lives about 6 miles from Greenwood in a small town name Browning,Mississippi. She Wasn't home so we went across the highway to a friend of hers and she was there getting her hair fixed.I told her I had come for her to go to the meeting at out house with the Civil Rights Comm.the lady didn't finsih Mrs. McGhee hair, because she left with us for the meeting.We then picked up the people that we had visited earlier.The poeple Willie and I saw here 25.minutes before Chet and Norman,We began talking to one person at a time on the denied of supplies dood,clothing.There were 9 people here that we talked to,after such a hard day and night,I carried the people back home and came back to retire for rest my self.

Saturday January 19,1963,we got up kind of early and left for Greenville, Mississippi to pick Charles McLaurin to go to Clarksdale to see Doc.on the chances of Willie and I get ing some place to work here in Leflore County Our Land Lord gave us premission to use the back pearch where we live for and officeif we can get a carpentor to fix it up for us.~~xxxx~~ estitmated it would costabout $150.00 to fix it up real nice,plus patch a gas heater in there.We picked up a load of food about 3:30 that after noon. There were boxes there had Leflore County on them ,but Mrs. Pigee wpuldn't let us have them.She strated talking about comming over to Leflore county to check on us.Willie and I dont feel as if we need some one to come and check on us.Because we are not working for the NAACP but for SNCC.Sp we dont want any trouble.Dave Dennis said that he is going to start having the commodities to come to Jackson because he is tried of Mrs. Pigee,everybody is havinf trouble with her.So I am asking SNCC to see if we can have food and clothing sent to Greenwood.We have a plase to to store the stuff. We are going to use am AME chruch here that Willie and I jioned,because these people are are in a very,very bad need for food and clothes. Look at a case like this man name Mr. Meeks who is 37 years old his wife is 33 years old and he have 11 childern age ranging from 17 down to 8 months,7 of the c~~hildern are school~~ age not a one is attending school because they have no money,no food,~~no~~clothes and no wood to keep warm by,and they now want to go register.The house they are living in have no paper or nothing on the walls and you can look at the ~~xxxxxx~~ ground through the flour and if you are not careful you will step in one of those holes and break your leg or ankle.We made it back to Greenwood about 6:00 it rained all the way from Clarksdale to Greenwood.So Willie and I put on some top coats and hats and distribu ted ~~as much~~ of the food that we could,that night.We worked until about 11:Oclock that night,and then went out to have some kind of fun but had none.

Sunday January20,1963,we was up about 10:30 that morning we left for chruch we were late but we made it.I went to thecouri stand to sang and Willie didn't go because he didn't have on a dark suit and i did because I ~~because~~ brought me one a$23.00 suit.After chruch about 1:30 we went home and fixed up some boxes of food and delivered them and left foe Clarksdale to here Attorney Derrick Bell from New York,speak.He brought a lot of interesting points out.We really enjoyed everything.after the meeting weleft for Doc's Henry house,where we stay for about 3 hours and a half.We spent time talking with Merill Lindsey and Mr. Elliot From Michigan State University and Att.Bell.after a long drive and busy day we decided not to go any place Sunday night.Well another reason it was 11:Oclok when we got back here.

Monday Morning at 10:after 8 we left for Oxford to a Federal grand jury hearing.We carried Mr. Welton McGavine Jr. ~~xxx~~ and his wife and son who was ~~xxxxxx~~ brutaly beaten by five(5) of our good Greenwood Policeman.

The hearing did not start until 10:05 that morning.Mr. MeSurine wife was very up set because they had been supeaned to the hearing.At this hearing the Greenwood policemen were indited for police brutality ,this hearing took place after I wrote Att. Gen.Kennedy and theJustice Dept. a nice lonf letter asking about these cases and demanding that something be done to Greenwood.At 6:30 that day or evening,we went around to visit our girls that night

COPY

807 Rear Miller Street
Greenwood,Mississippi
February 11,1963

Mr. E.R.Dogan
Sheirr & Tax Collector
Charleston(Tallabatchie County)Mississippi

Dear Mr. Dogan:

I would like to remind or inform you of an error that was made by you or your office,or your office personnel which I am sure can and will be corrected.

I would like to call your attendion to the letter that I mailed to you on Fehmuary 1,1963,which was dated January 31,1963 . The 14th and 15th lines of said letter(counting from the greeting of said letter)states"I am sending two money orders.Each having the face value of two dollars.One is for poll taxes for 1963,and the other is for poll tax due in 1962,which is delinquent" You did not send me my receipt for 1963 poll tax.Instead you send a 1961 poll tax receipt which I did nor request.However,I have to prove my complaint is valid.I am requesting that you send me my 1963 poll tax receipt immediately.

This is all for now.

Sincerely yours,

Willie Peacock

COPY

807 Rear Miller Street
Greenwood, Mississippi
January 31, 1963

Mr. Elliet Dogan
Sheriff & Tax Collector
Charleston (Tallahatchie County) Mississippi

Dear Sir:

I am Willie Peacock. I am a resident of Charleston, Mississippi. I reside in the North East Ward precinct in Charleston, Miss. My address is: 142½ North Pleasant Street, Charleston, Miss.

I am presently working in Greenwood, Mississippi, but I shall keep my residence in Charleston for several reasons: (1) I was born in Charleston, Mississippi (September 5, 1937), (2) I haven't lived in Greenwood, Mississippi the required time, which is one year, to establish a residence here.

I was in your office December 21, 1962 to pay my poll taxes for the year 1963 also a delinquent poll tax for the year 1962. Someone in your office informed me that I have to see the Sheriff. Since I was unable to see you, in this envelope, you will find enclosed two money orders (each having the face value of two dollars). One is for the taxes for 1963 and the other is for the poll tax which were due January 1962. After carefully studying the Mississippi Constitution; I find that there is nothing in it to prevent or hinder a citizen from paying delinquent taxes or poll taxes if the citizen so desires.

Your cooperation concerning these taxes will be appreciated greatly. With all respect due you.

Sincerly yours
Willie B. Peacock

Witness of Signature:
(1) Amize Moore
(2) Samuel Block
(3) James Smith

807 Rear Miller Street
Greenwood, Mississippi
February 10, 1963

Dear Sir:

I would like to call your attention to the open letter on January 9, 1963 requesting the use of Federal Marshalls or Federal Troops in Belzoni, Mississippi.

I have received no response or no reply to said which grieves me very much. I had been my plan to go into Belzoni, Mississippi to start a Voter Registration Project, but since one, Herbert Lee was murdered because of Voter Registration activities, I have been quite hesitant about such actions. It is my feeling that Federal Marshalls will be needed to continue the Voter Registration Program that Herbert Lee Started. Eventually I am going into Belzoni, Mississippi with ot without Federal Marshalls. ~~Negroxxx~~ negligence on on the part of your department could bring about inbense violence if such activities as Voter Registration are begun in Blzoni.

As I have stated in the first letter to you concerning Belzoni: there are types of intimidation against the Negro masses in Humphery County where Belzoni is located. This among other injustices must be corrected.

Sincerely yours,

Samuel Block
Field Secretary
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Bob Moses

FEB 25 1963

688-0331

901½ Nelson st.
Greenville, Miss.
Feb. 22, 1963

Wiley Branton
V.E.P.
5 Forsyth st.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Wiley:

While I was away the staff, together with Aaron Henry, initiated a new budget, based on paying each worker $25.00 a week directly. Each man was to take care of his own expenses out of this money. However, with 14 persons drawing $25.00 a week, $1,400.00 of the $2,000.00 was spent for person al expenses, leaving less than $600.00 for telephone bills, gas, rent and supply bills. Accordingly, when I returned, there were bills outstanding which had to be payed before, not after, the $25.00 stipend was issued.

It turns out to be impossible to provide the staff with short personal monies and pay the bills, all on $2,000.00 a month. Heretofore it has been done at the expense of personal money for the workers, and then, for a brief time in January and February, at the expense of the bills. We have currently outstanding an estimated $600.00 in bills for the month of February which will fall due on the first of March.

In addition to requesting this $600.00, I would like to submit a more realistic budget for the balance of this fiscal year.

The food program is stirring up the pot.

Cordially,
Bob Moses
Bob Moses

enc.

The Delta Democrat-Times

RED STREAK
FINAL

Greenville, Mississippi Wednesday, February 20,1963 Price 5c No. 147

Special Session May Bog On Sheriff Law; Republican Is Elected

First Since Shelton

MERIDIAN, Miss. (UPI)—Republican L. L. (Mack) McAllister will represent Lauderdale County in the Mississippi legislature, the second Republican to serve in the state House of Representatives since Reconstruction days.

Complete but unofficial returns from Tuesday's special election gave McAllister state chairman of Young Republicans, a 3,066-2,298 margin over Democrat Dennis Goldman in the race to succeed Rep. Natie Caraway who resigned.

State GOP Chairman Wirt A. Yerger Jr., said in Jackson that McAllister's win was "the key which frees the people of Mississippi from the imprisoning walls of one party politics and paves the way toward a strong Mississippi Republican party and a workable two-party system."

McAllister, vice president of the Lauderdale County Republican Club, had said he was running as an individual and not as a Republican.

The last Republican member of the legislature was the late George L. Shelton, a former governor of Nebraska, who served in 1920-24 after moving to Washington County.

Sillers, Johnson Agree

JACKSON (UPI) — Two top legislative leaders agreed Tuesday the special session of the legislature next week probably would quickly implement a reapportionment plan, but may get bogged down on a sheriff's succession proposal.

House Speaker Walter Sillers said he doubted the session could be completed in one week as suggested by Gov. Ross Barnett. "There are lots of differences of opinion on this sheriffs' proposal and maybe some of them can't be reconciled," Sillers said.

* * *

LT. Gov. Paul Johnson expressed similar views. But he said he hoped the session would last no longer than 10 days.

Contacted at home by United Press International, both Johnson and Sillers predicted establishment of posts under the new apportionment plan would be carried out with a minimum of controversy when the special session begins Monday.

The other matter submitted by Barnett is a constitutional amendment to permit sheriffs to succeed themselves in counties where the legislature splits the offices of sheriff and tax collector.

Some lawmakers want to delay action. Those who want it taken up immediately have various ideas as to what should be done.

Sillers pointed to the fact that a special committee which studied the amendment was unable to reach agreement and said, "This may indicate difficulty in implementation because of a variety of sentiment."

Negro Group Assists 100 Families In Area

Approximately 100 Negro families in the Greenville area have received food and clothing the past six weeks from supplies furnished by the Council of Federated Organzations, Robert Moses, head of the local Negro Voting Office, said today.

The supplies are being given applicants deemed in need of food or clothing after being interviewed by the office staff in the Carter Building, 901 Nelson Street.

Moses said supplies are coming in sporadically and in limited quantities from the organization's office in Clarksdale. He said another approximately 100 families are on the waiting list.

* * *

"WE are in need of more food and clothing," Moses said. "We have applicants in dire economic straits. We welcome contributions."

Moses said a few applicants are also receiving food under the government's commodity program being administered by the Washington County Health Department.

"If they run out of food and are in great need we give them food, or sometimes clothing only," he said.

In most cases, applicants are not on commodity rolls, he said pointing out that some were not eligible because of previous employment, but now were unemployed and destitute.

Others, he said, failed to apply for commodities for lack of information.

* * *

"IF they're hungry or need shoes or clothing, we try to help them," he said.

There was a sign on the voting office door this morning explaining there was no food on hand. There were a few boxes of used clothing, however, and several Negroes left the office with bundles.

Moses said he expected another supply of food from Clarksdale tomorrow. He said there was a possibility some food would be

See — Negro — Page 2

Negro-

(Continued From Page 1)

received from supplies reportedly arriving in Greenwood from Chicago under the Dick Gregory program.

Foods handed out to date include rice, powdered milk, meal and canned vegetables and meats.

THE Council of Federated Organizations is composed of various groups, including the Congress on Racial Equality and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

Moses said applicants were encouraged to apply for voting privileges.

"As they come in, we get their names and follow it up and encourage them to go to the circuit clerk's office, he said.

A group visited Circuit Clerk C. E. Cocke's office this morning and were given literacy tests as required by state law.

Cocke said 14 applicants, in all, took the test. He said the names of applicants would be published and then he would determine whether they had passed the test. Some of the applicants failed to answer all the questions on the form. One elderly Negro woman asked for a form but returned it unmarked when she said she could not read.

Food Distributed In Leflore Today By Gregory Group

GREENWOOD — Approximately 10,000 pounds of food were distributed to Negro families here today in Leflore County.

The food, shipped to Mississippi from Chicago under the auspices of Negro comedian Dick Gregory, arrived in the Delta early last week. Some food was delivered in Ruleville. Bobby Talbert, field secretary for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, said approximately 600 persons were on hand at Wesley Chapel Methodist Church here to receive the food.

* * *

THE rations include canned goods, flour, and meal. He said five pastors from Greenwood churches were assisting in the distribution.

Talbert said plans are underway to have the food shipped into the state weekly. He said a recent call for food from Rev. Martin Luther King virtually assured citizens of a continuing supply of food.

The food was donated when Leflore County supervisors last year eliminated the commodity program for everyone except those receiving direct welfare assistance.

350,000 In State Get Commodities

JACKSON (DPI)—Nearly 350,000 persons in 67 of Mississippi's 82 counties shared in 9,129,521 pounds of federal surplus food during January, State Welfare Commissioner Fred A. Ross said Tuesday.

Ross said the food was valued at $2,104,000 and included 95,854 pounds of butter, 433,185 pounds of cheese, 2,745,250 pounds of flour, 1,517,283 pounds of milk and 693,284 pounds of chopped meat.

Ross made the statement in support of his charge last week that Chicago groups were furnishing food to Negroes in Leflore and Sunflower counties as a "cheap publicity scheme."

Negro civil rights groups have claimed that 22,000 persons in the Delta area were cut off the food rolls because of their civil rights and voter registration activities.

FEB 25 1963

Report From Lafayette Surney On Voter Registration Activities In Greenville,Mississippi From February 18-22,1963

This week I have been working on commodities in washington county,for the needed people in the county.

We carried about 28 people down to make a registr tion ~~xxxxxx~~ attempt.Miss Smith,who is 77 years old,went to the Cirut Clerk office to make a registration attempt.She went up the the registrar and told him that she wouldn't read or write and would like to register. The Registrar told her that she would have to fill out the application, because it was the law. Then she said okay and walk out.

This week about 50 or 60 people have been in to get food and clothes. We will continue to give out commodities next week and try to get more registration attempt.

COPY

2-19

February 26, 1963

On Tuesday, we took many people down to the Leflore County Court Hou se to register. We arrived their at approximately 8:30 A.M. The process of registering was very slow. The clerk asked several people what was the reason they were registering. Some replied that they were registering for what ever they were registering for. Others replied "It is none of your business what we are registering for".

We were asked several questions concerning voting by the sheriff. Some of the people stated that we may be voting for you (the sheriff). However, there was much trouble getting the people to apply for voting.

We were only harrassed by a vaccum cleaner that was operated by a Negro man. At the end of the day there were approximately 110 people who had applied for voting.

On Wednesday we returned to begin where we had left off on Tuesday. Even though the crowd was very small compared to the size of the group on the day before. However, the process was twice as slow. At the hour of 12 o'clock there were only 12 people registered. So we went to lunch and returned approximately 1 P.M. During the afternoon there were a very few people registering. So then we returned to the office at the close of the day.

John Henry Ball, Jr., S.N.C.C. Reporter

REPORT OF REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN

On February 26, 1963, we accompanied large number of people to the County Court House of Greenwood, Mississippi to register to become qualified voters of Mississippi.

I arrived about 15 minutes until 10:00 with a small group. I was accompaning John H. Ball who is leader of the voting committee. At the time I arrived, I was told that at least 49 people had already taken the test. New people were coming in to register also. I took some of their names and John Ball was taking some also.

The lady in the Circuit Clerk's Office was processing no more than two at a time which made the process very slow. Most of these people could not read or write. They were asked by the clerk could they read or write in which most of them couldn't. This made it more difficult.

We asked the people that couldn't read or write well enough to interpret the examination or test papers, could they write their names and addresses, some said yes and a few answered no. To those that answered no, we told them to just make an X on the book because the test didn't really matter.

After about an hour or so the jailer and a prisoner came out with a buffer to buff the floors. At this time their was a large number of people going through to attempt to register. The prisoner began to buff the floor where these people were standing. Because of this, the people had to move and scatter about. After the area he buffed, the people began to stand there, he came over to where they were standing. This made the people move back to where they were standing in the beginning. So, I decided to follow the people and stand in line with them. After a while the prisoner came back to where we were standing. I asked the boy if we moved over this time would he be through this time? He came closer to me and told me, "Look lady, I'm not doing this on my own. I am doing this because they (the jailer) told me to do this. They don't want you all to vote; but you all stick right here." I told him thank you and and proceeded to tell John Ball about this incident. He said he was already aware

of what was going on. So, the floor was being buffed all while we were there.

At about 10 minutes until 12, we were informed that it was time for lunch. We told the people it was lunch time and to be back at 1:00 P.M. sharp.

At 1:00 we arrived at the court house and found the same few people had come back. Around 4:00, the clerk stopped. We felt it was getting near closing time. About eight (8) people remained that hadn't registered. We told these people to come back that next morning and finish.

On February 27, 1963, we had about twenty (20) people to come that morning and register. They were processed until lunch time, then dismissed. The remaining few came back that evening and we finished about 2:00.

We did not have any type of interference on this day.

Reporter,

(Mrs.) Monetta Hancock

WBV
JMV
RB

FEB 26 1963

COAHOMA COUNTY BRANCH NAACP

The Clarksdale Police Department has the task of explaining the death of a Negro Prisoner in the City Hall. The attitudes and actions, by both the Clarksdale Police Department and the City Administration, against Negroes all along, makes a thorough investigation in this death necessary by both Local and Federal Authorities.

It appears the most sure remedy to this kind of treatment is a sustained "Registration to Vote Drive." We must be willing to go, time and time again, to the Circuit Clerk's office and offer to register, regardless of how many times we are denied the right to register; most of our problems can be cleared up with the vote.

We can vote for decent treatment of Negro Prisoners by voting for a Mayor and City Commissioners that will not tolerate abuse of Prisoners. The Chief of Police and all other policemen are employees of the City Administration. We can vote for better and fair law enforcement by voting in men and women who will administer the law fairly without regard to race or creed.

We can vote for employment by voting into office and administration those that will secure industry which will employ all of the unemployed and not just industry that will employ the white unemployed.

We can vote for a better school system - one that will obey the law of the nation - by voting in a city administration that will respect the law of the nation. We can vote for better streets and lights in Negro neighborhoods by voting in men that can be fair in their administration if the popular vote will support them.

We can vote for the right to vote by supporting men who will not make it so difficult for Negroes to become registered voters. The vote will help tremendously in our struggle to gain dignity, respect, and employment from the downtown merchants. In the meantime we must reply on the boycott. Let us plan now to wear our old clothes for Easter. Those items we cannot do without, let us purchase them on this side of the railroad tract or go into other communities to purchase them. The NAACP is still suppluing transportation to Memphis, Helena, Arkansas, and other cities where more courtesy and employment are available to Negroes. Under no circumstances should we trade at:

J. C. Penney Company, 204 Yazoo Avenue, Clarksdale, Mississippi
F. W. Woolworth Company, 207 Yazoo Avenue, Clarksdale, Mississippi
Graber's Department Store, 221 Yazoo Avenue, Clarksdale, Mississippi
Jo Ann Shop, 226 Yazoo Avenue, Clarksdale, Mississippi
My Shop, 270 Yazoo Avenue, Clarksdale, Mississippi

The vote will [illegible], in time, help the local press refrain from its continued discourtesy in refusing to refer, in print, to adult Negroes with courtesy titles. The personnell of the local press is really sympathetic to our cause for freedom. They disagree with many of our methods, which is understandable, none of them being Negroes. Negroes are unable to secure employment in many instances, seriously hampered when trying to become a registered voter, victims of an inferior educational system, victims of injustice in the courts, victims of police brutality, and victims of a status quo environment that points the accusing finger of inferiority and scorn to the Negor every where as a group. What is the one right method that will over come all of these difficulties? You name it - we will try it, notwithstanding the charge of publicity seekers.

The Negro is not without fault in this whole affair. Citizenship schools have been set up to help the Negro improve himself in every facet of livelihood. These schools are under the direction of Mrs. Vera M. Pigee, and are held every Monday and Tuesday Night, from 6:00 - 8:00 p.m. The schools are conducted at: Chapel Hill Baptist Church, Rayford Chapel Baptist Church, Silent Grove Baptist Church, Pigee's Beauty Salon, and Johnson's Sandwich Shop. All citizens are invited and encouraged to attend these schools to effect self betterment in every facet of life.

Freedom Meeting this week, Centennial Baptist Church, Wednesday Night.

Be sure to read the "Mississippi Free Press", for objective news on sale at Fourth Street Drug Store, Citizenship Schools, and Freedom Meetings.

cofo
2- 1CP2-1b

2/26/63

Leflore county Voter Registration Project

Greenwood, Mississippi

Persons attempting to registrated

Author Ramsey

222 Jackson St.

Greenwood, Miss.

Leroy Percy Dewin
322 Short Elm.
Greenwood, Miss.

Mary Alice Donner
102 McGhee St.
Greenwood, Miss.

Mary Hall
528 Bunker Alley
Greenwood, Miss.

Alene Frankin
1102 Broad St.
Greenwood, Miss.

Daniel Comming
308 Jackson St.
Greenwood, Miss.

Ollie Commings
610 Fulton St.
Greenwood, Miss.

John Gilbert
306 Avenue G
Greenwood, Miss.

Roosevelt Crain
113 Elm Street
Greenwood, Miss.

Collins Forman
1208 Early St.
Greenwood, Miss.

Millie Mae Solomon
108 E. Gibb
Greenwood, Miss.

Luella Loyde
218 W. Scott St.
Greenwood, Miss.

Coro Campbell
Gen. Delivery
Itta Bena, Miss.

Mary Strong
P. O. Box 654
Itta, Bena

Danvel Strong
P. O. Box 654
Itta Bena, Miss.

Willie Crain
Greenwood, Miss.
113 Elm St.

Eloise Vassar
206 Jackson St.
Greenwood, Miss.

Ollie James
110 Ash St.
Greenwood, Miss.
Age 29

Martha Hodges
107 Ash St.
Greenwood, Miss.
Age 26

Lawerence Nickle
R. 1 Box 108
Schlater, Miss.
Age 46

Betta Ford
R. 1 Box 104
Schlater, Miss.
Age 51

Lula Loid
218 W. Scott St.
Greenwood, Miss.
Age 39

Robert Strong
P. O. Box 593
Greenwood, Miss.
Age 26

Davis Vassar
316 Palace St.
Greenwood, Miss.

Charlie Strong
P.O. Box 593
Itta Bena, Miss.

Annie Tidwell
Sidon, Miss.
General Delivery

Charlie Strong
P.O. Box 593
Greenwood, Miss.

Roosevelt Crain
P.O. Box 593
Greenwood, Miss.
Age 25

Willie M. Crain
P.O. 593
Greenwood, Miss.
Age 25

George Brown
P.O. Box 587
Itta Bena, Miss.
Age22

Jim Strong Gen. Del.
Itta,Bena, Miss.

Walter McGlothin
612 E. Avenue
Greenwood, Miss.
Age 23

Frank C. Ewin
612 E. Avenue
Greenwood, Miss.
Age 25

James Smith
R. Box 396
Greenwood, Miss.
Age 21

Eddie McGlothin
612 E. Avenue
Greenwood, Miss.

Mary Hale
528 Morgan Ave.
Greenwood, Miss.
Age 50

Henry Smith
709 Broad St.
Greenwood, Miss.

Johnnie E. Morgan
R. 1 Box 71
Sidon, Miss.

Sally Sims
721 Avenue N,R
Greenwood, Miss.

Tommie C. Lee
R. 3 Box 387
Greenwood, Miss.

James Otis Blue
778 Broad St.
Greenwood, Miss.

Timoth Johnson
R. 1 Box 386
Itta Bena, Miss.

Ada Mae Davis
R. 152 A
Humphrey Highw.
Greenwood, Miss.

Elbert Pernell
R. 156
Greenwood, Miss.

Willie Washing
619 Avenue N
Greenwood, Miss.

Robert Webster
410 Mc Laurin, East
Greenwood, Miss.

Contd. (pg 2)

Louise Pointer
318 Short St.
Greenwood, Miss.

Roy Campbell
R. 3 Box 375
Greenwood, Miss.

Percy Lee Mitchell
P.O. Box 111
Swift Town, Miss.

Frank Clark
116 Gibb
Greenwood, Miss.

Green Sail
Post Office
Phillips, Miss.

Willie Thurman
1010 Roosevelt
Greenwood, Miss.

Robert Ivering
Post Office 521
Itta Bena, Miss.
Age 41

Atlean Smith
1102 Broad St.
Greenwood, Miss.
Age 43

Sam Adams
R. 174
Itta Bena, Miss.

James Moore
R. 2 Box 176
Craig Plantation
Age 48

Willie Reynolds
402½ State St.
Greenwood, Miss.
Age 48

Maggie Boyd
#7 McClures St.
Greenwood, Miss.

B. W. Ward

P.O. 491
Itta Bena, Miss.
Age 24

Caroline Cananange
110 Elm St.
Greenwood, Miss.
Age 66

Millie M. Coleman
110 Gibb St.
Greenwood, Miss.

James McGlathin
612 Broad St.
Greenwood, Miss.

Jonia Stephenson
206 Jackson St. City

Lillie Mae Jordan
210 Avenue G
Greenwood, Miss.

Pearlie Mae Stenison
P.O. Box 682
Itta Bena, Miss.

Annie M. Pitts
R. 1 Box 78
Sidon, Miss.

Ollie Turner
610 Fulton St.
Greenwood, Miss.

James Kern
Post Office 327
Greenwood, Whittin Plantion

Lula Mae Lane
Rt. 1 Box 56
405 Avenue G.
Greenwood, Miss.

Virigin Phillips
Rt. 1 Box 126
Schlater, Miss.

Mary Phillip
Rt. 1 Box 126
Schlater, Miss.

John H. Princes
219 Elm Street
Greenwood, Miss.

Marshell Antwine
Post Office

Earnest Brown
Rt. 1 Box 207
Cruger, Miss.

J.W. Moore
Rt. 2 Box 76
Crig

Scott Harris
General Delivery
Itta Bena, Miss.

Alvorine Coleman
General Delivery
Itta Bena, Miss.

Jim Strong
Itta Bena, Miss.
General Delivery

Louise Wright
Rt. 1 Box 42
Minter, City

Moszl Wilkins
223 Willim Alley
Greenwood, Miss.

Bernice Carter
82 Grill
Greenwood, Miss.

February 26, 1963

L. S. Tedbetter

B. J. McSwine Union Grove - G'wood Miss.

D. G. Green Haymon Chapel - 113 W Percy St

J. R. Rouse - Tabernacle 413 McGee St.

M. L. Young Avalon Miss. GL 3-4948

J. P. Rush Jones Chapel No 1

W. M. Banks Brooklyn Chapel Buckeye

E. E. Johnson (Jones) Union Grove Avalon - GL 3-4835

Edgar Mays Holly Grove Sidon Miss.

Cont. (Pg. 3)

Sam Diggs
469 P.O. Box
Sidon, Miss.

Mary Diggs
P.O. Box 469
Sidon, Miss.

Ella Edwards
Rt. 1 Box 701½
Cruger, Miss.

Charlie Edward
112 Young Street
Greenwood, Miss.

Frank Hoover
Rt. 3 Box 386½
Greenwood, Miss.

Rosie L. Given
409 Avenue F
Greenwood, Miss.

Scott Walls
313 Palace
Greenwood, Miss.

Lindey Wright
Rt. 1 Box 42
Minter City, Miss.

~~Mary Diggs~~

~~Sidon, Miss.~~
~~Box 469~~

" Leflore County Voter Registration Project"

Greenwood, Miss.
2/27/63

Person attempting to register

David Johnson
416 Percy St.
Greenwood, Miss.

Willie B. Wilson
215 Ave H.
Greenwood, Miss.

J. D. Staten
Rt. 3, Box 385
Greenwood, Miss

David Johnson
416 W. Percy
Greenwood, Miss.

Louella Pilered
Rt. 2 Box 138
Minter City

Milton Carr
Rt. 2 Box 138
Minter City

L.A. Miller
Rt. Box 138
Minter City

J. W. Rass
Rt. 2 Box 94
Itta Bena

THE PROGRESS OF NEGROES IN GREENWOOD, MISS.

Progress among Negroes in the city has greatly improved with the help of the S.N.C.C.

The Negroes in this city are in need of food and are willing to go the limitto receive it, but are influenced by some of their fellow-men, who do not agree with the activity of the organization and are doing their best to influence every one they possibly can.

I've heard many things said about the organization such as, "I like the organization but I'm afraid my would be harmed.

Many people are afraid to talk seriously about the great problem that the Negroes of Greenwood, other southern cities and plantations are confronted with.

The Negroes are in fear of the white man but are gradually gaining a desire to understand this great problem and want to try to solve it.

SUGGESTION

The suggestion that I have is that the organization should go out. Among the people and explain to them the great need for Negroes to become registered voters in the state of Mississippi.

COMMENT

I think the organization is doing a wonderful job, but can nat do the job by themselves. The organization needs the help of the people for the people of the southern states. For this is what I feel, as I have written in this short article, the challenge am the creed.

DIVISION OF LABOR

VOTING----------John Ball and team

RECORDING----------Fields, secretary and a driver

RECORDS----------Erma Robinson

MEETING & PUBLICITY----------Bobby Talbert

NEWSLETTER----------Mary Catherine Nero

FINANCE----------Erma Robinson

DISTRIBUTION AND STORAGE COMMITTEE

Chairman----------C. L. Jordan, 523 H Street

B. T. Green	James Kimbrew
C. B. Pollard	John Anna Morris
Walter Buchanan	Nicey Williams
Frank Dawkin Jr.	Hattie Mae Smith
Terry Bulter	Grant Williams
Oliver Crumbwell	Rev. E. V. Buckley
Willie Harrison	
John Eastland	

WORK SHEET

Ernest Fielder, 8 a.m. - 8 p.m.

John Ball, 8 a.m. - 8 p.m.

Wallace Harvey, 1 p.m. - 5 p.m.

Peggy Marye, 2 p.m. - 8 p.m.

Minnie Thurman, 2 p.m. - 8 p.m.

Cleveland Banks, 3 p.m. - 8 p.m.

Ida Holland, 8 a.m. - 8 p.m.

Annie Jones, 1 p.m. - 5 p.m.

Erma Robinson, 8 a.m. - 8 p.m.

Joe McGester, 4 p.m. - 7 p.m.

James McDonald, 4 p.m. - 7 p.m.

February 18, 1963

The S.N.C.C. called a weekly regular meeting Monday night at 7:30 p.m. at the First Christian Church.

Voting registration forms was passed out for those persons interested to fill out.

Rev. Johnson asked all ministers to the pulpit. Then we all joined in singing Glory, Glory. Prayer was led by the Rev Leadbetter, after which we all joined in singing Twill Be Glory. Remarks were made by Willie Peacock concerning the surplus of food received by the S.N.C.C., remarks were made concerning voting.

Next in order Mr. Willie Peacock introduced Mr. Samuel Block who gave us some highlights and experiences he had during his stay in Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

Peacock led us in asong , We shall overcome and we've buked. After the song session Block asked for people who would like to start to school right away. There was a large respond.
Mr. Fields who spoke made remarks concerning the schools and our organizing ourselves.

Mr. Peacock explained to the people about the emergency fund. Other remarks were made by Mr. John Ball concerning registering. Next we sang This Little Light of Mine. Other short talks were made by Rev. Johnson, Rev. B. W. Strong, Mr. C. H. Biles, L. H. Leadbetter, Bob Moses

The offering was collected by Mr. Cleveland Banks, Wallace Harvey and Rev. Johnson.

Total offering collected $ 10.50.

February 25, 1963

The S.N.C.C. held its weekly meeting at the First Christian Church with Mr. Hollis Watkins leading us in a freedom song, Oh Freedom. We all joined in with Mr. Peacock singing I woke up this morning, and This little light of mine. Mr. Bob Moses was asked to tell a true story that happened in our state here in Mississippi while we hummed. Afterwards we were led in another song, Never turn back, and Amazing Grace. Prayer and then a song Where can I go.

A welcome address was made by Miss Ida Holland who in turn introduced Mr. Samuel Block Jr. Mr. Samuel Block gave us an interesting talk about his experiences while in jail this pass week-end. After Mr Block's speech Mr. Moses gave us some interesting highlights on how to use the ballot. After Mr. Moore's discussion with us on getting to the court house to register, Mr. John Ball came forward speaking on voting registration. He also passed out registration forms asking those to take them that would like to vote. Other songs were sung.

Mr. Fields introduced the President of the N.A.C.C.P. here in the state of Mississippi, Mr. Aaron Henry. After Mr. Henry's talk we sung Which side are you on boys?

Offering was collected by Mr. Ball, Mr. Garner and Rev. Johnson.

Total offering collected $ 14.55

file
Cofo

February 26, 1963

I, Martha B. Hodges, age 26 have 6 children age ranging from 10 years to 1year. On the February 20, 1963 the lady who I am employed by told me not to return to my job. I have worked for this white lady almost two years. Her name is Mrs. Flowers Hamrich Jr. She is a resident of Greenwood, Mississippi.

On the evening of the 19th February 1963, I informed Mrs. Hamrich that I wanted to take time off on the 20th of February 1963 to go to Wesley Methodist Church to get some of the food for the children and I. She told me that I couldn't get off because she had to go to Greenville, Mississippi. She also told me that the food was poisoned. At this point, I informed her how bad my children needed food and clothing. I was making only $ 18.00 per week, and out of this amount I have to pay my house rent, grocery bill and hospital bills.

On the morning of February 20, 1963 Mrs. Hamrich came for me to go to work. At this time I told her that I was going down to get the food, and she told me not to return to work. I am now unemployed. But today I went down to the Circuit Clerk's Office and made my first attempt to register for voting.

My address is 107 Ash Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.

Signature Martha D Hodges

Witness Willie Pleocock

LeFlore County
Greenwood, Miss.
Report of Registration Campaign

On February 26, 1963, we accompanied large number of people to the County Court House of Greenwood, Mississippi to register to become qualified voters of Mississippi.

I arrived about 15 minutes until 10:00 with a small group. I was accompanying John H. Ball who is leader of the Voting Committee. At the time I arrived, I was told that at least 49 people had already taken the test. New people were coming in to register also. I took some of their names and John Ball was taking some of their names too.

The lady in the Circuit Clerk's office was processing no more than two at a time which made the process very slow. Most of these people could not rread or write. They were asked by the clerk could they read or write in which most of them couldn't. This made it more difficult.

We asked the people that couldn't read or write well enough to interpret the examination or test papers, could they write theri names and addresses some said yes and a few answered no. To those that answered no, we told them to just make ~~and~~ an x on the book because the test didn't really matter.

After about an hour or so the Jailer and a prisoner came out with a buffer to ~~M~~ buff the floors. At this time there was a large number of people going through to attempt to register. The prisoners began to buff the floor where these people were standing. Because of this, the people ~~x~~ had to move and scatter about. After he buffed the area where the people were standing, he came over where they were standing in the beginning. So, I decided to follow the people and stand in line with them. After a while the prisoners came back to where we were standing. I asked the boy if we moved over this time would he be through this time? He came closer to me and told me, "Look ladyI'm not dling this on my own. I am doing this because they (the jailer) told me to do this. They don't want you all to vote; but you all stick right here." I told him thank you and proceeded to tell John Ball about this incident. ~~XXXXX~~ He said that he was already aware of what was going on. So, the floor was being buffed all while we were there.

At about 10 minute until 12 we were informed that it was time for lunch. I told the people it was lunch time and to be back at one, sharp. At one, we arrived at the court house and found the same few had come back. Around four, the clerk stopped. We felt it was getting near closing time. About 8 people remained that hadn't registered. We told these people to come back that next morning and finish.

On February 27, 1963, We had about 20 people to come that morning and register. They were processed until lunch time, then dismissed. The ~~remainingofxxxxx~~ remaining few came back that evening and we finished about 2 that evening. We did not have any type of interference this day.

Reporter

Mrs. Menetha Hancock

February 27,1963
FRANK SMITH

On Saturday,John Harris and I went to Fulton,Mississippi to the district teachers meeting.It turn out that there were some band and chorus elemination and everyone was hustling and bustling around.We talked to Mrs. Delose from Lee County and brother,Mrs Clarkfrom Araien County.I think that we would be a ble to work with these two people as soon as we get over State wide network functionary.Saturday evening Johna nd I went down to see Mrs. Clark in Holly Springs,who has recently open up a new store.We dont know if there is any Reciprocity between states,but we shall soon find out.

Sunday three member of the speakers bureau, a nd I went out a nd spoke at three churches that were on the highway. It was muddt and obvious that the other churches wouldn't be having services. At Yarborough Cha pel. I met Rev. Armstrong, District Supt. for the Methodist chruch He talked a very cooperative game but don't feel like we will be able to get much cooperative out of him. Sunday Night I went to Jackson where I picked up some clothing that Dave Dennis had recieved to the Mississippi Project for distributed in Marshall county.

Monday Morning I went up to see Mrs. Ingram and Rev. Echols.Some of the poorest families reside in their area and we worked for a while trying tp set up the machinery for the clothing to be distrubuted From there I went by to see Mrs. Nere,a one- time social worker,about make available more which make special Data sheet concerning the families which came in to recieve food and clothing. We worked on t the form and brought it back to Rust College to be stenciled and mimeographed.

Tuesday it was wet and I performed what a getting to be a rutual around this camp.I went out to see Mr. Pegues and got stuck.Mr. McKinnon came by and jeep and pushed me out.He was comming to town,so I borrowed

his jeep and let him have the car.I went by later that day to pick up the car.

Tuesday Night the speakers bureau had a meeting which turned out to be a flap.Man those Rustities are about the laziest people on God's earth.It is no won der that t e white people are alway catogerying the American Negroes as a lazyl shiftlies speciman.About three people showed up for the meeting and they were late.

February 27, 1963

Mr. Robert Moses
901½ Nelson Street
Greenville, Mississippi

Dear Bob:

Re VEP 2-16

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 22, in which you made a request for an additional $600 to take care of a deficit for the month of February. I also acknowledge receipt of your budget for the balance of the VEP fiscal year which ends on March 31, 1963. LThe latter budget came in a separate envelope without any designation as to what it was other than a list of counties, the names of COFO workers, and itemized budget expenses with a monthly total. I am assuming that this rppresents your proposed budget for the balance of the fiscal year and by adding up the monthly totals it comes to $2,639.

In order that your efforts will not in any way be retarded while we properly consider these requests, we have decided to make COFO another supplemental grant in the amount of $2,000 and we are forwarding our check for this amount on this date, together with a copy of this letter to Dr. Aaron Henry in order that the proceeds can be deppsited to your accoint immediately. We will consider the request for the remaining $1,239 within the next few days.

I note that you will hold a staff meeting on March 1-3 in Greenville and we are sending Mr. Randolph Blackwell, our new

field director tomorrow and talk with your staff and I feel certain that he will arrive in Greenville some time on Friday. He will discuss with you and the staff some of the things we have talked about here in the VEP office, including a lengthy conversation we held onyesterday with Mr. James Forman.

Kind personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc. (Check $2,000.00)
cc: Dr. Aaron Henry

VEP 2-16
($2,000.00)

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS
($2,000.00)

TO: Council of Federated Organizations
(Name)

213 Fourth Street
(Address)

Clarksdale, Mississippi
(City and state)

Reason for payment: A supplement to the above named agency for work on VEP 2-16.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-16

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 2-27-63 19____

Requested by: Robert Moses

Approved: _____

VEP DIRECTOR

February 28, 1963

Mr. James Forman
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
6 Raymond St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Jim:

Emma Bell sent the originals of these clippings to us, which she identified as editorials from the Greenwood paper. She requested us to send copies to you and return the originals to them in Greenville.

Sincerely,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

jl
cc: Emma Bell

2 - Cofo - VEP2-16

FEB 28 1963

901½ Nelson Street
Greenville, Mississippi
February 26, 1963

Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Program
5 Forsyth Street, Room 206
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

Enclosed are Editroials appeared in Greenwood paper.

Will you send copies to SNCC office and send the original copy bac to us in Greenville. Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours

Emma Bell
Emma Bell
Secretary

Jim:
Please make copies for us and for SNCC and return originals to Emma Bell.
WB

A Bad Situation Handled Well

If all went according to plan, an as-of-now unknown quantity of food, was being distributed today to Leflore County Negroes.

Spearheading the operation, after Negro comedian Dick Gregory overran his publicity timetable and skirted back up to a reported meeting with President Kennedy, was Sam Block, a young Negro who calls himself a field secretary for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

(We doubt that many hearts were saddened because our community was cheated of a visit from Gregory, whom we've always considered a pretty funny stand up comedian, but who, apparently, suffers from that disease so prevalent nowadays, busybodiness.)

Anyway, Greenwood, from the atmosphere we've been able to guage the last few days, would have taken the visit in stride. We've heard nothing but good humor about the false situation created by the news release of Block and Gregory, which is certainly an indication that people here know how to keep current events in perspective

Apparently the attitude of the community, officials and private, is to let the people responsible for distributing the food distribute it and if there is any fuss to be made, let them make it.

The community, of course, would be heartless not to recognize that there are cases of genuine need in Leflore County. There are cases of need all over America but none will draw television cameras like Mississippi's Delta counties. Still as a concerned Negro citizen said Saturday, the people will take care of their own.

It is a tragic truth that millions will believe Leflore County officials refused to go into this winter's commodity program out of motives of racial revenge. Little has been done to blast that particular lie spread about the country by Block and Gregory.

Perhaps not trying to combat it was the best strategy, but we think otherwise.

At any rate, this affair has been handled thus far, officially and privately, extremely well. If that state of affairs continues to exist, the food may actually help some people in need.

But after learning the rules for qualifying for the handouts, we wouldn't count on it. With no machinery for checking the stories of those applying, Gregory may find himself pouring good food down the bottomless maw of welfare cheating which is the real reason the county got fed up with the food program to start with. (T. W.)

Gregory's Groceries

Reproduced below is an editorial from Tuesday's edition of the Clarksdale Press Register.

It gives an excellent summation of the "grocery situation."

Negro comic and night club entertainer Dick Gregory is a funny man — in his bistro routine, that is. In his current role as a crusader to save the "starving" Negroes of Leflore and Sunflower counties (and somehow through confusion or ignorance on his part Coahoma has been added to the list) Gregory is downright ridiculous.

The whole absurd spectacle of Gregory grabbing headlines and TV time by appealing to the bleeding hearts of Chicago for food to bring to the Southern hinterlands would be downright sidesplitting if it were not taken seriously by Mississippi's less knowledgeable Americans in the social wastelands of South Chicago, Gary, Harlem and Hyannis Port.

Of course, Gregory himself has been put on to a large extent by his fellow dark demagogues of the South, but then a guy in show biz can hardly be blamed for grabbing a gimmick that will get him a few notices.

His comments, as quoted in the press, indicate that he knows a great deal less about the conditions of farm tenants around Indianola and Greenwood that he does about the ringside tables of the Hungry I and Vegas.

The real culprits are the so-called Negro leaders of the Mississippi NAACP and other multiple-titled racist organizations, led by a certain Clarksdale pharmacist, who doesn't let a fact stand in the way of a good headline, who were responsible for sending out the ridiculous appeal for food for the "starving" thousands who allegedly were taken off the 'modity list because they sought to register to vote.

In the first place, neither the government of the United States nor the supervisors and taxpayers of any county are obligated to give groceries to anyone — even the Supreme Court doesn't hold that to be a civil right.

In the second place, the commodity distribution program has been curtailed in several counties, and we hope that Coahoma County will be added to the list next year, because of widespread and flagrant abuses by the recipients, which have nothing whatsoever to do with voting, school integration or what have you. For years it has made us slightly ill to publish pictures of more than half the population of this — one of the richest agricultural counties in the nation — lined up in cabs and Cadillacs to get Federal handouts of cheese and butter.

We just ain't that pore.

Other abuses have crept in because of the attitude of some landowners that it is the responsibility of the public to support for months a large, idle labor force at no cost to them so that for a few weeks or months a year they will have an available pool of workers to clean the cotton crop. If these rich cares can't clothe and feed those wh work on them, without relying on public dole, then we agree that cotto has had it.

Of course, one real culprit is the o cupant of the White House, whe incidently Dick Gregory will dine t night in recognition of his "mission mercy" to the Delta, whose New En land provincialism toward agricultu and whose Harvard horror of the di ficulties of social adjustment, are sponsible for the very conditions whi idle thousands of our farm workers and make either the commodity p gram or Gregory's Jet-Propelled G cery Store matters of serious disc sion.

Another Failure?

Unless somebody from the White House opens the commodity surplus bins for a group of young Negro racial agitators here, their latest attempt to create trouble in Leflore County is going to fall on its ear.

We're speaking of the "commodity distribution" which ran out of rice at a local Negro church yesterday.

Comedian Dick Gregory who got headlines in Chicago by paying the air freight on the groceries, has since gone back to the North. Apparently he felt his efforts had reaped all the TV time they were going to and it was time to cut out.

Left holding the grocery bag are Sam Block, Willie Peacock and one or two other young Negroes who are going to be hard pressed to deliver promised goods.

From the first this free food hullabaloo has been rather comic, in a tragic sense. Block [illegible] Negroes are starving in Leflore County, Gregory announced he'd get variously between 10,000 and 20,000 pounds of food he's coming with, then just a few thousand pounds gets here.

Even at 10,00 or 20,000 pounds, there wouldn't have been enough to send all those "starving" to bed one night with a good meal.

Now, after beating the bushes throughout the county, and telling them what stories only they know, the young agitators are able to dredge up only about 1,600 applicants for the food. And there wasn't enough food to go around.

They say more is coming in, but they aren't certain when, how or where.

Last summer, you will recall, the Negro, Block, was leading a Negro voter drive here. When his efforts slowed, and he was unable to create a racial incident to keep the drive alive, or failing that, to embarrass the county, he tried to concoct a couple of incidents.

The stories of atrocity were so flagrant nobody would believe them, so Block failed.

Now it looks as if he might be doomed to failure again in the matter of the food distribution. The TV cameras have been here and in Clarksdale, but the wire services are getting tired of the stories, apparently beginning to recognize the sham.

Who are the real losers?

The most desperately so are those poor Negroes who have been hoodwinked again. They got a nervous smile and come-back-next-week-maybe from the young agitators who try to pass themselves off as saviors of their race.

(T. W.)

Report From Mrs. Victoria Gray On Voter Registration Activities in Forrest County From January 27- February 28,1963

To take up where we left off wiht the last report:Poll tax payment increased slightly during the last days of February.A couple incidents of note were (1) This write had the same experince(as was related in the last report) dwon at the sheriff's office.The Clerk tried very hard to convince me that it was useless to pay a delinquent poll tax,however I insisted on paying so was done.(2) The second occurred when a person past 60 years of age went to the sheff's office and applied for a poll tax certificate of exemption,he was informed that the sheiff's office no longer issues this type of certificate. Over all poll tax payments were for below expectation and hopes but it is my opinio n that the effort made this year will greatly exchance the project for the next year.However I might ad for what it's worth,that poll tax payments were off several hundred across the county,and actually became a cause of concern but to late to do more talk about it.

Applications for registration have increased but slightly for February. We'ev had several new applicants and most of the regulars have gone downto begain informed that applicatai ons were in most case insuffient? In the case of new or daily,New applicants it is usually "incomplete".So far none other than Mr. Thigpent and your turly have been registered since the trial.

In an effort to reach more people faster,I have gone into the various communities and neighborhood of the county and sought persons to serve as contact or key people in each area. To date I have secured committmends from(8) eight people in Seven(7) areas.We expect to hold oru fri

sharing session Monday Night,March 4,1963 in my home.Included in this group are four(4) Minsters and one(1) substitute elementary teacher.This appears to me to be an important step forward.I might mention that the minimun goal in this plan is 20 persons.This figure was arrived at by dividing the county into 20 major areas and trying for at least one person in each area.

I am begining to feel a lot more optimistic about the project in Forrest County.As the weather becomes more conductive to our efforts,I sincerely believe that the above plan along with continued speaking in the chruches other organizational group ,we will be able to communicate with our people to the extent that they will be moved toaction,here .

WBC
JM
RB

Rpeort From Vera Pigee On Voter Registration Activities In Coahoma County From February 13-20,1963

I contacted approximately two hundred persons,one hundred at Sunday School,and one hundred at the Welfare and relief building.Nineteen(19) went down to register,the Circuit Clerk refuse to let them fill out the application,She said "she could only process two(2) at a time. Some of the (200)Two hundred couldn't read or write.We invited them to attend our Citizehship School here in Clarksdale,Mississippi.

Report From Rev.J.D'RayforDOn Voter Registration Activities In Coahoma County,From February 13-20,1963

I contacted three hundred or more people at our Mass meeting and other places.Somes of then wanted to study the consitution a little longer, and some of them were afriad of losing their jobs.

I visited twenty homes here in Coahoma county and fifteen in Quitman County.None went down this week.But many promised to go.

melay

MAR 5 1963

WB
JM
RB

Report From Frank Smith On Voter Registration Activities In Holly Springs, Mississippi

These are the words that keep beating away at my eardrums, here I am, with pen in hand reporting. This one should really be a beauty.

You have heard me refer to Mr. Wilson (County Road Supervisor). Well I saw him the other day in a most unique situation. Tuesday morning, after I had finished my Mississippi History class, I went for a ride to see if the road were amenable to travel. I went to Mr. Ingram's house in Byhalia and stumbled upon a funeral. Man, everybody and his brothers were there. Must have been some big man. I went on to Mr. Ingram's house and got him and we came back to the funeral. Some drunk stepped on my foot in his G.I. boots andd I nearly lost my cool. (Walking made my dogs kind of tender). Anyway, Mr. Ingram and I spent a couple of hours at the funeral sheeding tears and talking to people about registering to vote. I met Mr. Simpson Taylor who lives in Victoria, about eight miles from here. He is a smooth easy-going man who was told by the registrar that he would have to be here, in the state five (5) years before he could register to vote. (I really believe Mr. Clayton (the Registrar) is going or gone crazy. I assured Mr. Taylor that he didn't have to stay here five years to register to vote and he promised to go back down and if he can't register this time we are going to file another affadivit.

We left the funeral and went back to Mr. Ingram's store. We were discussing the family that he taken in when, who but Mr. Wilson (County Road Supervisor) came in. It seems he had heard that the opposing candidate for his job had been riding around campaigning. Mr. Wilson couldn't stand it and out to do a little stumping around himself.

Imagine me, sitting in Ingram's Store behind a big coal stove. This man walks in and immediately, I recognize his name. I shut up. Ingram takes over and needless him goods. I heard Wilson say to "tell all of the teachers to go down and register to vote, because there was a time when they could fired the but that ain't no more". Wilson isn't very educated and Mr. Ingram and REv. Echols, the two most politically potent Negroes in that section, know it. They think we can take advantage of his ignorance and make him dance to our tone. Already we are getting roads fixed as fast as they finished the last one (bulleye). He is encouraging Negroes to go and register and helped encourage them to pay their poll tax. Otis Clayton (the Registrar) calls him "(Wilson) a Nigger lover" and that makes him qualified im my book.

Wilson's Wife has lived around Ingram all her life and Ingram says "she had atleast two Negroes as lovers at one time". If Wilson gets hard to handle we may be able to get to her, and buddy, she is the boss!

Wilson is running on roads. After awhile (that damned heater kept hotter), and brother I am sweating like hell by now, his (wilson) croonie came in. Guess who he was, none other than the brother of the depty Sheriff himself. I knew I was finished then but the heater shielded me well. Ingram told Wilson that "he knew a boy who was working on Voter Registration and who was interesting in getting people to registered to vote". Wilson replied "I'd like to talk ti him in private someday".. At this point I went to sleep and snored loud enough for Ingram to know I was asleep. Ingram Said "he would try to arrange it".

When I snored the dupies brother looked over at me and Said "boy what you doing here"? I replied,after I woke up of course,that I had been to the funeral.He then said"thatboy believes in intergration".At that point Wilson suggested that they leave and I decided that leaving hurriedly,was in my best interest also.I then retreated to the Rust College Campus.

Wednesday,I made my routine rounds and talked to four people in the organization.I managed to confiscate an invitation on to a party that the teachers in Byhalia were having also.Man like,business and pleasure.I went up and got around to talking to a few teachers who promised to register.Oh yes, I got stuck Wednesday evening,on my way to Mr. Pegue's house and bent my car while having it pull out.Itwas no great great damage.

Wednesday I received a call from Emma ,that we we were to cut a tape for a T.V.program in Memphis,on Thursday.Thursday with a name,and the Name of a street ,I went to Memphis.It turned out that the name wasn't listed in the phone book and I had no street number and Memphis is a pretty big place.I for got about the tape and carried my car to BillSpero's for the 10,000 mile check up.While they checked it I relaxed and went to a movie.Pleasure with pleasure,Man!

Friday,I went over to Mrs.Luellen's house,only to discover that she had retired to the hospitalfor an operation so that was forty miles wasted.I then proceeded to go and see Mr. McKinnon back by the gossip room (barber shop) and had a coke.

Saturday I am going to the District Teacher meeting with Henry Boyd,at which time we plan to set the wheels in motion,for our statewide teachers organization .

MAR 5 1963

WB
JM
RB

504 S. Madison
Albany, Georgia
March 4, 1963

There's a throbbing all over me, a never ending ache back and forth accross me. It is cold pain frozen within my sould by the suffering of the years and add to this my plight - I stand within the center of a razor blade, high walls of stainless steel around me - boxed. The ugly face of Segregation hovers over me.....but this is the beginning.

* * * * * * * * * *

Howdy,

It's good to be back home. Joyce and I arrived last Saturday night and joined the entire staff early Sunday Morning for an all day staff meeting at the Koinonia Farm. The sun spread its refreshing light and warmth on my first day back in S. W. Georgia. I returned to find that despite our feelings of despair over the D. E. Short trial the people in the counties looked on it as a measure of hope. This was the first time a white in this area had even been questioned and brought to trial for an injustice to a Negro. The delight of my heart was the Sumter County Movement where in the last three weeks the attendance at Mass meetings has exceeded 125 and people have applied for registration at the court house in Americus at the rate of 15 to 30 per week. At the Sumter meeting I met some of the most freedom hungry people I have ever seen. People sit in the meeting with their heads high as they sing and talk about freedom. Even a teacher was present and offered his services in our new night school project (to be explained). Can you imagine a real live teacher? We are on our way. Mr. Weston - firm, articulate and militant - told the people "don't you go down to that court house with your head down, scratching when you don't itch. Stand up! and speak up!" Already they are talking about economic security and establishing a savings and loan association. Yes, Sumter may prove to be the salt of our movement.

We had a tent full at the Terrell meeting Wednesday and a new spirit of progressiveness was evident especially in our old friend Deacon Edwards. Warm arms of friendship and shared suffering welcomed me vack into the family. On Monday Faith and I will start to work in Terrell with Chico Neblett.

Albany had a good meeting Monday at Third Kiokee - run in real SNCC fashion. We had representatives from each of the counties witness to the struggle in their county. The audience was almost transfixed in admiration and awe as Agnew James, Mama Dolly, Dec. Evans, and Dec. Brown gave testimony of their trials and their determination. This kind of witness increases inter-county unity and at the same time gives form and backbone to the emerging leadership in the counties.

Early Friday morning we were awakened to the news of the shooting of our Mississippi worker, Jimmy Travis. There followed the long hours of agony and waiting, when threads of prayer and rededication were irretrievably woven into the fabric of our existance. We got a message Saturday from Dotty that he would be all right. The boys are aiming a bit more accurately these days.

Some of you might remember Agnew James' father-in-law, Hawkins Simmons in Lee County. He dies last Saturday night. Faith, Charles and I went to the funeral Thursday.

There is lots more to tell, but I think I'll save some for next time. We are trying to keep better hours this week. We are all being persued by the flu bug. So, early to bed.

Affectionately yours,
Prathia

P.S. The insurance company has cancelled the insurance on Carolyn's house.

* * * * * * * * *

Hi Everybody:

Well I've made it to Albany at last! I'm already getting to feel very much at home. This past week has been spent meeting people, dodging the flu, learning to light the kerosene stove and trying to figure out finances. Went to a Delta meeting and was warmly (!) received. Warned them that I would bother them to death until they became more involved in the boycott (one of my good sorors was seen downtown shopping that morning) and in voter registration. They didn't exactly stampeed to me tovolunteer, but I did get several personal invitations todinner which I plan to follow up.

Marion King has been working on a plan to start a night school to teach subjects from first through twelfth grads, for which credit would be given. We need 75 to 100 people signed up before it can be started - but interest seems so great, we shouldn't have any trouble.

Everybodyes in good health again. The fellows are out in the counties, Faith, Prathia, Eddie and Chico go to Terrell tonight. As I write this, I'm looking out the back door at nothing in particular - just enjoying the sudden warm weather - 80°! Faith and Prathia are getting dinner ready - wish you were here to share it with us.

Affectionately
In freedom,
Joyce

* * * * * *

The following poem was written by Marion Gaines, 11 year old young lady from Albany. She's been actively involved in the movement - canvassing, and leading singing at the mass meetings.

WHAT THE BLACK MAN NEEDS

As a race we all should learn
We should learn to take heed
If we desire to reach the goal
Co-operation is what we need.

To be a successful race
Some must follow, some must lead
But regardless of what you do
Co-operation is what we need.

Since we all can't bee leaders
Here's the thing for us to do
Co-operate with the one whose leading
And we are bound to pull through

There's nothing impossible for a black man
Upon the face of the earth
One of the wisest men that ever lived
A black mother gave him birth.

Black is really honorable
To be black is nothing bad
The Bible says Solomon was black
He was the wisest man we've ever had.

I thought to mention these things
Praying that you will take heed
Come!
Cooperation is what the black man needs.

Marion Gaines

WB✓
JM
RB
LWD✓
PA✓
Return to VEP

FEB 28 1963

Bob Moses

901½ Nelson st.
Greenville, Miss.
Feb. 27, 1963

To the Chicago Friends of S.N.C.C.:

The food drive you organized and publicized with the help of Dick Gregory and others has resulted in and served as the immediate catalyst for opening new dimensions in the voter registration movement in Mississippi.

Wherever food has been sent it has given the opportunity, depending directly upon the amount of food, for:

1. Contact with hundreds or thousands of Negroes.

2. Development of a core of workers who come to help process the application, packaging and distribution of the food, and stay to help on the voter registration drive.

3. An image in the Negro community of providing direct aid, not just "agitation".

The food is identified in the minds of everyone as food for those who want to be free, and the minimum requirement for freedom is identified as registration to vote.

The voting drives I've experienced in Mississippi have proceeded by steppes instead of slopes and we have been on a deep plateau all winter, shaking off the effects of the violence of August and September and the eruption that was Meredith at Old Miss.

We know this plateau by now; we have had to crawl over it in McComb city, Amite and Walthall counties, Hattiesburg, Greenwood and Ruleville: You dig into yourself and the community to wage psychological warfare; you combat your own fears about beatings, shootings and possible mob violence; you stimy, by your mere physical presence, the anxious fear of the Negro community, seeded across town and blown from paneled pine and white sunken sink to windy kitchen floors and rusty old stoves, that maybe you did come only to boil and bubble and then burst, out of sight and sound; you organize, pound by pound, small bands of people who gradually focus in the eyes of Negroes and whites as people "tied up in that mess"; you create a small striking force capable of moving out when the time comes, which it must, whether we help it or not.

When a thousand people stand in line for a few cans of food, then it is possible to tell a thousand people that they are poor, that they are trapped in poverty, that they must move if they are to escape. In Leflore county there are 14,400 nonwhite workers, 12,060 make less than $1,500 a year and 7,200 of these make less than $500 a year. After more than 600 lined up to receive food in Greenwood on Wednesday, 20 Feb., and Sam's subsequent arrest and weekend in prison on Thurs. 21, Feb., over 100 people overflowed city hall on Mon. 25 Feb. to protest at his trial, over 250 gathered at a mass meeting that same night and on Tues. by 10:30 A.M., I had counted over 50 people standing in silent line in the county court house; they say over 200 stood in line across the day.

This is a new dimension for a voting program in Mississippi; Negroes have been herded to the polls before by white people, but have never stood en mass in protest at the seat of power in the iceberg of Mississippi politics. Negroes who couldn't read and write stood in line to tell the registrar they still wanted to vote, that they didn't have the chance to go to school when they were small and anyway Mr. John Jones can't read and write either and he votes.

We don't know this plateau at all. We were relieved at the absence of immediate violence at the court house, but who knows what's to come next.

The weather breaks in mid-April and I hope you will be able to continue to send food until then. I'm sending, under separate cover some suggestions about the best way to proceed to avoid conflict within C.O.F.O.

See you,

WBC
JM
RB
LWD
PA
Return to UEP

FEB 28 1963

Bobby Talbert

Greenwood, Mississippi

On the day of February 11th I went to Clarksdale, to meet the people with the food. When we arrived we went to Dr. Aaron Henry's Drug store to wait for the food to arrive.

When the food arrived we unloaded it, afterwards we returned to the Drugstore to talk to the man that came with the food. He said the people were very cooperative about giving the food and clothing. Then we returned to Greenwood. We attended a mass meeting at the Elks Rest. James Bevel spoke at the meeting. We went to the office afterwards, and talked with some of the people. February 12, we started registering people for the food and clothing around 8: A. M. We stopped at 9:30 P. M. During this time we discussed problems eith most of the people.

On February 14th we gave out the food and clothing, and many people were left out. We arrived back at the office and about 500 people were standing outside the door waiting to sign for food and clothing. The C.B.S. reporter took pictures of the people standing around the door.

We registered around 700 people on the 14th for the food, most of the people said they would go down and register for voting.

The people in Greenwood have been progressing in their meetings, they have raised funds to fight this struggle. Monday night $14.00 was raised at the mass meeting. While we were registering the Negroes there was a great fear of the white men, fearing that they may be thrown out of their homes.

Some Negroes were threaten, that lived on plantations. One lady went home and returned and wanted her name taken off because the white man said he would hurt her and her family if they accepted food. Then a plantation owner came by and told the people from his plantation to go home because he didn't want any of his people there.

We had people from all around Greenwood small towns, large towns, plantations all coming to sign up. Some people said they came any way as long as they got here. Some children leaves home at 8:A.M. and returned at 4:P.M. without having anything to eat except breakfast.

This week we spent all our personal money for office supplies. We also have a telephone. We are now putting all the people names on file that have registered for food.

In the very near future we plan to contact all of the ministers to see if their churches are available for us to have meetings.

Mrs. Laura Washington who resides on Walthall Street here in Greenwood, Mississippi lights and gas has been turned off four months. Mrs. Washington has eight grandchildren living with her, she has no gas nor lights, sne goes next door to cook. Mrs. Washington has been during this for four months. Her means for getting heat for she and the children is by burning a bucket in the middle of the floor and she is burning wood. She doesn't have money to buy wood and had to tear up her bedroom dresser for wood. Her light bill is $5.00, Gas $16.00. The children don't have any clothes and half of the children were barefeet. The house is in a poor shape. The children need food, chlothin and shoes. This lady also pays $15.00 a month for rent.

What make it so bad that the children have been living this way for six months and during the cold months. I asked her had she talked to anyone conserning her situation, "she replied" I don't want no trouble, so I let them alone.

The lady has been going next door to cook for four months. The lady say she used to chop cotton in the summer but she is down with her leg and cannot move around but now she cannot work because of her illness. Mrs. Washington has been living in this apartment for 16 years. She stated that she will leave her grandchildren, and that she's afraid to go next door because the children might set the house on fire.

Bobby Talbot

Weekly Report
115 E. McLaurin
Ida Mae Holland
Greenwood, Miss.

On February 11, 1963 a mass meeting was held at the Elk's Hall. I wasn't present. On February 12th the people were to sign up for the food and clothings. On February 13th we issued food from 8: A. M. to 12 noon. We issued food to approximately r00 people. February 14th we signed more people for food. February 15th we were still signing people for food and clothing. Most of the people stated that they had walked or came the best way they could to sign up. The people were from all towns in and around Leflore County. Those from plantations stated they had come without their Boss knowing it. They were afraid he would object.

The meeting was very successful. We passed out voters registration forms to the people that wanted to vote, so they could study the forms. After the meeting the people filed by to shake the hands of Mr. Block and Mr. Peacock. Some people stated that Mr. Block and Peacock were Moses coming to lead them from starvation and bondage. February 19th we signed more people for food and clothing.

February 20 we issued more food to approximately 600 families. The food was issued from Wesley Chapel A.M.E. Church. The Reverend Rucker is pastor. February 21st we went to the Church where the food and clothes were stored and sorted the clothes to be given away. February 22nd we issued clothes to approximately 200 people. We didn't have clothes for all the people and they were turned away. We would appreciate more food and clothing.

Thank you,

Ida Holland

On February 11, 1963, I attended a meeting at the Elk's Hall on Scott Street. I arrived at the meeting at 9:30 o'clock. When I entered the room in which the meeting was being held, a collection of fifty-six ($56) was taken up. Reverend Johnson then began to talk about getting a bonding committee in case any one got put in jail. Three people volunteered. Finally the meeting was ajourned.

On February 12, 1963, I attended school and on the 13th, I woke up at 1:30 that morning and at 8:15 I went over to Wesley Methodist Church and began calling out names of people who were to receive food. At 1:30 that afternoon we ran out of food. I went home and ate and at 3 P.M. I was back at the S.N.C.C. Office and began signing people up for food. About 8 P.M. when we were through, I went home for the day. I went to school on February 14, 1963 and after school was out for the day, I came to the office and stayed until 7:30 P.M., then I left for a little outing.

Willie Edward Pugh

On February 12, 1963, I saw a crowd of people standing in front of Campbell's Cleaners which aroused my curosity. I found out that these people were signing up for food and clothes which was to be given away to needy families. After seeing this, I was asked by someone on the inside of the building to come in and help. After this, I was carried over to Redd's Barber Shop to sign up people over in that area. We signed up approximately sixty (60) to sixty-five (65) people.

On the day of February 13, I returned to the office on McLaurin and found that they were issueing out to people over at Wesley Methodist Church. I continued to hlep out and I really became interested in this movement. We returned to the office that evening to discuss the next move and also to register more people. We had day and night meetings throughout the rest of that week to determine how we would go about serving the people.

On February 17, Sunday evening, we were notified that meeting that a meeting was to be helded at 1:00 P.M. at the office on McLaurin Street. At this meeting, we decided we would visit the homes of the applicants to find out what conditions they were in. We founded that a few people needed to be eliminated and we did so. These were the people that really did not need the food or clothes. We returned to the office and turned in our cards to Willie Peacock in order that he might check them over and see what progress we had made.

On Monday we prepared for a mass meeting that was helded at the First Christian Church. At this meeting we discussed any number of things that were essential to voting. We also brought out the necessary points on why Negroes should vote. We sanged freedom songs and had a few individuals (not members) that made wonderful speeches concerning the necessity of voting.

On Tuesday, we signed up more people. All of them were mostly from the rural areas.

On Wednesday, we issued food to the people that we did not get around to the time before. Also some of the new applicants were served.

Thursday we assorted clothes so that we might issue them to some of the people that needed them. We also served a few of the people that were desperately in need. We felt that this was necessary because the weather was below freezing that day.

On February 22, 1963, we issued clothes to the people in this manner: approximately twelve (12) to seventeen (17) people were let in at a time and given about one quarter (15 minutes) to serve themselves. We assisted those that needed help in finding the things they needed. After everyone was waited on, we dismissed them and set the place back in order.

Mrs. Monetta A. Hancock

On February 12, 1963, I registered a number of people that were in need of food and clothes. There are so many people in need of food and clothes that the registeration is still being helded. Some people had fourteen (14) and fifteen (15) in their family and no one working. Their bills were behind, and their children were out of school because they didn't have shoes or clothes to wear.

Food was issued on February 13, 1963 and most of the people acted as if they were desperately in need. As far as you could see, people were going and coming. Some were begging, please give them milk and food for their hungary children that were left at home. There were four hundred (400) boxes given away that day.

There was a large meeting held on the 18th of February at the First Christian Church. There were quite a few comments made and still are about the meeting that was helded.

On February 20, 1963 there was given away five hundred sixty-one (561) boxes. And on the 22nd, the clothes were given away. The people were glad to receive them. There were a number of children there without shoes and socks on. We needed so many clothes for children until we were unable to give all of the children that were in need. I am continuing to sign needy people that didn't get a chance to sign or receive food and clothes and I hope that we will have more food, clothes and shoes to give more people than we had the last time, because there are people who didn't get to receive food or clothes and were really in need.

Mrs. Annie Jones
115 McLauren Street
Greenwood, Mississippi

I signed up many poor, raggedy people for food and clothing. I knew that these people really needed this food and the clothes. It was really a sight to see them on the church grounds. I was also glad to see them getting help for their children that were out of school because of not having clothes in order to continue their schooling.

We went to many poor people houses to check and see if they needed the food. I was so shocked to see the poor people without gas or lights and no food in their homes. Some were cooking on buckets to have food prepared for their children.

So I think this is wonderful what these young men are doing for these poor people and they have really helped hundreds of them.

This brings to an end my report on how the food and clothes helped the poor people in Greenwood, Mississippi

Mrs. Maxine Duncan
115 East McLauren Street
Greenwood, Mississippi

February 13, 1963

Henry Ball Jr.

On February 13, we informed people that we were registering to vote. I asked several people about voting and the majority of the people that I asked about voting, was unaware of what voting was all about. As I asked several people had they ever been informed about voting, I was amazed to find that there were very few people that had ever been informed about voting. I believe that the people of Greenwood, Mississippi haven't had the leaders they should have. The reason I say this, is that there are very few people around Greenwood that have ever been informed about anything consisting of voting. Even though I don't blame the people for being unaware of these things. I merely blame their leaders, such as the Trustee Board and different auxiliaries and Committees. I feel that they are to blame because everything Masonic and Leagues, also trustee boards do or plan to do is kept in complete confidence. Even though I don't think the Negroes here are afraid to vote, I merely think they should have better leaders of today in order to have a better tomorrow.

On the night of February 13, there was a meeting held at Wesley Chapel Church, pastered by the Reverend Aron Johnson and three or four guest speakers, the program was consisting of Voting and Equal Rights of the Negroes in the state of Mississippi. We are also planning to teach the Negroes that are unable to read and write, so that they will be able to register and vote in the near future and also if leaders have had informed people years ago, then Greenwood wouldn't be in the condition it is in.

Also on February 13, there was food and clothing distributed to the needy Negroes of Leflore County and surrounding areas of Greenwood. There were approximately 400 or more people that received food and clothing for their families.

Negroes of the state of Mississippi hoped to obtain their freedom in the near future so that they can get better jobs, better pay and lead better lives.

John Henry Ball Jr.

Voting Committee

On February 13, we distributed food to the needy people. There, we saw many, many raggedy, hungry and half-naked children.

On February 14, we decided to try to distribute some clothes for these people. We signed up people all the week who were in desperate need of food and clothing.

On February 20, we distributed more food and we didn't get to everyone. There were hundreds who didn't receive anything and really needed it. We just didn't have enought food and couldn't get around to everyone.

The people were very nice and attentive when we told them, we just couldn't get to them.

On February 21, we went to the church and sorted the clothes and shoes into sizes. On February 22, we started distributing the clothes and shoes to the needy people. Those people were in bad shape. Some of them didn't have shoes on. They were wearing raggedy dirty old clothes. Most of the ladies had on men pants, big shoes and some type of rag on their head.

We gave all the clothes out to these people. Still there were many, many more who needed things badly. We need more clothes for these children. Lots of them are out of school on account of no clothes and shoes. These children are between the ages of six (6) to fourteen (14) years of age.

We are very thankful for the work that has been done and would be appreciative for more. It is needed very badly.

Essie Lee Marie
115 East McLaurin
Greenwood, Mississippi

I, Mrs. Bernice Carter was fired on this date, February 18, 1963 by Mrs. Paulean Dobbs, who resides on Humphery highway in Greenwood, Mississippi which is located in Leflore County.

I was told by Mrs. Dobbs that if I had to attend a meeting with those freedom riders whe couldn't use me. The meeting which I attended was concerning Voter Registration in which I would like very much to become a registered voter.

I owed Mrs. Dobbs' sister who owns a store twenty-two (22) dollars for groceries. She also put the license of the cafe in my name. I have worked for Mrs. Dobbs for seven (7) years and she fired me because I attended a meeting on Voter Registration.

I here by certify that all the above information is true.

_____
Mrs. Bernice Carter

_____
Husband

On February 18, 1963, I worked in the office signing people up for food and clothes. There were about fifty people signed up that day. After signing people up, I found twelve (12) in some families. Each family made about $300.00 a year in which the following bills had to be paid: rent, doctor bills, hospital bills, loans, light and gas, food, ect.

CONDITION OF PEOPLE

Most of the people needed clothing and food badly. They were very poorly dressed, dirty needed jobs and better housing facilities.

On February 19, 1963 we were getting the files ready for people to receive the food and clothes. On Tuesday night we held a meeting in which a lady reported she was fired because she attended a mass meeting on Monday night and signed up for food and clothes. The lady was working for Mrs. Joe Dobb, who informed her that she would lose her job if she attempted to register and receive food and clothes. She had been working for the lady approximately seventeen (17) years. She was also informed that if she was going to associate with the S.N.C.C., not to return to her place of business.

On February 20, 1963 we were at the Wesley Chapel Church where we distributed food to the needed families. Five hundred sixty-one (561) families were present.

On February 21, 1963 we were at the church assorting clothes to be given away to needed families, and on the 22nd of February which was the next day, we distributed the clothes to all the people who needed them.

Lula M. Garner
115 East McLaurin Street
Greenwood, Mississippi

Report on Voters Registrati n Actitives in Greenwood, Mis is ippi

From Maxine Duncan

From February 1, 1963 to February 28, 1963.

I signed up many people . Some were hungry , raggedy looking for food and clothings. Anyone couldnsee the people needed food and clothings very badly. I was glad to see them getting help for their children because some were out of school because they did not have any clothes to wear. We went to many people homes to see if they really needed the food. Some of the people did not have lights or gas or any food in their home. Some we re cooking on buckets to heat food for their families. So I think this is a wonderful thing the boys are doing to help the these poor people. They have helped hundreds of them. So this is my report on how the food and clothings helped the people in nGreenwood, Mississippi.

Sept.

MISSISSIPPI NEGROES TERRORIZED
VOTE DRIVE BRINGS CRUEL REPRISALS

2-63

Jackson, Miss. - In the Delta area of Mississippi Negroes who have tried to exercise their voting rights are enduring bitter hardship. A campaign of harassment and reprisal has been organized in an all-out effort to stop Negro voters from registering.

According to Dave Dennis, field secretary of the Committee on Racial Equality (CORE), some 20,000 who were active in the voter registration drive have been dropped by local officials from lists of those eligible to buy surplus food from the Government. Others have been driven off the land, denied credit, fired from their jobs, shot at and jailed on trumped-up charges.

Although conditions in the Delta are desperate, few people outside the area are aware of this because Mississippi newspapers have not been reporting the situation with the result that news services have not had the story to send to other parts of the country.

JLC Labor Reports

file
Cofo

Staff - Miss.

Covering the

CROSS-ROADS

with

Jimmy Ward

A fifth grader in Jackson who was taking a spelling test came across the word "Federal." He spelled the word exactly as it should be but added thereafter, "boo." This raises Constitutional questions: 1. Does a chap have academic freedom to so express himself? 2. Will Bobby Kennedy send troops into Jackson to force this lad to cease his protest? Will Jackson's school system suffer loss of accreditation over this incident of major importance? Education is becoming so perilous these days.

• • •

That publicity stunt by Dick Gregory, Chicago Negro and alleged comedian, to feed the multitudes in Leflore and Sunflower counties has backfired. News reporters in the area say Gregory promised more food than he delivered; it was poor grade stuff at best, worse than welfare commodities which aren't always consumed and after rounding up flocks of Negroes to "sign" up for food (and pose for a photograph), the Gregory "goodies" were gone. Gregory received thousands of dollars worth of publicity and nobody got enough food to pay for driving their automobiles into town. When it comes to playing Santa, Gregory is as big a flop as he is a funny man.

• • •

Memo file Cofs

from **JACK MINNIS**

3-1-63

This morning about 4:00 RTB called WAB to tell him of a shooting in Leflore County Mississippi. RTB had gone to Mississippi as a result of conferences held 2-26-63 in which Forman had suggested that maybe now was the time for an intensive county by county drive in the delta area. RTB went out there to look things over and to attend a meeting of the workers scheduled for today at which an intensive drive in Leflore County was to be discussed. RTB's phone call informed WAB that RTB, Jimmy Travis and B ob Moses had been at the SNCC office in Greenwood (Leflore County) last night. Travis noticed a car, a light-colored 1962 Buick, circling the block. When the three left in the SNCC car they circled the block in order to pull up behind the car. They found that it was carrying no license plate. They proceeded on out of town on the way to Greenville. Travis was driving. When theygot about 8 or 10 miles out of Greenwood the Buick passed them and fired an unknown number of shots from an unknown kind of weapon into their car. Travis was hit in the neck and shoulder. They took him into the hospital at Greenwood. The doctor judged it would be best to wait until this morning to try to remove the bullets. They reported the incident to the local authorities (Moses reported it there as well as to Burke Marshall and someone else at the justice department). Moses called Forman and the latter gave the story to the wire services. When the reporters began to ask the Leflore County authorities about it, they at first denied knowing anything about it, but under considerable pressure from persistent enquiries they gave out a story the details of which are unknown to me at this time.

WAB and LWD conferred this morning and decided

Memo from JACK MINNIS

this would be a good time to make a move that had been discussed several times previously--that is to make a public announcement that intensive v-r efforts would get underway immediately in Leflore County, that we expect violence and intimidation, and that we expect the justice department and the Kennedy administration to provide whatever protection is necessary to ensure that those qualified will be registered in Leflore county without any difficulty. WAB then began calling the agencies, CORE, SCLC and NAACP letting them know of the plan. Marvin Rich, for CORE, said he would get hold of DAVE Dennis and tell him to cooperate fully and suggested we might want to pull Ronnie Moore and the folks from Baton Rouge into the effort; Wyatt Walker, for SCLC said he would tell James Bevel to cooperate fully and might be able to send one other staffman; Ruby Hurley for NAACP said she would get in touch with Medgar Evers immediatetly--she didn't know what trouble they'd have getting folks to work in the drive, but they'd do whatever they could.

WAB called Roy Wilkins and informed him of the plan. Wilkins was very enthusiastic and stated that NAACP would commit all necessary resources to the drive in Leflore county.

We called Sam Block in Greenwood at about 11;30 a.m. and he said that he had looked out the window of the office last night and had seen the Moses car pull away, followed by the 1962 Buick, and that a Greenwood police car was following right behind the Buick. Block said that Moses and RTB went in the ambulance with Travis to the hospital in Jackson this morning. He also said that the three had been in the car that RTB had rented in Jackson. He said that while Moses and RTB were in the Greenwood hospital with Travis, the Greenwood police or the Leflore Sheriff's office

Memo from JACK MINNIS

had awrecker tow the rental car from the hospital parking area to a local car dealer and that the car remains there to this time. He said that Moses said he had not reported the shooting to the sheriff because the sheriff or his deputy was at the hospital when they arrived to have Travis admitted. He said the three had left the office in Greenwood at 10:20 pm last night headed on highway 82 toward Greenville. He said the shooting took place at about 10:30 pm. He said that he nor none of his colleagues at the Greenwood office had been contacted by either the FBI or the local authorities. He said the shooting took place between Greenwood and Itta Bena on Highway 82.

WAB called Burke Marshall about 1:00 and informed him of the plans for Leflore County. (see Reel 4; Side 1; Track A; R.I. #566).

Not having heard from RTB since 4:00 this morning we tried about 1:30 to call him at University Hospital in Jackson. Travis was in the emergency room at that time, so said the hospital operator, and she connected the call back there. The female who answered in emergency said that Travis had been sent up to X-ray and that apparently Blackwell had gone up there with him. She said that she would give Balckwell the message to call the VEP office in Atlanta.

RTB called from Jackson at about 2:30. His conversation follows immediately on the one above. He will be in Atlanta sometime this evening and we will hold a conference in the VEP office tomorrow morning on how to set the drive in motion.

Memo from **JACK MINNIS**

In a telephone conversation Forman told WAB that the ambulance driver who was to take Travis to Jackson was a Negro and that he asked for payment in advance for the trip. A Negro lady in Greenwood gave Sam Block a check for the amount and Block went down to the bank upon which the check was written to cash it. The lady had made the check payable to "Mr. Samuel A. Block". When the teller at the bank saw the payee, he scratched out the courtesy title and then refused to cash the check, even though there was sufficient money in the account to cover the check. The amublance driver then agreed to make the trip without advance payment and RTB paid him in Jackson out of funds wired to him by the VEP office.

WBV

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

March 4, 1963

Mr. Robert Moses
901½ Nelson Street
Greenville, Mississippi

Dear Bob:

You have problems enough now with other things, but I thought I would drop you a note to tell you that I received and read your letter of February 23 and its attachment. If I am cakled regadding the project I shall be glad to attest to the need and to your high qualities. The project, itself, is beyond my ken, and I would not be able to comment on it one way or the other. I have not the vaguest notion what "program learning" means, but I assume that you and Dr. Blyth do.

Good luck.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

2-11

REPORT ON VOTER REGISTRATION ACTIVITIES IN GREENWOOD MISSISSIPPI

FROM MONETTA HANCOCK MARCH 6, 1963

As I arrived in the office, I was told by some of the workers that several people had gone down to the county courthouse to register. There were also two people here that were being carried over the application forms, and being given general instructions about registering to vote. After most of the people comming to the office had been given instructions about registering to vote, they were carried to the courthouse in cars.

A lady that had been receiving food from the organization (x SNCC), came into the office to report that someone had set fire to her house, and everything she owned, was apparently lost. Wallace Harvey interviewed her privately on this matter.

Later, CBS newsmen and reporters came into the office with movie cameras, to make pictures of what was going on in the office. The newsmen discussed with Sam Block the reasons SNCC had to move to a new office.

It was asked by a newsman, why Greenwood was centered as a place for the action. He was told that Leflore County was the focal point in the Mississippi Delta. This county has a percentage of 67.4 Negroes of a total population of 47, 627 people.

Two people enrolled in the citizenship school . They were from the rural area of the county. Citizenship school was held that night at 1102 Broad street. The attendance was 4.

A man came into the office, and told some of the people that he had been a registered voter ever since 1954, and had also been paying poll tax since that year. He stated that in 1954-55, he received letters from senator Eastland, but evidently they found out that he was a Negro, & stopped writing. This man said that he had never voted although his poll tax was paid up.

Mr. James Forman made a personal call to radio & TV stations, in order to get time on the air. It was stated that it would cost $80 per wk. for five minutes a day,and $110 per wk. for 10 minutes of TV time.

A call came in while we were having a staff meeting, from Mr. Dick Gregory, saying that he planned to arrive here tommorrow.

Violence occured tonight. Sam Block and a few of the workers on their way home from the office, were shot at. No one was injured.

3-11-63

March 7, 1963

Mr. Aaron Henry
213 Fourth Street
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Dear Aaron:

Our new field man, Randolph Blackwell, was in Mississippi on Thursday, February 28 (at the time of the shooting) and rented a Hertz car. He bought two tanks of gas and failed to get any receipt so that he could get his money back. The total amount came to approximately $13.00.

Would you be good enough to send me two invoices showing payment of two tanks of gas which would come to approximately $13.00 so that he can get his money back.

Thanks.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

2-COFOVEP2-16

MAR 8 1963

WAB
RTB
JM
File

COAHOMA COUNTY BRANCH NAACP

Our hats are off this week to our fellow citizens in Greenwood, Mississippi. For years the Negroes in Greenwood have been unable to take that big step toward Freedom that had been taken in many of the other larger cities of the State. The past week has seen an awareness among Negroes that is hard to equal. Nearly two-hundred Negroes have gone down to try to register to vote in one week. This is about the number of Negroes that have registered in Greenwood over the past twenty years. This accomplishment was not easy. A part of the price was the blood of Jimmy Travis, a young Voter-Registration worker in the COFO movement. Today, Jimmy lies wounded in the University of Mississippi Hospital at Jackson, Mississippi. A bullet lodged near his spine has been removed, and he is still on the critical list. We invite all of our friends to drop a line of encouragement to Jimmy Travis, University Hospital, Jackson, Mississippi. Robert Moses, an occupant of the car when Travis was shot, reports that three white men, wearing sun glasses and riding in a car with no license plate, fired six or seven shots into their car. The big question is : Was the violence a result only of the registration to vote campaign in Greenwwod, or was it the Greenwood answer to President Kennedy's message some six hours earlier calling for laws to prevent discrimination against Negroes at the registration office?

"We know that the pathway to freedom for Negroes in America is crimson with the spilled blood of the martyrs. The bleached bones of Negro Americans add epic and statue to the freedom movement. This incident is just another of the useless acts of tyranny employed by racial bigots to halt the Freedom Train. The responsible citizens of Greenwood, neither white nor black, should approve this kind of action. It is doubtful that the white Citizen's Council should approve it because such actions defeat and dilute their arguments for Segregation. Those responsible for this act must be hunted down like the criminals they are and punished to the full extent of the law."

On Wednesday Night the "Freedom Meeting" will be held at Haven Methodist Church. This will be a very important meeting as political strategy for the upcoming elections will be mapped. Come prepared to boost your favorite candidate and make selections as to who we will support for the offices to be filled.

The rioting at Oxford, Mississippi, on September 30, 1962, has prompted the preparation of a booklet on just what did happen during this tragedy by Rep. Karl Wiesenburg. The booklet is called "The Oxford Disaster-The Price of Defiance." This booklet tells all of the things the governor did and did not do, what the Lt. Governor did and did not do, and it also gives a day by day picture. This is must reading for all of us who want to be informed on Local and National issues. The booklet is available at the weekly "Freedom Meetings", the Citizenship Schools which meet every Monday and Tuesday Night, and also at the Fourth Street Drug Store. Be sure to secure your copy.

A new Citizenship organization has been formed in Chicago, Illinois. This group is concerned with assisting Negroes from Mississippi who come to Chicago to get started on the right track. While we hope as many Negroes as possible will remain in Mississippi, if you plan to go to Chicago you should secure information of how to get help once you are there. Be sure to contact the local branch of the NAACP for information.

Memo to President Kennedy: "We appreciate your speech relative to Civil Rights; although, it did not go far enough how about backing up what you did call far in newlegislation when it gets to the floor of Congress."

2-VEP 2-16 Cobb

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
SAFETY RESPONSIBILITY BUREAU
P. O. BOX 958
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

March 8 1963

Wiley Branton
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.
Room 206

Case Number 91270

Accident Date Nov 17 1962

Accident Location D-1

The Department has withdrawn the Order of Security Requirement or Suspension issued to you on Jan 30 19 63. The termination of this order was brought about by the receipt of the following checked item:

( ) 1. Verification of an Automobile Liability Policy being in effect at the time of the accident.

( ) 2. Deposit of the amount of security required.

( ) 3. Evidence of release from liability.

( ) 4. Evidence of payment of claim.

( ) 5. Evidence of final adjudication of nonliability.

( ) 6. Evidence that your vehicle was legally parked.

( ) 7. Evidence of a duly acknowledged settlement agreement.

( ) 8. One year elapsed from date of accident and no lawsuit pending.

( ) 9. Accident report received.

(XX) 10. Not owner of vehicle involved in accident

For the Commissioner of Public Safety.

George R. Saucier

George R. Saucier, Director
Safety-Responsibility Bureau

SR - 17

February 22, 1963

State of Mississippi
Department of Public Safety
Safety-Responsibility Bureau
P.O. Box 958
Jackson, Mississippi

Gentlemen:

Re Your Case No. 91270
Accident Date: 11/17/62

On February 14, 1963, I received an "Order to Furnish Proof of Financial Responsibility" regarding an accident which apparently occurred somewhere in the state of Mississippi. Because of the fact that I have never owned, operated, nor permitted to be operated by others, any vehicle which has been involved in an accident in the state of Mississippi I immediately wrote to David J. Dennis for an explanation inasmuch as your notice to me was written in care of David J. Dennis.

Mr. Dennis explained that he was driving a vehicle which had recently been purchased at the time it was involved in an accident on November 17, 1962, and that he was under the erroneous impression at that time that I was the owner of the vehicle. Mr. Dennis informs me that he arranged to pay for the damage to the other vehicle involved and obtained a release from the other owner. I am enclosing a photocopy of said release for your information.

I will be pleased to assist your office in any way that I can to clear up this matter to your satisfaction even though I was not at the time of the accident and am not now the owner of any vehicle either registered or operated in the state of Mississippi.

Very truly yours,

enc.

Wiley A. Branton
Room 206, 5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

cofo
2-VEP 2-16

1954 Oldsmobile 88 4 Door Sedan
H-15-832

1560 Reddix

FEB 22 1963

Jackson, Mississippi
November 20, 1962

To Whom it may Concern:

RELEASE

This is to certify that I, Johnell pendarvis, the undersigned, do hereby release Dave J.Dennis and the owner of the automobile involved in an accident on November 17, 1962, on H iway 80 West, near the City of Jackson, Mississippi. This release is being given because the said Dave J.Dennis, did on this date pay me the sum of $120.00. I am herewith signing this release with the full knowledge that I am releasing the said Dave J.Dennis, from any obligation as to repairs on my car and/or any injuries that I may have suffered because of the said accident.

It is further agreed that the release I am herewith signing applys both to Dave J.Dennis and the owner of the automobile that was involved in the said accident.

Witness my signature this 17 day of November 1962.

Johnell pendarvis

Dave J. Dennis
Dave J.Dennis, Driver of car involved in accident

Witness:

Name	Address
Mrs. Mattie B. Dennis	1129 Maple St. Apt. 8 & Jackson
Henry Green	Apt. 8 & 1129 Maple St Jackson

FEB 22 1963

Dear Wiley,

Enclosed is the release. I'm sorry for the d
delay, but I m just returning from New York.

Please inform me of the results.

Yours in " FREEDOM..."

David

~~David Dennis~~

B4
2-18-63

February 14, 1963

Mr. David Dennis
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

I received an "Order To Furnish Proof of Financial Responsibility" from the Department of Public Safety in Mississippi in connection with an accident which apparently occurred on November 17, 1962. The order is addressed to me as follows:

Wiley Branton
c/o David J. Dennis
1104 Lynch St.
Jackson, Miss.

I know nothing of any vehicle's being registered in my name in Mississippi and know nothing about any accident. Before communicating with the Department of Public Safety I would appreciate your letting me know the full particulars regarding any such accident and how my name came to be involved. Please let me hear from you at once and if you prefer to phone then I will not be back in the office until Tuesday, February 19, as I am going to Washington this week end.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
SAFETY-RESPONSIBILITY BUREAU
P. O. BOX 958
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

FEB 14 1963

Case No. 91270

Accident Date: Nov. 17, 1962

Location: D-1

Effective Date
of This Order:

Wiley Branton
% David J. Dennis
1104 Lynch St.
Jackson, Miss.

ORDER TO FURNISH PROOF OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

As a result of a motor vehicle accident which occurred at the time and the place indicated above, you became subject, as an operator or owner, to the Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act.

The Commissioner hereby requires you to furnish Proof of Financial Responsibility for future accidents in one of the manners listed below:

1. A certificate of Insurance (Form SR-22). (See your Insurance Agent.)

2. A bond as provided in Section 24 of the Act.

3. A certificate of deposit of money or securities ($15,000) as provided in Section 25 of the Act.

4. A certificate of self-insurance as provided in Section 33 of the Act.

Failure to comply with one of the above, will result in the suspension of the privilege/s hereinbelow checked, as of the effective date of this Order.

( ) Your driving privilege and all operator's and commercial licenses will be suspended as of the date this Order is effective, and all such licenses SHALL BE SURRENDERED to the Department of Public Safety, Safety Responsibility Bureau.

(XX The registrations of all motor vehicles owned by you and all certificates and registration plates issued to you will be suspended as of the date this Order is effective, and all such registration certificates and license plates SHALL BE SURRENDERED to the Department of Public Safety, Safety Responsibility Bureau.

( ) The privilege of operating a motor vehicle in the State of Mississippi will be suspended as of the date this Order is effective.

( ) The privilege of the use of any motor vehicle owned by you in the State of Mississippi will be suspended as of the date this Order is effective.

Any person willfully failing to return license or registration as required may be fined not more than $500.00 or imprisoned not to exceed 30 days, or both.

This action by the Commissioner is mandatory and does not in any way determine the negligence or due care of any person involved in the accident as a result of which said action is taken.

Dated at Jackson, Mississippi, this 30 day of Jan. 1963.

For the Commissioner of Public Safety

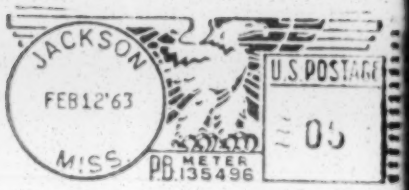
George R. Saucier

All Tags Registered In Your Name

GEORGE R. SAUCIER, Director
Safety Responsibility Bureau

Form SR-5 A IMPORTANT - SEE REVERSE SIDE

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
Department of Public Safety
AFETY RESPONSIBILITY BUREAU
P. O. BOX 958
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI



Wiley Branton
5 Forsyth St. Rm 211
Atlanta, Ga.

MANNER IN WHICH THIS ORDER MAY BE LIFTED

If there was in effect at the time of the accident a motor vehicle liability insurance policy insuring your liability for damages, resulting from this accident, complete the following and return to this Department:

DESCRIPTION OF VEHICLE INVOLVED IN ACCIDENT

Make _____ Year _____ Type _____ Engine No. _____

Name of Operator _____ Address _____

Name of Owner _____ Address _____

Name of Insurance Company which issued Policy _____

Policy No. _____ Policy Period: from _____ to _____

Name of Policyholder _____ Address _____

Name of Representative
Who Issued Policy _____ Address _____

AUTOMOBILE APPLICATION

SOUTHERN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

No. AL AL 06 75 19

9-17-1000

DECLARATIONS Renewal of Policy No.

Item 1. Name of Applicant and Address (No. Street, Town, County, State)	AGE	DATE OF BIRTH MO.	DAY	YEAR	MARITAL STATUS MARRIED	SINGLE	Driver's License No.
Council of Federated Organizations c/o Mr. Robert Parris Moses 714 Rose St., Jackson, Mississippi	27	11	23	35		xxx	1471448

Occupation (HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION - IF MARRIED WOMAN): Secretary-Council of Federated Organizations

Item 2. Policy Period (12:01 A.M. standard time at the address stated herein.) (12 Mos.) From 11-19-62 to 11-19-63

Name and address of employer: Council of Federated Organizations — NO. OF YRS. EMPLOYED

Designation of insured for purposes of division 2 of coverage C, if required by Insuring Agreement III:

Item 3. The insurance afforded is only with respect to such and so many of the following coverages as are indicated by specific premium charge or charges. The limit of the company's liability against each such coverage shall be as stated herein, subject to all the terms of this policy having reference thereto.

PREMIUMS	AUTO	LIMITS OF LIABILITY		COVERAGES		CODES
$ 103.00	1	$ 5,000. each person	$ 10,000. each accident	A	Bodily Injury Liability	18-01
$ 103.00	2					
$ 64.00	1	$ 5,000. each accident		B	Property Damage Liability	19-04
$ 64.00	2					
$	1	$ each person		C	Automobile Medical Payments	18-03
$	2					
$ 5.00 Policy Fee		each person $	each accident			
$	2					
$ 339.00	Total Premium	Endorsements attached to policy at issue:				

Item 4. Description of the automobile(s):

AUTO	YEAR	MAKE	MODEL	BODY TYPE	MOTOR OR SERIAL NO.	TERRITORY	CLASS	ANNUAL MILEAGE
1	1959	Rambler	Super	4 Door	D662720	3	2A	0-5 M. ☐, 5 M. to 12 M. ☐, Over 12 M. ☐
2	1957	Chevrolet	Belair	4 Door	B57F244474	3	2A	0-5 M. ☐, 5 M. to 12 M. ☐, Over 12 M. ☐

Item 5: **CERTIFICATIONS BY APPLICANT**

Use of automobile(s): Pleasure ☐: Used in business or occupation ☐: Driving to and from work ☐:

The above described automobile(s) will not be driven by **ANYONE** who is under the age of 25 yrs., unless otherwise stated herein:

OTHER DRIVERS INFORMATION	NAME	AGE	% OF USE	RELATIONSHIP TO APPLICANT	MARITAL STATUS MARRIED	SINGLE	CAR NO. 1	2
	Amsie Moore	50	50%	None	x			
	Charles McLaurin	24	10%	None		x		x
	Samuel Block	22	10%	None		x	x	

Applicant requests Uninsured Motorists Coverage YES ☐ NO ☒

Will the automobile(s) be driven by, or be in the care of **ANYONE** who:

(1) has been in an automobile accident in the past 3 years?....YES ☐ NO ☒

(2) is physically impaired?....YES ☐ NO ☒

(3) is now a member of any of the armed forces?....YES ☐ NO ☒

(4) has had any moving violations in the past 3 years?....YES ☐ NO ☒

(5) will require a Financial Responsibility Filing (SR 22)?....YES ☒ NO ☐

Operators Filing ☐ Owners Filing ☒ State: Mississippi

(6) has had operators license denied, suspended, revoked in the past 3 years for:

A - Felony involving an auto.... ☐ F - Speeding - 1st offense in 3 yrs. ☒

B - Reckless homicide or manslaughter ☐ F1 - Speeding - more than one offense in past 3 yrs.... ☐

C - Hit and run.... ☐

D - Reckless or negligent driving.... ☐ H - Driving while license has been suspended or revoked.... ☐

E - Drunken driving - narcotics.... ☐

NAME ALL DRIVERS, INCLUDING APPLICANT	ACCIDENT, MOVING VIOLATION AND CONVICTION RECORD PAST 3 YEARS: ACCIDENTS	MOVING VIOLATIONS	CONVICTIONS	DATE	D.M.V. FILE NUMBER	NO. OF POINTS	DAMAGE TO PERSON OR PROPERTY
Robert P. Moses		x $15.					$
							$
							$
							$
							TOTAL POINTS

APPLICANT PLEASE READ

Statements of applicant(s) are certifications upon which rates and coverages are predicated.

It is understood by the applicant(s) that no coverage is afforded under any policy issued as a result of this application with respect to any loss which occured between 12:01 A.M. on the effective date and the time their application is signed.

I hereby certify that I have read this application and rating statements, that all information relating to me or any other driver was filled in before I signed and that the information is true and correct. The company is authorized to correct any obvious error or defect in this application relating to classification or premium applicable to the risk insured.

This application shall form the basis of the contract applied for and becomes part of such contract when issued.

TO SOUTHERN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY ATLANTA, GEORGIA. ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF EXCESS RATES

The Undersigned certifies that he has made an attempt to obtain automobile insurance and has been unable to purchase such insurance at regular manual rates or less. This request for insurance is **voluntary** on the part of the applicant and is made because of his inability to obtain insurance at regular rates. He clearly understands that in purchasing this insurance he is paying in excess of rates charged by most insurance companies for average risks.

Witness

Date of Application November 19, 1962 (Month, Day, Year) A.M. P.M. (Time)

Applicant's Signature [illegible]

Jackson Central Ins. Agency, Inc.
Authorized Representative

No coverage is bound unless application is completed and signed and only then when this application is attached to PROLIXH Part I which contains the insuring agreements, exclusions and conditions. When this form is attached as a declaration page of a policy, all reference to "applicant" shall be construed to mean

BILL OF SALE OF MOTOR VEHICLE

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That in consideration of:

NINE HUNDRED TWENTY FIVE & NO/100 DOLLARS ($ 925.00)

the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged we do grant, sell, transfer and deliver unto

Council of Federated Organization 1104 Lynch St. Jackson, Miss.

heirs, executors, administrators and assigns the following described motor vehicle, viz:

One Rambler (Make) 4 Door (Type) 1959 (Model) Car (Truck) (Tractor) with

B352782 (Motor No.) D662720 (Serial No.) (Body No.) (License No.) (State of)

To have and to hold, all and singular, the said motor vehicle forever. And the said guarantor hereby covenant with the said grantee that he the lawful owner of said motor vehicle; that it is free from all incumbrances, (except none) that he ha good right to sell the same as aforesaid, and that he will warrant and defend the same against the lawful claims and demands of all persons whomsoever.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, The said grant ha hereunto set hand this 22 day of Oct., A. D., 19 62.

Executed in the presence of

Witness

Witness

Sold by HOEHN CHEVROLET CO.

Address 367 Union Avenue

By Memphis, Tennessee

CAR INVOICE
CUSTOMERS COPY

CHEVROLET

Hoehn Chevrolet Company

367 Union Ave. Telephone JA 7-4471
MEMPHIS 3, TENN.

№ 6551

October 22, 19 62

SOLD TO Council of Federated Organizations
1104 Lynch St.
ADDRESS Jackson, Mississippi

SALESMAN Swepston (OKD) JCW

MAKE	MODEL	NEW OR USED	MFR'S IDENT. OR SERIAL NO.	MOTOR NO.	KEY NO.	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
Chevrolet	1957	used	B57F244474			1957 Chev. 4 Door House No. 1865	1000 00
						50/50 GUARANTEE	
						TOTAL SALE	1000 00
						SETTLEMENT Due on Delivery	1000 00
						CASH ON DELIVERY	
						PREVIOUS DEPOSIT	
						USED CAR	
						TYPE	
						SERIAL NO.	
						MOTOR NO.	
						NOTES-	
						TOTAL	1000 00

ALWAYS SHOW SERIAL, MOTOR AND KEY NUMBER

H. & S. PRINTING CO., MEMPHIS

THIS IS YOUR BILL OF SALE

State of Mississippi
Department of Public Safety
Safety-Responsibility Bureau
P. O. Box 958
Jackson, Mississippi

Case No. 91270

Accident Date: Nov. 17, 1962

Location: D-1

Effective Date
of Suspension: Feb, 11, 1963

Wiley Branton
% David J. Dennis
1104 Lynch St.
Jackson, Miss.

ORDER OF SUSPENSION

This is in reference to the Order of Security Requirement and Proof of Financial Responsibility issued to you in connection with the above captioned case.

( ) Security in the amount of $_____ has not been deposited.

(XX) Proof of Financial Responsibility has not been filed.

According to our records the above requirement (s) have not been met; therefore, the privileges hereinbelow checked are hereby suspended as of the Effective Date of Suspension.

( ) Your driving privilege and all operator's and commercial licenses are hereby suspended as of the effective date of suspension, and all such licenses SHALL BE SURRENDERED to the Department of Public Safety, Safety Responsibility Bureau.

(XX) The registrations of all motor vehicles owned by you and all certificates and registration plates issued to you are hereby suspended as of the effective date of suspension, and all such registration certificates and license plates SHALL BE SURRENDERED to the Department of Public Safety, Safety Responsibility Bureau.

( ) The privilege of operating a motor vehicle in the State of Mississippi is hereby suspended as of the effective date of suspension.

( ) The privilege of the use of any motor vehicle owned by you in the State of Mississippi is hereby suspended as of the effective date of suspension.

It is suggested that you immediately surrender to the Department of Public Safety, Safety Responsibility Bureau, the above suspended item (s). Failure to do so will result in a police damand order to a Mississippi police officer to accomplish the enforcement of the law.

Dated at Jackson, Mississippi, this 11 day of Feb. 19 63.

For the Commissioner of Public Safety

George R. Saucier

GEORGE R. SAUCIER, Director
Safety Responsibility Bureau

Form SR-52

IMPORTANT-SEE REVERSE SIDE

MANNER IN WHICH THIS ORDER MAY BE LIFTED

If there was in effect at the time of the accident a motor vehicle liability insurance policy insuring your liability for damages, resulting from this accident, complete the following and return to this Department:

DESCRIPTION OF VEHICLE INVOLVED IN ACCIDENT

Make_____ Year_____ Type_____ Engine No._____

Name of Operator_____ Address_____

Name of Owner_____ Address_____

Name of Insurance Company which issued Policy_____

Policy No._____ Policy Period: from_____ to_____

Name of Policyholder_____ Address_____

Name of Representative
Who Issued Policy_____ Address_____

MAR 13 1963

WAB
JM
RTO

COAHOMA COUNTY BRANCH NAACP

Activities in Greenwood, Mississippi still command theCivil Rights Spotlight. The determination of the workers in the Civil Rights movement in Greenwood has seldom been matched anywhere in the struggle. The brutal gunfire by the tyrants has beem a disgrace to the whole community. Still hundreds of Negroes are going down to the courthouse to try to register. In appreciation, for the courage and determination made by the Negro workers and citizens of Greenwood, many of the outstanding personalities on the American scene will be making personal appearences in Greenwood. Bishop Charles F. Golden of the Methodist church, and Mr. John Morcel, administrative assistant to Mr. Roy Wilkins of the NAACP are expected soon. An invitation to Congressman Charles Diggs has been extended. Our support for our sisters and brothers in Greenwood is very much needed.

Of all the confusion in Greenwood the call for Law and order by the City Adminstration and the Press has been clear. The fact that this violence against Negroes has not been condoned by the City Adminstration, and the Press as has been the case in most other communities is appreciated. The official voices of the community will have a great deal to do with what activities Negroes employ to gain their Freedom. When the Press and City Adminstration remain silent in the face of abuse directed against Negroes, this silence is interperted as consent and approval and the Negro community knows it has no friends on which to rely, and must employ all means Legally available to secure his Freedom.

The Police Department of Greenwood as well as in Clarksdale and other communities must accept its responsibility in these crisis. It is the obligation of the Police Department in Greenwood to afford protection and surveillance to the persons working in the Greenwood Civil Rights movement as well as their property.

The Law enforcement officers of Clarksdale and the community have the same responsibility here. The breaking of the windows in the Fourth Street Drug Store, which is operated by the State President of the NAACP, this week is a case in point. These windows have been broken several times before. No one has ever been apprehended. On the latest occasion in breaking the windows a cluster of United States flags were knocked down and strewn all over the floor of the display window. This was clearly a case of Desecration of the flag of the United States of America. These flags were a part of and Emancipation Proclimation exhibit on display, supplied by the Library of Congress.

The willful shooting into the livestock and fowls on the farm of Edler Walter Jones is another case in point. Those doing the shooting were clearly identified as white persons by persons who saw them. A description of the car was furnished. No arrest has been made in this case.

Although the identity of the person or persons responsible for breaking the windows of the Fourth Street Drug Store is not known. It is clear that they were not Negroes because the windows each time were broken after 12' Oclock midnight, and the 12' O' clock curfew keeps Negroes off the streets after midnight. Just who is out after Midnight????????????

The action of some of the members of the Clarksdale Police Department last Saturday, in issuing a Get our of Town order to Mr. Tom Ackerman, a student of Iowa University and some of his fellow students, is inexcuseable. The fact that these men were visiting with people of their choice raises the constitutional question of "Freedom of Association". If the police are permitted to chase white people out of town who visit Negro business as customers and friends, their next action probably will be to "Order" all Negroes to stay off Issaquena and trade on Fourth Street. The merchants on Issaquena won't like that, Hizoner, Great big big-um war chief must be called down .

The official report of the death of Mr. Robert Thomas in the Clarksdale City Jail has been ruled "A Heart Attack". There is no answer of what brought on the heart attack. To listen to the reports of many others that have been arrested and placed in City Jail gives us all an idea. An unanswered question? If this car contained five one gallon jugs of whiskey, Why was the charge of possession of wiskey dismissed against his brother, Mr. Fred Thomas, who was arrested along with Mr. Robert Thomas, and probably was a witness to the "Heart Attack" suffered by him? Yes, more explanations are necessary.

Remember: Please don't trade downtown. We are wearing our old clothes for Easter. These stores are off limit to everyone:

MY SHOP 270 YAZOO AVENUE
F. W. WOOLWORTH 207 YAZOO AVENUE
GRABERS 221 YAZOO AVENUE
JO ANN SHOP 226 YAZOO AVENUE
J. C. PENNY COMPANY 204 YAZOO

Freedom Meeting Wednesday, Mount Mariah Methodist Church.

Report on Voter Education

Leflore County

John Hedges

In a mass meeting Rev. Lindsay spoke on the importance of Voter Registration. His subject was "The Desire of the N egro in Mississippi". On Tuesday, March 12, 1963, I began canvassing. I contacted seven people. All of whom wanted to know more about the movement in Greenwood. They wanted to attend the mass meeting.

Wednesday March 13, I continued canvassing.

Thursday and Friday, I went to Prentiss to a state Student Council meeting. At the meeting in my presidential mesaage I expressed the importance of voter registration. My subject was the duties and obligations of citizens in todays world. I talked to many students concerning this movement in their particular city or county.

Saturday, March 17, 1963, I helped to arrange office data.

I have been assigned the task of contacting churches, I along with Caster and Garner are supposed to contact, set up speaking engagements for every church in and around Leflore County. A list of churches will be sent you upon request.

My work began Sunday, March 10, as a paid employee of the Greenwood movement for freedom. A list of churches will be sent you upon request.

My work began Sunday, March 10, 1963, as a paid employee of the Greenwood movementfor freedom. Prior to this time, I did general office work and helped set up the and other establishments that are used in the Voter Registrarion Project.

Sunday, we, Moses, Block, Peacock, and others made plams about the work that must be done in canvassing: approaches,etc.. We agreed that canvassing would require a lot of effort, but we also agreed to do it.

AA lot of success, we think, has come from the mass meetings in Greenwood therefore we decided to have mass meetings on Monday nights. We were fortunate to have many persons in the movement for freedom to speak to us. On Monday, March 11 I passed out notices about the meeting.

INTIMIDATION

MARCH17, 1963

Mr. Frank Earl Vassar

220 Jackson Street

Greenwood, Mississippi

Mr. Vassar worked at A & M Dairy Milk Company on Highway 82 West. He had been working there for eight years. When he was fired on Monday April 16, 1963, he was nottold why. He called later in the day, and was told by one of the Negro workers there that he had over heard the boss say that he had fired Mr. Vasser because he had gone down and registered to vote.

"He said that if the other Negroes working there, ever register they arem going to fire them to." He also said that a "lot of these niggrs are going to get messed up." These words were spoken by Mr. Harry Gregner , one of the truck drivers for the company. He also said that it "ain't nothing but communism.

The man that fired Mr. Vassar was a Supervisor named Junior Gadd.

Their are seven people in Vassar family. Five children and a wife. The children range from an age of eight months to eleven years old. It is not foreseable that he shall be able to provide for his family.

COPY

On Sunday, March 17, I went to Stranger Home Baptist church to seek a place to meet. I arrived at the church about 10:50. I talked to one of the deacons about meeting with the minister and board after church. I met three other deacons after church and explained our need for a church. I asked to see the minister but they told me he was very busy. They told me I could talk to them. I explained to them that we need a church to meet in. They told me they would have to meet with other members of the board about the matter. Later I went outside to find the deacon I met at the beginning of the service to see if I could see the minister today. He took me in the church. We talked to the pastor about the church he stayed. He was in a big hurry but he told me that he would have to see his board. I asked could I be in the meeting. He said "No", but the second one I could be in it, I thanked him and then left.

COPY

Report

March 18, 1963

Monday, March 18, a staff meeting was held at 8a.m. with Peacock presiding as chairman. Discussions were about the mass meeting which will be helf tonight at 7:30 with Bishop Gordon as guest speaker. It was indicated that this will be one of the best meeting we have had.

COPY

B4
3-18-63

March 13, 1963

Dr. Aaron Henry
213 Fourth Street
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Dear Aaron:

You have by now received the copy of my letter of yesterday toBBob Moses, outlin~ng the new financial arrangements for the Mississippi project. Would you, therefore, see to it that all cancelled checks and bank statements for the COFO account, from the beginning of the grant (9/5/62) to the present, are sent to this office as quickly as possible for final audit.

If you have checks outstanding, and any other bank statements still due you from the bank (including cancelled checks) would you kindly forward them to us as soon as you receive them so that we can close our books promptly on this account.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
cc: Rev. R.L. T. Smith

March 18, 1963

Report on meeting at Wesley Methodist Church

Songs by Hellis and Peacock: Wake up this morning with my mind stayed on Jesus. Come by here my Lord, come by here. I've got the light of freedom. I'm going to let it shine. Prayer by Rev. D. L. Tucker. Song- we'll never turn back. Report by Mrs. Pender from the citizenship school. Mrs. Pender pointed out that there was two classes each week for 2 hrs. She told who the teachers was for Tuesday night and Sat. night. Willie Peacock then gave his report onvoter registration. He sayed that food would be issued to those people who would receive letters. Song - God is good to me by the Vassers, followed by a large aplause. Rev. Rucker came fore and introduced Bro Ross from Memphis Tenn. There was also ministers from around Greenwood and other places. This is the largestMO we have had to attend eith or the mass meeting. Rev. Johnson thencame fore and introduced Dr. Henry, from Clarksdale, the president of the NAACP. He told us that Dick Gregory hasmade 37 ~~xxxxxx~~ thousand albums and they sold for $1.60 each. The $.60 ~~xxxxxx~~ for the expense at making the album, and the $1.00 for the Welfare county to supply food for the people.

Rev. J. L. Rucker then introduced the speaker of the hour - Bishop Golden. He chose as his subject: In 1963 there was more non-white in the state of Miss. of voting age than there was white persons qualified for registered voter. In 1956 - it was my priviledge to make a trip to India. Among the many places I went was out to a little village Negro school. They sang You Got Shoes, I got Shoes, All of God's Children Got Shoes. But none of them was wearing shoes. Song - I Ain't Gonna Let No Body Turn Me Around. Collection $___.
Song - Keep an Eye On, No Segregation, Before I'll be a Slave, I'll be buby in my Grave.

COPY

INTIMIDATION

MARCH 18, 1963

Mrs. Louise Caples

521 Broad Street

Greenwood, Mississippi

Mrs. Caples worked at the Delta Steam Laundry. She has been working off and on for some six or seven years. She was six months pregnant in September 1962, at which time she had to stop working. SShe had been pregnant before and had to stop, but was called back to her job, without comment. She went to get her job the week of April 4, 1963 but had gone down to registerto vote the week before that. She was rehired on April 2, 1963. Sheworked four days and was fired the following Friday. "The boss toldme that I could not do the work."

She rents a house from Mrs. Simpson, owner o the Simpson Flower Shop. The man who collects rent, Mr. Lee, a negro, said that he was told not to pick up any more rent from people who have registered to vote. He, Mr. Lee, said she could remain there a few days until she could find another house.

Mrs. Caples has five children. They range from the age o six months to ten years old. She does not have any other source of income, and does not yet any money from any place else.

3 4
3-18-63

March 13, 1963

Miss Emma Bell
901½ Nelson Street
Greenville, Mississippi

Dear Miss Bell:

As you requested in your letter of March 9, I am returning to you the vouchers you mailed us on March 7. We would appreciate your correcting your records and bringing us up-to-date on the financial reporting on the COFO account, just as quickly as possible, so that we can close our books on this grant.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

enc.

MAR 13 1963

901½ Nelson Street
Greenville, Mississippi
March 9, 1963

Mr. Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsthy Street, Room 206
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

Will you send me the vouchers you recieved doing the past week. They were sent to you by Mistake.

Thank you very much.

You will recieve the vouchers for the month of February in a few days. I am also sorry that they are going to be a little late due to the that I am working in Leflore county.

Please sent them as soon as you get them.

Emma Bell

Secretary

MAR 11 1963

901½ Nelson Street
Greenville, Mississippi
March 7, 1963

Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, Room 206
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

I am sure that you have this information in your office, because I am the one who brought this to your office when I was in Atlanta during the Christmas hoilday days.

There is going to be a delay on the $150.00 that was send to Leflore county because I didn't get an account here in Greenville.

Enclose xx are vouchers for following a ccounts.
$150.00 for Ruleville Project
$200.00 For Greenvillle Project

Emma Bell
Emma Bell
Secretary

REPORT ON VOTER REGISTRATION IN GREENWOOD

FROM FRANK SMITH

On March 15, 1963 W. B. Peacock and I went to Holly Springs, Mississippi to check up on the Holly Springs project.

We arrived late Friday night and went to the dormitory to see John Morris and E. W. Davis. They gave a report of a case of police brutality and a summary of what was going on in the county.

Saturday morning we went to breakfast and then to see Mr. L. B. Bruce, whose test was pending, when I was last in Holly Springs. Mr. Bruce had found out that he had failed. I told him that we were trying to find out what sections of the Constitution the registrar was using and we wanted him to go down. After some deliberation, he decided to go. I then went to see Mrs. Thomas Russell, Mrs. Wallace Longley, Mrs. Sanderson, Mr. Winston Russell, and James Robinson. They all went down to register to vote. The registrar used sections 8, 33, 30, 240 and 250. These were the same sections that were given to us by representatives of the Justice Dept.

At eleven thirty we went to lunch and worked on the meeting to be held on campus at one o'clock. I had already talked to Henry Boyd, Jr. and Donald Street, (Columbus) about the statewide teachers organization. I had also talked to "Billy ", one of the boys off the block, about coming to the meeting.

I then retired to make out the agenda for the meeting. There were about 35 students, one instructor, a couple of high school students, and two high school teachers at the meeting. The meeting was great and several people committed them-

selves to canvassing each day.

After the meeting we went to the hospital to get the story on the police brutality case. A full report on the case should be attached hereto.

When we were betting the report someone at the hospital called the police. We saw the cops dsive up outside and started to leave. (Calling hours were over and we knew we could be charged with tres-passing.) After I got into the car the cops came out and said "Whenever any of you get ready to talk to a city prisoner you come to the Police Dept." He first asked me if I had called him.

Don Street reported to me that he had started to work with the reachers in Lowndes County. Henry Boyd told me that he had contacted Samuel Towwnce in Lafayette County and I came back through Panola County, where we have a teachers organization underway.

Rev. Corroway and Rev. Broomfield reported that they had a list of persons termed "pending" by the registrar. They were checking out the persons and sending them back down to check their applications. This test included about 55 persons.

Rev. Conoway, Rev. Broomfield and Henry Body, Jr. and I spoke of some type of political organization. This group would serve with specific obligations toward the primary and general elections this year. We are hoping that the teachers will be worked into the political organization with everyone else.

W.W.SMITH

Chester F. Relyea of the U.S. Commission of Civil Rights was returning to Greenwood by bus on the evening of March 14th. When he arrived at the Greyhound terminal, the Sheriff(deputy) was standing there at the bus station directing people as to where they should go. Relyea observed this and went into the wrong side and was immediately arrested by the Deputy and taken to his office. Although Relyea had shown the Deputy his credentials, this was totally disregarded. He was held in the Deputy's office while the latter made calls to various persons. Relyea inquired what he was charged with but the Deputy did not say anything except that he could be held on several charges. After 90 minutes he was released without ever being charged. The deputy has often been seen directing people to the so called white and Negro sides.

MR. JAMES, 425 Ash St., GW.

Several people have told him that they didn't want these youngsters trying to tell them what to do and some of them are just naturally afraid.

MR. GRAMBRALL, 425 Ash St.

I live in Tallahacheu county and I have never tried to register. I don't think I'll have any trouble when I do go down . . . (Q) what do you think the outcome will be? (A) Well, a person who fails the test can go down and learn how to become a qualified voter from the SNCC office huh? We continued to talk about educational systems, Senator Eastland, citizenship schools, adult education, apathy and complacency.

MRS. SALLY BUTLER, 431 Ash St.

"I want to register but I have been talking with my husband and I am waiting until I get a day off from work and he is ready to go down."

MR. BUTLER who I met when I was leaving said:" Yes, we are going down cause the thing is moving and we want to cooperate".

MR. WALTER MICHELL, 411 Ash St.

"Well, I'll thnik it over. Where did you say the office was? I'll be by there if not today, then tomorrow, so you may look for me".

407 Ash St., no name.

There are very old people. I believe they can be easily influenced by an adult, They are very interested but very much afraid.

311 Nicholas St.

The other boy has already been here.(Mr. Mosely).

MR. B.W. WILLIAMS, 308 Nicholas Street

Cripple and illiterate. He would like to go down and register.Very old.

MRS. A. HART, 415 Ash Street

" I am too old to vote and I ain't afraid . . . he ain't afraid either(her husband). Yeh, we'll go down if someone picks us up and we'll go whenever it's convenient for you to come".

REV. GEORGE BARBER, 413 Ash St.

"Yes con, excuse me for calling you son, but there was someone over at the Minister's Alliance talking with use, and I will be around to the office sometime today and you can look for me although I am an old man but I want to cooperate".

LILLIE MAE PURNELL, 211 Burkee

How do you feel about registering to vote? "I think its wonderful, but I heard you have to interprete the constitution and I can't do that". She read over the constitution or rather looked at the application for registering. Freddie assisted her. " I have been exempted from paying the poll tax". She said that she was very, very interested in going down.

ITTA BENA: ALL PERSONS CONTACTED BELOW REFUSED TO REGISTER

" At least I ain't scared but I don't want to vote now. Why? Because I have not got any transportation. Well I just don't want to vote. You know that voting caused that shooting and beating. Well I am afraid I'm not getting in that voting mess . . . What should I do Mama? "

The mother said that she was scared to let her girl go over there and even try. "Well you know when you on these white people's place, you have to do what they say". (Q) You are really afraid aren't you? (A) No, no, no, I ain't afraid" .

213 Burkee Street

Refused to give name and address. There was a young lady who attended MVC who is very interested in the movement. She is afraid for her mother because she owns a little cafe and she wants to protect it. She has good potential but again appears to be afraid. She mentioned the shooting and other past incidents and talked about old people's complacency. "I have no address of my own because I live with my mother, but if I lived by myself I would be glad to give my name but for her sake I think this is best".

REPORTS ON VOTER REGISTRATION IN GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

BY CURTIS HOWER HAYES

3/15/63

The week has gone by with a series of mass meetings, canvassing, staff meetings, and a rotation group stationed at the court house taking names of the people that come in to attempt to register. These are summarized events that have happened in this delta city in the past week allow me to enumerate on each separate item.

Mass Meetings: Monday night the Rev. Ledsey (sic) (candidate for congress in 1962) was the guest speaker. Personally, I feel that it had much influence on the number of people that came by the office the next morning for the purpose of becoming registered voters. The agenda was a little different from the usual for it included local people who were giving their experiences when they attempted to register. This meeting was held at First Christian Church where it has many times been held, but next Monday night it will be held at Wesley Chaple where it has never been held since the project started.

Canvassing: We now have about twenty canvassers including high school students. In the morning however, there are only about ten canvassers. The canvassing crews go out twice a day, morning and evening. A staff meeting is in session before and after each canvassing period for the purpose of planning what and how we will do the job for that period, and when we return we discuss what happened for future reference. The canvassing is done by the block method whereby each individual is given a block to cover.

Staff Meetings: (left blank)

REPORT ON VOTER REGISTRATION IN GREENWOOD

BY FRANK SMITH

Date: March 18, 1963

Today began with a bang. Peacock and I worked on the agenda for the mass meeting and then went to the staff meeting. We left the staff meeting with the agenda and carried it to Rev. Ruckers. We worked over the agenda and then went by Rev. Johnson's barber shop. We left there and went to dinner.

From dinner we went to see Rev. Tucker about the agenda. He seemed to be ready.

We then brought the agenda back by the office to be typed and mimeographed. I left the office about three p. m. and went to the Amanda Elzy school to pass out announcements. We got out some and had an argument with the principal. He was angry and scared and looked like a "Tom".

I came back to the office at four p. m. and spent the rest of the day walking the street passing out announcements.

Date: March 19, 1963

On March 19, 1963, we did a series of things. I carried Mr. Charles Hill over a form and then went out with Jesse Harris to canvass. From there I went to the church to help Peacock with the food. We worked there until about two o'clock and went to dinner. From there I went to Providence where Jim asked me to drive Emma to Cleveland to pick up receipts from the office there.

Date: March 19, 1963

Oliver Crumbele and Robert Kennebrew reported to: W. R. Peacock, Frank Smith and James Bevel the following:

Can call the Chicago Tribune and say "No they don't need any food." He says that they have worked to help unload food, and insinuated that they have tag numbers of persons who have received food today (3/19/63). This morning and the janitor let the food out. Both of them were drinking.

A man named Walter Buchannon let the food out. He is working with Mr. Jordan. These men were disturbed because they reportedly have seen persons leave the premises. He (crumble) said, "If you don't stop this I will call Chicago and blow the top off the whole thing."

These guys were loud and seemed to have been violently angry. They accused W. Buchannon and Mr. Jordanof letting the food go out. Theu say the

They say they gave it to a bright lady driving a 1955 Chevy.

They reportedly have signed their names to work on the committee/ They feel that they have qualified for food by virtue of the fact that they have worked to unload and box food.

Both men were drinking alcoholic beverages. These fellas have worked since the beginning of the project and have always been around. They seemed to have been concerned that they were pushed aside after having been so dedicated and devoted.

Jordan said, "You are too game, you know too much and we are going to get rid of you." They really think Jordan and Buchannon are crooked. "A man is going to take everything and I ain't gonna get nothing. Well I didn't get nothing anyhow."

Jessie Harris has just reported to me that Rev. Rucker has ordered Buchannon to put sixteen (16) boxes of food into a small side room. Peacock has not authorized, nor has anyone else in charge authorized any such actions.

(Follow up) - 1:00 p. m. 3/19/63

Bevel, Peacock and Smith called the group in that was working with the food, (3/19/63) to talk to them. Bevel talked about the need for basic honesty, and a redeemed community. Bevel said that persons who got food that someone else suffered. We have to be 200% perfect.

Date: March 20, 1963

What a day. We went over to the J. P. in Itta Bena to pay a traffic fine (Jim Forman and I). The J. P. there runs a resturant across the street from the office. He was there. I went t into the resturant, the front door of course, and there seemed to have been a wee bit of disturbance. "Hey preacher, you come in the wrong door." I knew he was the Justice of the Peace and I thought I would have gotten five years right there.

The patrolman trailed me ten miles out of the city. I wouldn't drive over 40 m.p.h., so he had to give me a ticket for following too "closely". Anyway it cost me $34.00 and the J. P. and I got along fine after I left his resturant.

I got to the church about ten thirty in the morning and there I spent the rest of the day, distributing food and transporting prople until five p. m. in the afternoon. After that I locked up, walked to the office, rode to the house, ate supper and went out to a meeting of the Student Movement and then I went, O-U-T.

March 18, 1963--------Field Report by Landy McN air

Nick Hampton and I were in Itta Bena, Mississippi this afternoon passing letters out to people on Route 1 and 2 in the city of Itta Bena, Mississippi.

The letters were being issued to persons who are to receive food on March 20 at Wesley Methodist Church.

We talked to a lady whose name was Mrs. Lillie Vance on Route 1(Box 111). She stated that she had seven children and no husband. H er only means of support is money received from her children picking cotton. Today we contacted about fifteen(15) people who said that they were coming to Greenwood tonight for the mass meeting.

A bout 7:30 P. M. , Monday night in Greenwood there was a mass meeting five and fifty people attended. Bishop Golden was the guest speaker.

Report On Voter Registration In Greenwood, Mississippi
Landy Mc Nair March 19, 1963

Most of the day was spent contacting people around the city of Greenwood. Mr. Williams Lee Juiney contacted me about some information about food that has been pass out to people in Leflore County. This person informed me that his income had been completely discontinue, and the only money that he recieve was his source Security and it total up about 15.00 dollar a week which ended the last pass week. And for one week he hasn't been receiving nothing except that he can up around in the street.

He said that he would be interesting in becoming a register Voter "because of the food". The various people who I contacted today had similar problwms as the one I mention above.

This afternoon was spent in a meeting with Fave Benne te which was mainly concern about the average person who is concern about Civil Rights, a way to surive and still perpated in the activites.

This morning Hollis Watkins, Harvey Wallace, Lafayette Surney, Sonnye and Myself carried a group of people down to the Court House to register, things went as usual their were incidents to occur during the time the people were there.

Suggestion:
Personally I fill that the canvassing isn't as effective as possible mainly because confusing to some people. Because the people who are encharge of canvassing never give detail information.

VOTER REGISTRATION FIELD REPORT

FROM: LANDY MCNAIR

RE: Greenwood, Mississippi

March 19, 1963

Most of my time was spent contacting people around the city of Greenwood. Mr. William Lee Quiney contacted me this morning about information on the food that has been passed out to various people in Leflore County. He informed me that his income had been completely discontinued, and the only source of income(welfare check) had been completely discontinued It amounted to about thirty-dollars per month/week, which ended the last past week, and for one week he hasn't been receiving any money except that he can pick up.

H e said that he would be intrested in becoming a registered voter because of the food program.

The various people whom I contacted today had similar problems.

This afternoon was spent in a meeting with F y Bennette which was mainly concerned with the average person who is concerned with the Civil Rights struggle.

This morning H ollis Watkins, Harvey Wallace, Lafayette Surney, and I carried five people to register, things went as usual. Incidents occurred during the the time we were there?

Suggestions: I personally feel that the canvassing isn't as effective as possible, mainly because of the techniques that are being used. The people in charge of canvassing never give detailed information.

COPY

Field Report from:

Hollis Watkins

Greenwood, Mississippi

March 19, 1963

Today I went around to pick up some people that had promised to go down and register. These people were: Mr. Sam Bowling, Mr. Bonnie Cannon, Mrs. Sadella Washington, Mrs. Willie Clarhon, Mr. W. T. Thomas, Mrs. B essie Lee Grisby, Mr. Louis Fountain, Mrs Tempie Shipps.

After returning from trying to pick these people up, I returned to the office and helped some people to fill out the registration form that had come to go down and register.

A fter completing the class, I carried the people down to the courthouse.to register.

COPY

REPORT MARCH 19, 1963

REPORT OF CLEVELAND BANKS

A staff meeting this morning at 8. Mainly concerns about the cars.

X Jim and I left to carry his car to the raidator shop, and we left there, and went to the T. V. station to see a man that he talk to last week, the gentlemen name was _____. But he was not in, the secretary said that he was in the hospital, and Jim supposed to have call back, then I left and went home, to work on my car, after ward I came back to the office.

COPY

MAR 19 1963

WB
JM
RB

Report from Charles M. McLaur in Sunflower County

For the past few weeks things have been pretty good in Ruleville and the rest of the county, people seem to want to go down to register. A lady from out near Rome, Mississippi came to our housre and said "I want to vote " so we took her down Wednesday March 8, 1963. So far we have taken about 100 persons.

Mr. Lenord Davis the man that was fired from the city in Ruleville in early August was rehired last week now he is working regulary for the city of ruleville. Mr. Davis told the mayor that he would go back to work but that he was now a different man and that he have tired to register.

The Ruleville Christian Citizenship Club is buisy taking care of things in Ruleville. Mrs. Irean Johnsón and a group of interested citizens are helping to canvess and to get more people to go down to register.

Rev. Andy Young spoke at a mass meeting in Ruleville Tuesday night March 12, 1963, the people was very glad to meet and hear the great Dorchester minister. There were about 40 persons present.

On March 14, 1963 Mrs. Irean Johnson took four persons down to Indianola to register, the registrar was out and a lady in his office said that he would not be in for the next thirty days. Mrs. Johnsón plan to take down another group Thursday March 21.

We are goming to start a Citizenship school in Ruleville as soon as we can get some material to teach with. We are goming to take if we can a person from each of the towns in Sunflower County to Dorchester so that we can setup schools in each town.

Most of my work for this month we be centered around Leflore County, I will along with Mrs. Hamer work in Minter City Money and on the plantations near Greenwood.

Drew, Mississippi In early Feb. we took a lady from this town to register the lady is the mother of seven small children she have no means of suport and almost no place to stay. The lady is in need of help man and I mean bad. Since she went down to register her friends don't want her around and the white people won't give her a job. The lady Miss Golden Davis lives with her mother and sometines they don't have enough food to eat. What can we do?

March 16,1963

Attention:Charles R. McLaurin

909 Reden St.
Ruleville, Miss.

Mr. John A. Hannah
United States Comission on Civil Rights
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Hannah,

Mr. and Mrs. MacDonold have decided not to bring suit against Mayor Dorrough, because of fear of what might happen to them later, Mr. Joe is willing to do what he can but what will happen after you people leave. The people who will have to live in Ruleville and face the dangers of being lynched or shot want to know, what kind protection will the Justice Department give? The mayor have already said things to Mr. MacDonold that makes him feel that some harm might be done him and hid wife, if they go through with a law suit.

Mrs. Fannie Lue Hamer have recieved word that a Negro have been paid by the owner of the plantation where she and her two children were forced to move from in August, to kill her. Mrs. Hamer reports that the Negro have made several trips to her home and that each time he seemed to be looking the place over. Mrs. Hamer feels that this man might be waiting in the dark one night to kill her.

I feel that if you are able to get a suit against Dorrough and win it thing will be hot for persons who will stay in Ruleville, and that Federal Troops will have to be stationed here

TO: W.C. PATTON
FROM: ALBERT GARNER
SUBJECT: REPORT ON VOTER REGISTRATION ACTIVITY IN GREENWOOD

Dear Mr. Patton:

On March 9th, I started to work as a payed employee for the Greenwood Movement For Freedom. I had been notified by BobMoses, director of the Mississippi Voter Registration Project, to get four more workers to help me carry on the work. I had done work in the field of civil rights before. One of my main tasks before March 9th, had been to help establish an office in Greenwood.

On Monday, March 11th, we started to ~~get~~ try and get Greenwood pastors to accept us in their churches for mass meetings. We were able to get only one church; Rev. Aaron Johnson's church.

At the first mass meeting, Sam Block was the guest speaker. He spoke on the necessity of getting every Negro voting. Dr. Aaron Henry, President of the state NAACP, came, and made some good points. Our first meeting was quite a success, and we decided to have one every Monday night.

The next two days, I spent my time canvassing. I contacted about 5 people. All the people seemed to be afraid . They said that the white people didn't allow them to vote.

On Thursday, March 14th, I went to the Mississippi Student Council meeting.

On Friday, I returned.

On Saturday, I started passing out leaflets with the youth, about the mass meeting on Monday, March 18th.

Since that time, I have been working with the "Greenwood Student Movement". At the first meeting, we had about 25 youths who stated that they would be willing to work on the voter registration project here in Greenwood.

On March 20th, I was put on the committee to get ~~x~~ speakersto speak at every church in Leflore County

Yours for freedom

Albert Garner

COPY

ON THE NIGHT OF MARCH 20, 1963 WE HADS YOUTH MEETING AT MR. SANDER'S BUILDING WITH ALBERT GARNER AS CHAIRMAN. WE SONG K SOME FREEDOM SONG AND THEN GARNER TURN THE MEETING OVER TO JESSIE HARRIS WHO TALKED OF THE BUS BOYCOTT IN JACKSON AND THE FREEDOM RIDES. LATER HE TURNED THE MEETING OVER TO DAVE DENNIS OF C.O.R.E. WHO TALKED ABOUT THE NONVIOLENT WORLD. HE MENTION NONVIOLENT TRAITS AND ETC. LATER SOME OF THE OTHER SNCC MEMBER SPOKE OF THE YOUTH MOVEMENT AND HOW IMPORTANT IT IS. WE PLANNED A MEETING FOR NEXT WEEK, AND WE CLOSED FOR THE NIGHT, BY SINGING WE SHALL OVER COME.

Voter Registration Field Report

From: Curits H ayes

Re: Greenwood, Mississippi

March 20, 1963

Today, H ollis Watkins, Charles Ray McLaurin, two local high school students and I went to Jackson to attend and testify at a United States Civil Rights Commission hearing in Jackson, Mississippi.

On the whole, the hearing was quite intresting. There were three girls present who had demonstrated in McComb and who had been beaten in the McComb train station.

There were four items on the agenda: Bus station discrimination, train station discrimination, free school lunches(discrimination in) and equal job oppertunities. The Commission pledged to move immediately in reference to the interstate travel and the problem of free school lunches for N egro children, especially in Greenwood.

When we returned from Jackson, a youth meeting was in process in Greenwood which proved to be very intresting and somewhat fruitful.

Similar meetings are scheduled for the future.

REPORT ON VOTER REGISTRATION IN GREENWOOD,MISSISSIPPI
Curtis Emer Hayes March 21,1963

Today I began by running off material for the canvassers to use for that evening,we were to go over to Itta Bena ,Mississippi to do some canvassing in that community.

I,along with Miss Freddie Green(a local student) canvassed together and contacted about (6) six people.Four of the six were very old people and very consertive,but one of them seemed to become a little more interested when she asked me why she had not gotten any food from us for she had put in an application; I replied that the food was isured to the people that go down to registered first,an then if we have some left it would be given to others.Maybe this was a little unfair,but atleast I think when I go back she will be ready to go down tothe court house to registered.

That night I taught a citizen ship class for Mrs. Ponder on Broad Street with an attendence of about 10 adults in a private home. This was a very interesting meeting for these people ,are ready and when I say ready I mean that they are willing to go through with anything that may confront them.

On March 22,1963, I, B.S. around untill I was told by some one to start doing something,and then I think I began helping a young lady to prepare the canvassing material,but frist we had to get the data sheets out so that we would know what to assign to them.
Later I helped the Newsletter staff to get out the newsletter on time,by helping to cut stencils,and running it off on the mimeo. When we finished that a meeting had been scheduled with Miss Bernice Robinson to talk about canvassing,but unfortunately I wasso tried and sleeply untill I left early and took a nap.

REPORT

MARCH 22,1963

WILLIE B. THOMAS

The day was spent at the chruch checking on theses who had signed up for food and whether or not they had registered to vote.
On several occassions ,I help people with the application.And the rest of the day was spent at the chruch.

REPORT FROM MARY LANE

MARCH 30,1963

On Friday,March 30,1963 I,Mary Lane made it to the office at 8:10.The frist thing I did was to file all the people who had gone down to the court house to registered,and those who had recieved food.
Someone is still messing up my file cabinet,and it took me nearly three(3) hours to finish it.
Friday afternoon I attended citizenship class under Miss Ponder I am planing on becoming a teacher and helping the people to become better citizens.I think I am going to enjoy this.
Around 6:30, we had a staff meeting and different things were ironed out.It was a very interesting staff meeting.
I made assignment to different members to attend chruches Sunday to talk on Voter Registration.

REPORT

HICK HAMPTON, JR., March 23, 1963

As Eric Flowers and I were on our way to my residence passing out posters, an employer of a plantation seemed not to be exactly satisfied with his laborers accepting them because he stopped them from going about their daily activities and rushed home as if he was going after his gun. We merely left his property immediately.

COMADO KIRKSEY

Need food. Wife is sick in bed. Works two days a week and has rent, light and water bill.

G RACIE GIBB

Need food. No aid from government, no job, sight going bad and has no relatives.

JULIE McGHEE

Will report March 26, 1963.

HATTIE McCULLOUGH
Will report March 25, 1963

NICK HAMPTON,Jr., March 22, 1963

It was discussed that we change question one: have you tried to register and vote. If you have not - why not.
AAvery good question is: do you think Negroes could do themselves any good by registering?
Discuss who are responsible for them getting food.
In staff meeting, discuss dish washing and transportation.

LILLIE PURNELL, 211 Buskee

I would like to register and vote but I can't interprete the Constitution. She would attend citizenship classes.

ITTA BENA, 213 Buskee

A young lady from MVC who said that she thinks the movement's ideal is very good refused when asked to teach. Her reason was that something might happen to her mother. We asked her for her address and she replied" I have no address and I stay with my mother".

SNCC - ITTA BENA

The four ladies at 183 Buskee St: One lady said she did want to vote but would not go down to register. Why? If I do, she said, they might be killing and shooting.
Another lady said shewas afraid. Why? She did not talk about it.
" " " " " npt interested. Her reason was that the white folks wouldn't like it.
All of the four refused to go register or to give their names.

LEFLORE COUNTY
MARCH 23,1963
WILLIE PEACOCK

Since Fed. 26,1963 I've been very busy.On the 26th of Feb,It was the day after Samuel Block was realeased from jail.Frist of all I'd like to mention the fact,they'd had this trail on the 25th and the Negroes from all around the county which included farmers,clergy, and etc.croweded the corridors of the city hall to witness Samuel Block's trial.This way within itself gave us the feeling that the movement was on the way.That evening following the trail we had a mass meeting at First Christian Chruch(Rev.Aaron Johnson Pastor) at the meeting which was well attended,I would say it was appeximately (3) three hundred people there this particular night.Samuel Block asked all of the people to raise their hands to reg ister to vote. Most of the p eople raised thier hands.The next morning they were all down at the office perpeared,to march to the court house(both Spirtially and mentally).We decided we would transprt them to the court house by cars although a great number of them walked.Hollis Watkins and I carred thefrist seventeen and from that number of the people kept coming as many as two hundred people or more went down to register on this day.The progress of excepting applicant (two line) was so very slew that a lot of people got tried and decided therfore to go home.Our records shows that approximately one hundred and twenty-five person made registration attempts. Out of two hindred people in Leflore county.The most encouraging part is that regardless to what have happen in the past few days people have contuined more than ever to try to become registered voters.

BOBBY TALBERT

MARCH 25,1963

Monday March 25,1963 I went to wesley chruch had a staff meeting . Then I helped the people fill out the application for registration Then went to different people house in the city of Greenwood,and then I went to Itta Bena ,Mississippi.I went out cxxa canvassing and talked to some people about the important of going to r egister and what their vote can do.

Monday Night(mass Me eting) March 25, This meeting was consist of about 500 people.The chruch was full and people were standing all on the out side that couldn't get into the chruch.The speaker were the Excutive Secretary of the NAACP of New York city. He talked about the Important of the Ballot".We song songs and talked abouut the important of going to register,and the people acted as if they wanted to go down(by cheering) and many daid that hxx they would go down.

Tueday March 26, I went to the office at the chruch and we had a staff meeting and every boby got on ragular daily duty.I helped to go over the applicant with the people that were going down to register.Afterward I went out canvassing to Itta Bena,Mississippi,during the time I was canvassing in Itta Bena I talked with two people and then I continue to canvassed in Itta Bena and I got about 10 more people who dsaid they were going to registereed the next day which was Wednesday. Then after canvassing I return to the chruch and then home.

About 11:15,there was a call saying that someone had shot into Dewy Greenw home,so the hold staff went over Greenw home,after arriving The police were there,no one were hurt we stay until a bout 1:30. Then return home.

March 27, I went to the Chruch to t he staff meeting and then left for Itta Bena,Mississippi to pick up the people who were coming over to

to the courthouse to make registra tion attempts.On the frist trip ffrom the courthouse after I made it half way from the courthouse I could see the people standing all out in the ehruch yard andyou could hear them singing "Freedom Songs".Then I headed back to Itta Bena,Miss. to pick up the second load of people to be tranfer to the Courthouse.Then after I return back to Greenwood I found that the people had walk down to the courthouse and the Police men had put the dogs on the crowd of people who was walking to the Courthouse,then the arrested two people, which was James Forman and Lawerence Guyot,then Robert P. Moses and backat the chruch house they started arresting all the staff members.But before I was arrested I started telling people to get in different cars so that they could return to the courthouse.Then the police arrested me and carry meto jail.They didn't have a charge on ome nor di they ~~xxxxxxxx~~ knew what to do so they just locked me up any old way.

In jail were James Forman,Robert Moses,Lawerence Guyot, Curtis Hayes, Williw Peacock,Frank Smith,Lafayette Surney,James Jones, Charles McLaurin and myself Bobby Talbert. In ja il we had classes, Lawrence Gy ottalked about Biology and the bones and muscle s, and the movement of them. Jim Forman talked the slaves and the Negroes of old times. We also talked what is to be done in the near future concering the Movement.

Thursday March 28 (In Jail)

We had classes Larerence Guyot and Jim Forman. B y this time there was a man that came in and told Jim Forman to get up and put on his clothes and get ready.This was time for the trail

I was the 3nd to face the Judge. The trails were individual,so I won my case by telling the Judge that they arrested me on false charge because I did not walk town town,I was in Itta Bena ,Miss. At this time Curtis Hayes won the case against him also. After We were released we return to the chruch and helped the students ,and people pass out the paperd concering the mass meeting. After which I went home.

~~Thursday~~
Thursday Night March 28,1963 Mass meeting.Mr. James Forman of CORE was the speaker.The mass meeting were very successful and about 450 or more people were then.Rev. James Bevel,Dr. Aaron Henry and many others of the staff member were there and also the SNCC staff were present.
We song songs and ~~xx~~ some of the people in the ordince spoke their opinion about the movement.After the meeting as everyone was passing out there were cars parked out in front of the chruch taking pictures of the people as they go out.
Two of the cars were 1956 pontiac and a Station wagon.A nd they were a part of the Citizen Council .
On March 29,I attend a meeting and we discussed what to done in the community,the chairman of this committee was Dave Dennis. The meeting was consist of the People that are going to the Court house to register,should they walk or ride. And Wiley Brandon said do what the People want to,~~walk~~ or ride with them.

AFTER the meeting I went out with some people and we canvassed and then we return with 14 people and they said that will go down to re- sometime next week this happen in Greenwood,Mississippi. There will be a meeting and the speaker will be Mr. Charles McDew,Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.Will be the chairman of the movement why Mr. Moses is in jail.

Friday Night(Mass Meeting)

The meeting stared at 7:30 with the SNCC staff singing songs for Freedom, then Hollis Wtkins talking about "People registering to Vote".Then Charles McDew spoke on"People and the impertant of the Ballot". The ~~Mxx~~ NAACP Field Secretary ,Majar Evers gave a man 100.00 beeause he was put off his plantation and James Farmer said"he would match that Monday".The meeting was a successful onem and I think that everyone enjoyed it.We ~~mx~~had lots of visitors and the News men were very busy taking pictures and man oh man. Then the Great Rev. Tucker spoke.This meeting was held at the Frist Christian Chruch and it was full and many people standing around walls and people were all on the outside.

Saturday 30,1963 I return to the office which is now up ~~xx~~ stairs Wesley M. Chruch. We clean it up so that the people could and would sit down until they got ready to go down to Courthouse.When we left going to the courthouse they were about 25 people atthe chruch. Everyone didn't have time get make registation attempts so we told most of the peolpe to come back Monday,because the court bhouse is close on Sat.The we canvassed for a while and 3 people said that they would go down Monday to registered.And the other would try to go down sometime next week then we all return to the office

REPORT ON VOTER REGISTRATION IN GREENWOOD

BY NICK HAMPTON, JR.

Date: March 25, 1963

I went through the process of taking out messages about the mass meeting and some of the people seemed to get excited because of the burning of the f office.

They said that they weren't coming because they were afraid that someone may burn their residence. Afterwards, I went out to distribute leaflets, newsletters, etc. in Itta Bena, Mississippi

Report on Voters Registration in Greenwood, Mississippi

From Georgia Givens

From March 24, 1963 to March 25, 1963

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March 24, 1963, I went to the Wesley Methodist Church and carried three people over the Voters Registration forms. I worked on putting the names in alphabetical order. I also checked to see if people had recieved food before.

March 25, 1963, I went to the Wesley Methodist Church to a youth meeting, I was made secretary. I took the names of students to be on the speaking and telephone committee. A Mass Meeting was held that night. I sang in the choir until I gave some older person my seat. I then went to the front of the church to sing. After I went home I wrote my report.

COPY

REPORT ON VOTERS REGISTRATION IN GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

FROM CLEVELAND BANKS

MARCH 26, 1963

2

Iattended a staff meeting at 8:30 a.m. We discussed canvassing and the car pool. After the meeting all the drivers met and discussed the cars. I left and went to have my car inpected. I returned to the church and was assigned to carry people to the Court House. I carried approximately 37 persons to the Court House. Returning from the Court House I picked Mrs. Pigee up and carried her to the church. Afterward I carried her to see Robert Moses. Then I wrote my report.

James Jones
Itta Bena,Mississippi

The people who live in this community believe in waitng and letting nature it course.Mrs.Elsie moore who live at 505 S. Grant Street,Itta Bena, Mississippi ask the question:Why live dont we leave town?She also said "before we come to Greenwood that the Negroes were doing pretty good, and white people didn't drive up and down the street shooting at our folks".The question were ask,Mrs. Moore do you know that if you go out in your community and talk to your neighbor go down and try to registered? If you do this the white people wont be coming in Negroes community shooting and burning people houses ,
James Jones replied" The Lord onlt helps those who help themselves".

MARCH 26,1963
Annie Jones

Today I began working at 10:30 I brought 4 people here to register. We had a meeting in the assembly room. After the meeting we arrange material at the secretary's table.Then I strat getting the cards in order to file.I stop around 1:o'clock to go for dinner.We return back to work about 2 O'clock and strated back working on filing cards.We finished about 3:30.Then I sign a few People up on the personal Data Sheet who had been to register and hadn't recieved food, We all so check letters that had been mail and the people had recieved their food.

MARCH 22,1963
Cleveland Banks

Report for March,Today I started working and carrying people to the courthouse about 3:40.I carried the people down to the court house to register,When I came back I would bring 5 people back to Wesley Methodist Chruch.At 5:0'clock we went to Itta Bena to Canvass . Tomorrow I will pick up five people to bring to the court house and two for saturday,After canvassing we came back to the office.

REPORT ON VOTER EDUCATION IN LEFLORE COUNTY MARCH 26,1963
CHALRES R. MCLAURIN

March 26,1963, all the morning was spent arranging follow-up sheet from the burning,later that day the follow -up communittee had a meeting with Bernice Robinson during this meeting we discuss how to follow-up work and get good result.The members of the committee later went out and cancassed for about an hour.

We contacted about six persons five of then had gone already and made an attempt to register.The lady said" that she wanted to go to register but did not know how".I am going by to show her how to fill out the March 27,1963.

COAHOMA COUNTY BRANCH NAACP

MAR 26 1963

WBO
JMV

THE PEACEFUL PROTEST OF FREEDOM LOVING CHRISTIANS AND JEWS ALL OVER THE NATION HAS RESULTED IN RESTORING THE PROGRAM OF DISTRIBUTING FEDERAL SURPLUS FOOD TO THE NEEDY PEOPLE OF COMMUNITIES. THE CRY IS RAISED BY SOME OF OUR WHITE BROTHERS AND SISTERS THAT MOST OF THESE PEOPLE WHO RECEIVE THE FOOD ARE NEGROES. AS LONG AS JOB OPPORTUNITIES ARE DENIED NEGROES, AS LONG AS A POLITICAL SITUATION THAT THE NEEDS OF NEGROES ARE OF NO INTEREST TO THE POLITICIAN IN TERMS OF VOTES, NEGROES ARE GOING TO CONTINUE TO MAKE UP THE GREATER PERCENTAGE OF WELFARE ROLES. HOW MANY NEGROES ARE EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY IN GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI?

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI LOST ONE OF ITS BEST FRIENDS IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT LAST WEEK WHEN IT ARRESTED ATTORNEY CHESTER RELYEA. IT WAS MR. RELYEA WHO, AT A PREVIOUS CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE MEETING, HAD GIVEN THE ANSWER TO AARON E. HENRY, PRESIDENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI NAACP THAT: "OUR INVESTIGATION INTO THE SURPLUS FOOD PROGRAM IN GREENWOOD HAS PRODUCED NO OFFICIALS THAT SAY THEY CUT THE FOOD PROGRAM BECAUSE OF REGISTRATION TO VOTE ACTIVITY." HENRY'S ANSWER TO THIS TO MR. RELYEA, WAS "DO YOU EXPECT THEM TO ADMIT IT?" THIS REMARK BY MR. RELYEA HAS BEEN PICKED UP AND QUOTED OUT OF CONTEX BY NEWSPAPERS AS SUPPORT FOR THE GREENWOOD PEOPLE. SOMEBODY IN GREENWOOD PULLED A BOO BOO.

THE NAACP MADE A $1,000.00 CONTRIBUTION TO THE EMREGENCY WELFARE AND RELIEF PROGRAM OF THE COUNCIL OF FEDERATED ORGANIZATIONS, AND IS SENDING ITS ASSISTANT TO THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TO MAKE A SURVEY OF THE DELTA AREA. DR. JOHN MORSELL, THE EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT, WILL MAKE A PERSONAL APPEARANCE IN GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI, MONDAY NIGHT, MARCH 25, 1963 AT THE TURNER CHAPEL A. M. E. CHURCH. DR. MORSELL WILL FOLLOW BISHOP CHARLES F. GOLDEN OF THE METHODIST CHURCH. SPEAKERS TO FOLLOW DR. JOHN MORSELL INCLUDE: DR. MARTIN L. KING, JR., CONGRESSMAN CHARLES C. DIGGS, AND OTHER EXECUTIVES OF NAACP, SCLC, CORE, AND SNCC. SNCC EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, JAMES FARMER, HAS BEEN A CONSTANT VISITOR TO THE GREENWOOD COMMUNITY SINCE THE SHOOTING OF JAMES TRAVIS.

THE VOTER REGISTRATION SUIT BROUGHT AGAINST THE CIRCUIT CLERK OF PANOLA COUNTY WILL APPEAR LIKE A TEA PARTY COMPARED TO THE PENDING SUIT AGAINST THE CIRCUIT CLERK OF COAHOMA COUNTY. MORE THAN A THOUSAND NEGROES HAVE SIGNED AFFADAVITS COMPLAINING OF THEIR BEING DENIED THE RIGHT TO REGISTER IN COAHOMA COUNTY. WE HAVE TRIED TO CALL THIS CONDITION TO THE ATTENTION OF THE RESPONSIBLE WHITE COMMUNITY OVER THE PAST FEW YEARS. NO INTEREST HAS BEEN SHOWN IN THIS DEPRIVATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS. TOO BAD THE CIRCUIT CLERK OF COAHOMA COUNTY MUST GO THROUGH THIS ORDEAL WHEN AN ACTIVITY OF FAIRNESS TO ALL COULD HAVE PREVENTED IT. WE KNOW HE, THE CIRCUIT CLERK OF COAHOMA COUNTY , KNOWS HOW TO BE FAIR BECAUSE FOR SEVERAL YEARS HE WAS. WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO HIM IN THE LAST FEW YEARS IS ANYBODY'S GUESS.

WE WANT TO CLEARLY EXPRESS TO ALL OF THIS COMMUNITY, BOTH WHITE AND NEGRO, THE RIGHTS THAT WE SEEK, WE ARE GOING TO OBTAIN. THE FREEDOM THAT ALL MEN SHOULD ENJOY IS AVAILABLE TO US, AND WE ARE GOING TO OBTAIN THEM IN THE NEAR FUTURE. OUR METHODS WILL BE PEACEFUL AND LEGAL. OUR WHITE BROTHERS AND SISTERS NEED HAVE NO FEAR OF VENGANCE OR REPRISALS FOR THE CRIMES THAT HAVE BEEN HEAPED UPON US THRU THE YEARS. IT WILL BE OUR HONEST HOPE TO HELP DEMONSTRATE HOW TRUE DEMOCRACY WORKS. CHRISTIANITY WILL BE THE CORNER STONE OF THE COMING ERA THAT WILL INCLUDE THE NEGRO AS AN EQUAL PARTNER.

FREEDOM MEETING THIS WEEK-MT. MORIAH C. M. E. CHURCH.

BE SURE TO PICK UP YOUR COPY OF "THE OXFORD DISASTER--THE PRICE OF DEFIANCE" AND "THE ANSWER TO PUTNAM'S RACE AND REASON", AT THE FOURTH STREET DRUG STORE.

REMEMBER THE BOYCOTT AGAINST THE DOWNTOWN MERCHANTS; NOW INCLUDE 5th. ST. GROCERY CORNER OF 5th. AND YAZOO STREETS.

2-Cofo-VEP2-16

March 27, 1963

TO: RUTH ALEXANDER

Re: VEP 2-16 and
Revolving Bail Bond Account

Enclosed herein is a Municipal Warrant on the City of Indianola, Mississippi, in the amount of $ 500.00, and representing the refund for cash bail provided for Samuel Block, Albert Garner, John Oliver Hodges, Charles McLaurin and Robert Moses, on the charge of Distributing Literature Without a Permit in Indianola, Miss.

Please deposit this to the VEP account and credit the revolving bail bond account with this amount.

WILEY A. BRANTON

2- Cofo- VEP 2-16

REPORT ON VOTER REGISTRATION ACTIVITIES IN GREENWOOD MISSISSIPPI

FOR MARCH 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th

From JOE MC CASTOR

On Monday, March 25th, I attended a meeting of the Greenwood Nonviolent Movement, at which we elected committees for the movement.

On tuesday, March 26th, I went with a group of people, to talk to a man, about some complaints, from his customers. He got rough about it, so we are boycotting his store. The name of the store is Penny Saver Grocery, on the corner of Howard & Gibbs Streets.

That night, at about 11:45 P M, three (3) shots were fired into the home of George Greene. The shots narrowly missed George, who x had just entered the house. There is no evidence of who did the shooting.

On Wednesday, March 27th, we assembled in front of Wesley Methodist Church, and sang freedom songs, as the people from the community gathered. We asked the people ~~registerxxx~~ if they would like to go to the county courthouse, to register to vote, but go by the police station to talk to the chief of police about police protection. ~~xx~~ They said yes. We started walking. When we arrived at the jail, the mayor of G'wood greeted us with threats, saying that he would give us three minutes to leave. ~~xxxxx~~ After the three minutes was up, a policeman came out of the door with a police dog, which he threatened to turn loose on us if we wern't gone in two minutes. We didn't move, so he started ~~x~~ loosing the leash on the dog while other police pushed us back with their clubs. We started towards the courthouse. The police started to cut us off with the dog. We split into two groups. Bob Moses was heading one group, and Guyot and I were heading the other. The dog tore Bob's pants from his knee to his foot. By that time, the group I was with, was ahead of his group. The police came across with ~~xxxx

the "freedom movement" to the point of going to jail. But, the mere fact that we are Negroes, forces us to give all possible support in whatever ways we can.

This is a fight for all, not a few. All Negroes, not a few Negroes! If you do not feel the necessity of the situation, we the students of Broad Street do.

We humbly respect your position, but we are sincere in our efforts.

Thank you,

Officers of the student body,
and interested persons.

The letter was written to Principal Threadgill, because he had mentioned putting some of the students participating in the "movement". The students affected, are those who have been working on the voter registration project, and taking part in the Greenwood Nonviolent Movement.

COPY

4-4-63

March 28, 1963

Dr. Aaron Henry
213 Fourth Street
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Dear Aaron:

This is in reply to your letter of March 17 which was received in this office on March 25. I will attempt to answer the questions raised in your letter.

Because of the stepped-up campaign and concerted effort in Leflore County, with limited activities in the other COFO counties, we think it best to handle the finance from this office for the time being. We still consider the Mississippi operations as being under COFO, the only difference being, at this time, that we are handling the finances.

Bob explained to me the difficulty in getting checks cashed and the refusal of a bank in Greenwood to even handle a COFO check for deposit. We wired some money out last week and then sent some by registered mail this week and I suppose we will have to operate in this manner for the time being.

Obviously, we cannot continue to maintain such a heavy financial program for one county for any long period; however, we have not yet decided on the termination date for the concerted effort in Leflore County.

Our new fiscal year starts April 1, and we will have to make a decision as to just what our program will be in Mississippi during this next fiscal year, but during the interim we will operate as we are doing presently.

It is very urgent that we get all of the cancelled checks and bank statements on the COFO account from the beginning of the grant (9/5/62) through and including the last statement which you should have received from the bank the early part of March. In addition to this we will want a list of any outstanding checks which are not included in the last statement.

We do not have Rev. Smith's address and would appreciate your sending the enclosed copy of this letter on to him and whichever one of you has the checks and statements we would like to get them as quickly as possible.

You will be interested in knowing that Mr. Carsie Hall has recovered the $500 bail money which was posted on behalf of the five young men in Indianola and the check has been sent to us at our request so that the money can be redeposited in our Revolving Bail Bond account.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
cc: Rev. R. L. T. Smith

VEP 2-14

MAR 25 1963

3 17 63

Mr. Wiley Branton

Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Ave
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

Have returned from the Regional Convention in Tampa. Had a good convention and an apportunity to make a report to the Convention with regard to the Voter Education Program as operated with COFO. There was general appreciation for the job that is being done.

I have in the mail a copy of your letter to Bob and your letter to me. I have checked the contents with Bod and am not quite clear as to just what the re arrangement will entail.

I would like clearafication on:

1. Is the re arrangement on handling finance the only difference in the continued operation?

2. We have other persons of other organizations now engaged in the program, what will there future participation be? (Persons other than SNCC)

3. What function is COFO expected to play in the re arrangment?

4. Do you have an idea concerning the longivity of the Greenwood Program and the future of the programs in the other counties, Washington, Forrest, Bolivar, Coahoma, Sunflower/

I want to assure the working relationships in this phase of the program is good. I do need to what responsibilities I might have and what expenses such as thlephone calls and travel together with postage, and memographing materials I might expect reimbursments for and which will be a part of the struggle.

Do look foward to seeing and hearing from you soon.

Aaron

Aaron

REPORT ON VOTERS REGISTRATION IN GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

FROM WILLIE E. PUGH

FROM MARCH 28,1963 TOMARCH 29, 1963

March 28, 1963

On Thursday morning I arrived at Wesley Methodist Churchat 8:15. I sat on the main steps to the assembly building until about 9:00a. m.I then went over to Provodence, where Jessie Harris explaned the formsto the canvassers. We then went to the Baptist Town section ofmtown to canvass. We went to the First Christain Church and when we arrived the people tel d us the dog had bit Rev. Tucker. Dr. Aaron Henry called a brief stAff meeting . After everyone returned to the church we prepared to go to them boys trail. The people went to City Hall. In about20 minutes the cars came back and the people said the Police were turning the cars back.That afternoon we went to Itta Bena, Mississippito give away leaflets. A Mass meeting was held that night

March 29, 1963

When I arrived at Providence Church, magazines and news reporters were loking flockin at the church. Inside a staff meeting was being conductedin a seprate room. In the sanctuary of the church Joyce Ladner, Betty Poole, Diane Williams and I carried the people over the voting application. Then the people stood two abreast fort the walk to the Court House. Joyce Ladner and I walked behind the people because Dave Dennis told us not to get arrested because we were students. I took some pictures . We turned back on Market Street. Enroute to the office we told Rev. Tucker that Don Harris a worker had been arrested. Don is from South East,Georgia That afternoon more , leaflets were given out. A staff meeting was held later.

COPY

REPORT ON VOTERS REGISTRATION IN GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

FROM WILLIE E. PUGH

MARCH30, 1963

My job for Saturday was to help organize the office. I arrived at the office at 8:00 a.m. the time designated for the staff meeting. We worked in the office from8:00 a.m. until 11:45 a.m. During this time we put up bullentin boards and sorted papers. We also canvassed. The majority of the people were not home. I then went to dinner.At thistime Rev. James Bevel came to my home and we went to Greenville, Mississippi. We arrived in Greenville about 4:30 and went to the S.N.C.C. office. A friend and I waited in a cafe until he finished his business. We went to a church on the South side. We went to see Mr. Meeks a Greenville Postman. By mere coincedence we went next door to the place where Ike Turner a famed Negro singerwas staying. He told us to come back that night and we could take up a donation to help the S,N.C.C. in Greenwood. We went to Cleveland and then to Mound Bayou to getm an inspection ticket. We returned to Greenwood and told the other workers about our trip. That night Eric Rainy, George Greene, Orlando McDonald and I went back to Green - ville. At the dance we were not able to get a contribution from the people. We went to the Elk's in Greenville andwas unfortunate also. So we came back to Greenwood.

119 East Gibb Street
Greenwood, Mississippi
March 30, 1963

Mr. Curtis Lary, Chief of Police
City Hall
Greenwood, Mississippi

Dear Chief Lary:

I am writing to inform you that I am teaching citizenship classes, which are held at the Turner Chapel A. M. E. Church. The classes are taught each Tuesday and Saturday from 7:00 to 9:00 P. M.

We would be honored to have you speak to our class on the importance of "Citizenship Training" and of the importance of good citizenship in making Mississippi a better place in which to live.

Respectfully yours,

(Miss) Ida Mae Holland

Report on Voters Registration in Greenwood, Mississippi

From Vera Pigee and Rev. J.D. Rayford

From March 25, 1963 to March 31, 1963

We arrived in Greenwoodin the morning. We knocked doordson Gibb Street and contacted about 20. Eight agreed to go up March26th. We left names and addresses of the eight in our files. Some of the V.E.P. group picked them up.

We wentto the home of Rev. G.W. Gadden and asked him if he would use his influence to get the churches open for mass meetings. Citizenship Classes work shops and what have you. We also asked all the minsters we contacted if they would add registering and voting to their sermons.

Rev. McSwine, Rev. Tucker and Rev. Ruckerpledged their support and promised to give usa report later.

Tuesday March26th , we distributed food and clothes from our Welfare Emergency and Relief Headquarters. We sent 27 over to the Circuit Clerks office in Clarksdale which is in Coahoma County.

Wednesday March 27th, we contacted about 200 at our weekly mass meeting. Some of them went up and registerd. We also worked in Greenwood.

Thursday March 28th, I went down in Boliva County and spoke to a crowd of about 2500. Twelve of them went to register. Rev. Rayford went back to Greenwood, he and Dr. AAron Henry spent today helping with the crowd that was dispersed by Police and dog in route to register. Today Rev. Tucker was bitten.

Friday March 29, Rev. Rayford went back to Greenwood and worked with the combined groups.

Sunday March 31, I went to Quitman County and spoke with a crowd of about 200. I carried them over the literey test forms and some of them have been up to register.

BUDGET FOR A VOTER REGISTRATION PROGRAM

of the

COUNCIL OF FEDERATED ORGANIZATIONS (Mississippi)

August 1, 1962 through March 31, 1963

	Weekly Budget	Program Budget
Expenses for 12 workers @ $25.00 per week	$300.00	$ 9,600.00
Expenses for 2 workers in Clarksdale @ $25.00 per person per week	50.00	1,600.00
Transportation	50.00	1,600.00
Supplies	20.00	640.00
Telephone	10.00	320.00
Miscellaneous	7.50	240.00
Totals	437.50	14,000.00

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Telephone	10.00	320.00
Miscellaneous	7.50	240.00
Totals	437.50	14,000.00

file COFO NYT 4-1-63.

3 Aiding Negroes Arrested

CLARKSDALE, Miss., March 31 (UPI)—Three white University of Iowa students here to distribute food and clothing to needy Negroes were arrested on traffic charges today. They were John A. Goulet, Roswell F. Donaldson and Donald P. Flachart. Bond for Mr. Goulet and Mr. Donaldson was set at $60. Mr. Flachart's bond was $81. The National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People furnished the bond.

Same letter also sent to:
The Rev. J. D. Rayford
213 Fourth St.,
c/o 4th St. Drug Store
Clarksdale, Miss.

April 10, 1963

Mrs. Vera Pigee
c/o The Fourth Street Drug Store
223 Fourth Street
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Pigee:

I am enclosing herein a check in the amount of $25 which represents salary for your last week's service in the Mississippi Voter Education Project.

We want you to know that we certainly appreciate the magnificent job which you have done in helping with the program, and we regret that our financial condition is such at this time, that we cannot advance money to COFO to pay your salary. I know that you are not in this work for the money, and I am aware of the many things which you have done without even asking for pay, and I know you will continue to help as much as possible on a purely voluntary basis.

I hope that our financial condition will improve in the near future so that we will again be in a position to have enough money to pay salaries to dedicated people like you.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js

Enclosure

WD

APR 17 1963

213 Fourth Street
Clarksdale, Miss.
April 14, 1963

Mr. Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General
United States of America
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

Certainly the news of a fire bomb being thrown into the home of my family on Good Friday, April 12, 1963 has reached you. You probably already know that Congressman Diggs, from the state of Michigan was a guest in our home at the time, and what became an attack upon me and my family became at attempt on his life also.

There was an immediate arrest of two men and they have been charged with the crime. There are some suspicions surrounding this "unprecedented quick arrest". With the life of a member of the United States Congress involved it was felt that certainly a through, depth, investigation from the Justice Department was forthcoming. In many of our minds this arrest is nothing more than a sham to make it appear to you and the Department of Justice that not that an arrest has been made, no investigation from the Department of Justice is needed.

I want you to know that I disagree completely, and that an investigation by the Justice Department is not only the thing to do, but is past due. The two men arrested for this crime are community thugs. This arrest will not hurt their reputation in anyway. No jury will convict them when and if they come to trial, and the community saves face and reputation. I do not feel that the men arrested are the real, guilty parties, even if they actually threw the bomb, the man or men that commissioned them to do it will not be brought out, if the United States Department of Justice does not enter the case.

Besides being president of the NAACP for the state of Mississippi, I also serve as chariman of the Miss. Council of Federated Organizations, the organization responsible for the Voter Education Drive in Greenwood, Miss. under the Voter Education Project. Plans for the drive were mapped in our house and constant touch by telephone has been maintained and also by physical presence. You see the implications of this attack are many.

Until the Department of Justice moves in and gurantee the right to life and freedom from police intimindation, and hoodlum involvement, Miss. is not a safe place to live and I can understand your avoiding it despite several invitations to you from us to come down here. This is your obligation and opportunity to conduct the inestigation we are requesting which can result in a new Mississippi that in the near future will relieve you and the Department of Justice of your biggest headache.

Yours truly,
Aaron E. Henry
Aaron E Henry

cc: Mr. Charles Diggs
Mr. Robert Johnson
Mr. Simeon Booker
Mr. Norman Kurland
Mr. Wiley B Branton
Mr. Clarence Mitchell
Mr. George Harris (Look Mag.)
Mrs. Ruby Hurley
Mr. Medgar Evers
Mr. J Edgar Hoover

4-23-63

April 16, 1963

Dr. Aaron Henry
213 Fourth Street
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Dear Aaron:

We are still waiting for the cancelled checks from COFO. I have not written to Rev. Smith because I do not have his address and I would appreciate it if you would either write him and ask him to send us all cancelled checks and bank statements on the COFO project from the time of our first grant up to the present time, or send me his address and I can write to him in person.

Kind personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

WB-
JMV
RB

Recd 4/17/63

COAHOMA COUNTY BRANCH NAACP

In the wake of the Many forms of Intimindation that are directed against us, we call upon all Negro Citizens of the Community to follow the Christian, American, Moral pattern of solving our differences with our white Brothers and Sisters through the Courts. We repeat-we feel that within the framework of the Constitution of the United States lies a remedy for every wrong that exists. We must couple this legal approach with the direct action Non-Violent Activity that has resulted in tremendous gains on the Freedom Front: In good Faith we must, however, reveal to our white Brothers and Sisters that it is becoming far more difficult, every day, to keep Negroes committed to the Legal, Non-Violent methods of protest. How much do you suppose we will be able to take, without striking back? The Christianity of the Negro is being put to its most serious test; pray God we can pass it.

The continuous "BIRD DOGGING" by the City Police, where many Negroes are followed many blocks to try to catch them turning a corner without giving a signal or failing to come to a dead stop at a stop sign, together with the brusque, belligerent attitude immediately taken by many members of the Police Department when a Negro asks them a simple question concerning direction within the City, is just one obstacle used to try the Christian Faith. This is a particular affront to visitors who are not familiar with the City and feel that a Policeman should be willing to give them direction in the City, without adding "Nigger" in the conversation.

The intimindation of the students from Iowa State University will long remain a memory to us. Their decision not to return for trial on Thursday will be better understood when the Department of Justice completes its investigation into their difficulty. The local Police Authorities are in for a long night on this one. They will also be called upon to explain their inaction on March 30, 1963, when a "GAS BOMB", was hurled through the window of Centennial Baptist Church while at least four Police Cars-Full of Policemen waited outside the Church, and not a one came in to investigate the difficulty even as Negroes ran screaming from the Church. Some reported laughter from the observing policemen as they fled. Fortunately all returned in a few minutes and the "Protest Police Intimindation" session went on as scheduled.

The Fire Bomb that was thrown into the home of Aaron E. Henry, Thursday Night, April 11, 1963 marks a new low for the Community. To be in opposition to a Man for taking a stand for what he believes is right is one thing, but to attempt to burn down his house with his wife and children inside is too far wrong. The fact that Congressman Diggs was there and witnessed our Community reaction to the position taken by Aaron E.Henry is the thing that some of our white Citizens are shedding crocodile tears over. Henry reports and appreciates many genuine and sincere calls from both white and Negro people of the Community expressing their sorrow for such an incident, but the "UNPRECEDENTED QUICK ARREST" of two white Men for the crime raises some very interesting questions. Was this arrest a real effort on the part of the Police Department? or....

(a) Did the arrest have the affect of lessening the necessity of a full scale, depth, investigation by the United States Department of Justice? Such an investigation was inevitable with a member of the United States Congress involved.

(b) The two men arrested have reputations of such that this arrest will not harm them in any way. Are they the real throwers of the Fire Bomb? This way the Community retains its reputation, that only low class white people commit such acts. When we realize that his is the first time white people have been arrested in any of our difficulties - breaking of the windows of the Fourth Street Drug Store, shooting into the livestock of Elder Walter Jones, threating and obscene telephone calls, a gas bomb thrown into the Church - we immediately recognize the fact that no United States Congressman was present at any of these times or incidents. In spite of the fact that an arrest has been made, we, of the Negro Community, still insist on a full scale, depth investigation by the Department o Justice to be sure that the guilty parties are in custody, and that this is not a cover up to save the communities reputation. Until the real participators of this kind of action are apprehended, this kind of action is likely to crop us anytime. Instead of being in the Brickyard next time it might be Oakhurst...

The sign now on display in the broken window space of the Henry Home calls us to our Christian responsibility - The sign reads: "FATHER FORGIVE THEM, FOR THEY KNOW NOT WHAT THEY DO."

- Over -

When the editor of the Clarksdale Press Register called this fire bomb a relatively harmless"incendiary" we wonder if it had been thrown through a window in a home on the Friars Point Road, and he had, ahd to hustle his wife and children out of the house to safety, while the interior was ablaze, would he still refer to it as a "Relatively Harmless Incendiary."

The NAACP "FREEDOM GARDEN" project is in full swing. Be sure to pick up your free garden seeds at the White Rose Cleaners everyday. Everybody Welcome-Whites and Negroes alike.

Be sure to support the boycott of the downtown merchants until employment and dignity are established as customs of the house.

Freedom Meeting Next Week, New Jerusalem Baptist Church. B E S U R E T O B E P R E S E N T.

Renew your Membership.....Pick up your ticket for the "FREEDOM BANQUET" scheduled for May 9, 1963. Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the NAACP, will be the Banquet Speaker.

A record made of Dick Gregory's Experiences down here in the Mississippi Delta Area is on sale at the Fourth Street Drug Store.

4-25-63

April 18, 1963

Dr. Aaron Henry
213 Fourth Street
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Dear Aaron:

Thank you for your letter received this morning in which you enclosed the COFO bank statement and cancelled cheks for the month of March. We still need, very badly, all of the cancelled checks and bank statements from the time of the beginning of this project last September as our new fiscal year started April 1, and we do have to audit this account. Your immediate cooperation in this regard will be appreciated.

Many thanks for sending us the photo of the sign in your drug store window. I continue to marvel at the courage which you and your family always manifest under continuously adverse circumstances.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

Mississippi Council of Federated Organizatio
Voter Education Project
213 Fourth Street
Clarksdale, Miss.

Mr. Wiley Branton
Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth
Atlanta, Georgia

APR 18 1963

Dear Wiley:

I want to thank you for your patience with regard to the final report of the previous grant. As you probably already know I have a pretty full schedule and do appreciate your tolerance.

Bob and I got together on some indebitednesses that we have been carrying and decided to pay them with most of the final amount of the money that was available. I am enclosing vouchers for the checks that have not come in.

The contribution that the Voter Education Project has made to the Mississippi Delta has been too great to measure by ordinary standards. The coming generations will recite in History the part played by this program in securing Freedom for Negroes in Mississippi.

Ofcourse we both know the job is not yet done. There is still work to be done in areas we are in or have been in, and there are more areas that we havent even touched yet. There is a great big job yet to be done in Mississippi and I hope that with the continued support of the Voter Education Project, we will be able to do it.

We will always be grateful to you for your support.

Your friend,
Aaron
Aaron

APR 23 1963

C O F O

April 20, 1963

Mr. Wiley Branton
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Ave
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

Your letter came today. Regarding the checks and the Bank Statements you are requesting; you have previously had me to send these checks and statements to you in Atlanta. Jack Minnis one one occass on told me to send them over and that they would be returned.

I have never recieved any of these statements nor checks back. I have heard Miss Bell in the Voter Education Office in Greenville and now in Greenwood mention that she had made reference to checks now and then and perhaps you sent the checks to her instead of returning them to me as I have not recieved them.

The only checks and statement that I had not preveiously sent to you were the March statement and checks. I will ask Miss Bell if you returned these checks and statements to her as they were not returned to me.

I would like to pass this on to you to for whatever it is worth both Farmer of CORE and Gloster of the NAACP are inquiring about the apparent favoritism being shown SNCC and the mileage they are making out of the publicity all over the country. I have told each of them that the news releases that go out that I have any control over always identify the project as a combination activity involving NAACP, SCLC,SNCC,and CORE. There inquiry goes further concerning the name of the building now being used in the Greenwood Activity whcih is referred to as the SNCC Headquarters and the Telephone is answered in the same terms.

At least this critizism might be corrected if we insisted on the building being identified as "Voter Education Headquarters" and the Telephone being listed and answered in the same manner. I am supposing that the VEP is still paying the rent and the telephone bills. Using a neutral term that identifies none of the warring organizations might relieve both of us of a few headaches..

I would like to know as soon as possible the future aid that VEP will or can be to the Voter Education problems of Miss. Or do you feel that all of the effort still should be in Greenwood?

I'll be looking to hear from you as soon as possible. Please say hello to the whole gang.

Aaron

Aaron

REPORT FROM SUNFLOWER COUNTY

MR. CHARLES MCLAURIN

APRIL 20,1963

Sat.April 20,1963,a group of canvassers from Greenwood,Mississippi met with a group of students in Ruleville,Mississippi and canvassed the entire Negro communtiy.The canvasser knocked on every door and about two to three hundred people were contacted,some gave numberous of reasons why they wouldn't go down right xway,the main reason was that they didn't understand the test.

We met with a xxxxxx group ypunger high school students,on Friday in Ruleville,Miss. we talked about starting a youth group that would canvassed the town atleast twice a week using follow up sheet that is turn in by our canvasser's.

The group agree d to work on Sat. and after school,this group will also be ready to go unto another town in Sunflower County when needed . So far we have 12 students in Ruleville who is willing to work hard . Later this month we will started a few Non-xxx violent work shops, M maybe a student prestect movement will grow out of this group.

Bobby Talbert was canvassing in Ruleville,Mississippi,Sat. April 20, 1963,when he went to the home of Mr. Willie Martin Jr. the son of Willie Martin Sr. who is suppose to be one of the biggest Negroes in town.

Bobby asked him about going down to register to vote.Willie Martin Jr. pulled a gun on Bobby Talbert and told him to leave his house , and that if he came back with that mess he would shoot him.

The Martins have been agaist the Voter Registration Program from the xtx start.Some people in the community believe one of the Martin's xwas xxxxxxx in the car that drove pass the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sissen on Sept. 10,1962 and shot and wounded two college students.

On Monday April 21,1963 I went to Mr. Willie Martin Home to ask him if this was truth or and why he did it?And Martin jump up from his seat and told me to leave his porch,he acted if he xx was going to get something to make me leave with.Then I left and said that I will return.

A pril 22,1963 I canvassed in Ruleville,Mississippi most of the morning and that afternoon I took people to Indianola to Register, before leaving for Indianola,Mississippi,I did a few foolow up on persons who had said they will go down to register.
A good number of Negroes from Ruleville,Mississippi attemptedto registered,but there is plenty of work still to be done.People are just beganing to learn what they can do to help themselves.

Indianola,Mississippi April 22,1963, While in xxxxxx Indianola waiting for the peoplete finishwith the test for registering to vote. I went into the Negro community to talk with the people who might be able to help me.I was trying to get names of some of the ministers who might have chruch in the xxxx city.I found so of the minister in the town have chruches in other places and most of the chruches are pasters by minister from other town and cities. I get the address of some of the ministers with large chruches, who i am planning to contacted about using there chruches by Mass Meeting, and Voter Registration work shops.
On April 22, we had seven Negroes at the courthouse to register from Dedsville,Mississippi.The Registrar who only take one at a time before he has taken 3 to 4 people at a time.He told us that the space was being used for a b oard meeting. I asked him if he was suppose to used the xxxx space for board meeting x or for persons registering to vote,He replied"that the meeting will be over soon",then he would take two people.It took from 1 to5 p.m. to

to register 7 people.

On Sunday April 21,1963 A group of Negroes from Ruleville was waiting to get a bus to Dorchester,Georgia for Citizenship Training School.As the bus being loaded police and groups of whites gathered around to intimidate the Negores.

REPORT FROM SUNFLOWER COUNTY

CHARLES MCLAURIN

April 19,1963 15 Negroes from Ruleville,Mississippi was on the Courthouse steps waiting to register.Mr. C.C. Cambell who is Registrar would not take but 2 people at a time to register. The group of 15 arrived at the Courthouse about 10:45a.m. about 12:0'clock only 4 people of the 15 had had a chance to fill out the application .11 of the people stayed on the court house step until after ~~xxxxx~~ 1 :0'clock for the court house to open.

One lady from Ruleville on a plantation whre she is the frist Negrox to attempt to register was a little afriad to go into the clerks office I had done all I could to get he to go in,but she would not,later Mr. Joe McDonald came over with some more people and when he heard he say"she was afriad" she could lose her place on the plantation he told her he had a place in Ruleville for her to stay.Mr. Joe McDonald said to her ~~xxxx

Thursday April 18,1963,Seven Negroes from Ruleville ,Mississippi xxx went to the Court housein Indianola,Mississippi to register to vote. But the Registrar's office was not going to be open.A man in the outer office told mr.Joe McDonald that the registrar was not to be in today, and for him and the others to get out of the office.Mr. Joe McDonald carried the seven people out into the hall way.After about 40 minxxx min. Mr. Joe McDonald went back into the office to see when Mr. Campbell would be in,the man said"he did not know",then Mr. Joe McDonald Asked"if the people could take the seats in the office" the mansaid"yes".By 4 :30 Mr. Campbell had not return so the people went back to Ruleville,Miss. That night about 90 to 100 people attend a mass meeting in Ruleville,Miss. After the meeting about 25 people agree to go down to register.

xxxx

REPORT FROM BOBBY TALBERT APRIL 20,1963

aturday April 20,1963,I went to Ruleville,Mississippi to canvass with he School Students ,who plan to help work this summer and after school. e canvassed the wholw town of Ruleville,Mississippi.As I went by Mr. illie Martin house strated to kill me so I maintain my coolness,I went on canvassing.And we finished Rulev lle and I also made out a a idivait out against this man because he tried too kill me.This man was a negro and he has been telling he negroes there not to go and regis er ,and he had an influence on the pe pleor shouls I say the negro race.

We when to shaw,Mississippi and canvassed until 5 p.m.

Monday April 22,1963 I went out canvassing in the community I contacted about 40 people and 23 of these people say or said that they were going down to register.The staff had a meeting.

Monday night April 22,1963,We had a mass meeting and Mr. Joe McDonald w the speaker for the night.Lawrence Guyot ,Mr. Jordon,and Rev. Tucker had a few words to say and after they finished talking,we showed a film and song songs of freed m.The name of the film was"How import ant it is to vo e".

Tuesday Morning April 23,1963 I went out on some follow up sheet and contacted4 people to go down and register.Then I went over the registration applicati n with these four people so when they would go d wn there and would atleast know to be expecting on the tes When I return to the office we had a staff meeting,after the meeting I went back out canvassing by this time school was out and students was out canvassing and passing out leaflets.I retun back to the of ic ab ut 6:30 an there were people in the office be be carried over th application,so I carried two(2) people over he applicatian and I return home for the night.

Then I a tend a concert with the students they were s nging and tal about freedom.

NICK HAMPTON, APRIL 23,1963

Greenwood,Mississippi

As my work or stuggle began,I started doing follow-up work.
I started on Howard Street,I worked all of Howard and part of Henry Street,Cotton Street,Jackson Street and the Rear of Palace Street and then I return to the office for lunch.
After lunch I went out to continue my daily work,I canvassed and then I return back to doing follow-up.
That afternoon these are the streets that I continue my work on: Rear Main,Rear Cotton,Rear Howard,Gibbs,McGhee and Johnson St.

APRIL 9,1963

I began to work on the above date,I canvassed overin J.P. and then return to the office and carried some People to register and then I return back to my duties for that day.
Then I and some more of the students continue to canvassed.

The next daily we had a staff meeting,we talked over and discussed wheather or not would any of use go back to the commodity house.
On this day we went to the commodity house and the police and various men whit men tried to make us leave which we refuse to leave. Then we return back to the office,and then to lunch.
Then after lunch we went back to the commodity house and distribute leaflets and carry people down to register and then We lso carried people over the application form.
After we left the commodity house we went to Baptist town andthen to G.P. and distribute leaflets.

REPORT: HOLLY SPRINGS, APRIL ")* 20-22, I963; frank smith, jr.

We arrived Saturday April 20, I963, about I;00 pm. We proceeded immediately to get our group ready to go downtown and canvass. You see, most of the people in H elly, or Marshall county, go downtown on Saturday's to spend their little earnings. Realizing these facts, we have organized a group to canvass downtown. This was the first opportunity that the girls had had to canvass with us, so we sent them out (8), girls), to cnavass in a neighborhood and used the I7 guys to canvass in the downtown area. We figured that the downtown area would be a little rough for them on their first time around.

We contacted some three hundred people all-tell, and received some various responses. We were announcing our Monday night voters league meeting and passing out a leaflet at the same time.

Sunday morning we borrowed two cars, along with the prefect car that I had, and divided the county into three sections and decided which churches the Speakers Bureau was going to visit. We worked out until about two o'clock, returned to the Rust College campus and planned a lawn meeting, for the same afternoon. At three o'clock we divided, this time we had ten (IO), girls working with us. We sent the girls out into the city of Holly Springs, and borrowed a car. Eleven (II), guys went to Byhalia, a small town about twenty miles from Holly Springs. We saturated that little town in two hours. We moved on to a ball game, in the same town and worked out about the voters league meeting.

Monday morning, we, (Lafayette Surney, John Morris, and Leslie McLemore), went out to the county, to visit some of the farmers. From there we came back to the campus and got in touch with all of the officers of the Voters League. We then proceeded to get the stencils cut, after we carried some announcements about the meetins (V. L.), to the Catholic school, so the kids could carry them home to give to their parents.

The Voters League meeting was pretty good, The Chairman, Rev. Conoway, was absent and the V. Chairman, Rev. Bromfield, presid I think that this cat is and U. Tom, and a number of people left the meeting with that some impression. We were distributi leaflets, posters, etc., with his name on them as vice chairmar of the Marshall County voters league, in an effort to "make" a leader out of him, whether he wants to be or not. I believe that if we continue our campaign and the materials keep coming out with his name on them, he would wind up in an inescapable position of leadership. (a copy of the handbil is enclosed).

A group of people was selected to go to talk to the Registr to find out "why so many people are flunking the literacy test". We planned another meeting for Monday April 29, I96 There were about sixty (60) persons present, representing areas of the county and all walks of life.

REPORT FROM CHARLES R.MCLAURIN

APRIL 24,1963

Mrs. Sally Mae Boyd who live in T.A.Flemming's Plantation in Ruleville,Mississippi went down to register Wed. April 24,1963 . When she returned from the courthouse to home,she was told to move.T.A.Flemming told her later that she had to pay $100.00 to leave,and she doesn't have the money.And he also said that any one that want her to go down to register will have to xxx pay the money for her.

She want to take an active part in the program.The plantation Boss (T.A.Flemming told her to move and I think that she owe him $100.00 .

On Wed. 5 people from near by plantation in Ruleville went down. to register that is Indianola.

On Friday 12 people from Ruleville went down to register,and Saturday 1 person went down to register and this lady is a cook at the Negro school in Ruleville and the Principal told her early if she went down to register she would be fired,

On Sat. April 27,we are bringing 8 people from Ruleville to a cxx work shop here in Greenwood,Mississippi to teach them to canvassed and mobilize the community.

On Monday April 29,I will go to Indianola,Mississippi to see if I can really get started to registering Negroes to vote.

LANDY MCNAIR APRIL 21,1963

Report on Greenwood County courthouse and the people who attempted to register April 29,1963.The Registrar's office open this morning at 8:00 am.there were 15 people there to attempt to register.

The office is supposed to be open from 8:oo a.m. to 12:00 and then she closed for lunch and open at 1:00.Today the Registrar's office closed at 10:00 a.m. The excuse the Registrar gave was that she had "other business" to take care of.I asked her what other business she had to take care?She replied,"Court proceedures to attend to." She stopped taking the people in at 10:oo a.m. this morning there were about 15 people(Negroes) at the County court house before 9:00 a.m.

REPORT OF LEVONE HAMPTON April 18,1963

Today I was taking people to Philipsburg,Mississippi, their boss blocked the way of the car and pulled out what looked like a high pawered rifle.I went through the road block.He jumped into his car and trailed me until I last him as I approached Greenwood,Mississippi.

The plantation was Hywood Jacks,He did not get a chance to shoot at me,although he armed the rifle at me.

REPORT ON VOTERS REGISTRATION IN GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

TO COFO FROM NICK HAMPTON, JR.

April 9, 1963

I started the day off by going to a staff meeting. We were told if we could go to the Commodity House to pass out Voters Registration material. The Policeman and various White People tried to make us leave, which we refused to do. We returned to the office for Lunch. After Lunch we went back tothe Commodity House to pass out more leaflets, and carry the people over the application forms. We also passed out leaflets in Baptist Town and G.P.

April 22, 1963

I started the day working in G.P. I worked part of Howard, Gibb and Palace Streets. I returned tothe office and carried some people to the Courthouse totry and get registered. I also worked follow ups for Main, Percy, Fulton and Scott Streets.

April 23, 1963

I canvassed Howard, Henry, Palace, Jackson and Cotton Streets. I then began my work which consist of canvassing Roosevelt, Main, Cotton, Fulton, Gibb, Howard, Johnson and McGeem Streets.

COPY

REPORT ON VOTERS REGISTRATION IN GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

TO COFO APRIL 29, 1963 MISS MARY BOOTH

I arrived at the Voters registration Office at 10:30 a.m. to go to the Leflore County Courthouse to take the names of people who came to attempt to register.

That morning about four people were registered.

The Circuit Clerk, Mrs. Martha Lamb, said the reason she stopped registering at 10:00 a.m., she had to go to Court. She also stated that she would return at 1:00 p.m.

At 1:30 p.m. I asked her was she going to let the people fill out the forms, she said "I will when I have time." She did not began registering the people until 2:00 p.m. She also stated that "I have more important things to do." She stopped registrating people at 4:00 p.m. The Registrar 's office usually closes at 4:30 p.m.

COPY

TO COPO

REPORT ON VOTERS REGISTRATION IN GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

FROM FREDDIE HARRIS DAILY REPORT

MONDAY APRIL 29, 1963

When I went canvassing this morning the people were so good that they gave me their names but did not want to register to vote. I went to Percy Hunters house this morning . He got my name but would not give me his name. Then he said when I get ready to go the Courthouse , I will let you know what ever comes to my mouth.

There were three white men trailing Hampton and me . We went into a lady house to use the telephone. We called th office and told Lawerence Guyot three white men were following us. We got the tag number of the car , it was NB2114.

Wednesday Morning , I went out canvassing and contacted 22 people and some of the people said that they would go down and attempted to registered and on the other streets I canvassed I contacted 13 people said that they would go down to register also.After dinner there then we had a staff meeting and after the meeting we had a telephone call from Ruleville saying that some of the staff memeber were in jail.Then I went along with some of the others to Ruleville, Mississippi,I was in Ruleville ,Mississippi we then went to Indianola, Mississippi to talk with the cheif of Police that is where they had transfered the staff members. Then I return back to Ruleville,Mississippi and called the Justice Dept. and SNCC office in Atlanta, Georgia.

While in Ruleville the Staff member was jailed becsuse he asked to use the Public Libary and this is National Library Week. After the member left the Library and went two blocks he was picked up by the police and jailed without any charges and carried tothe County Seat in Indianolia, there was a group of local citizens theycame and song Freedom Songs around the Courthouse. We talked to the mayor he said theyhadm moved him somwhere to Indianolia. The Mayor was shook up.

Mr. Charles Ray McLaurin

April 29,1963

Tuesday April 29,I carried people from the office and chruch to the courthouse to register to vote,all day about 25 to 30 persons were taken down. The Circuit Clerk would not take but one person at a time, that morning, and around 10:00 A. M. she closed the office office down for the entirely morning. The office usually opens everyday intthe afternoon at 1:00 P.M. but today it didn't open until 2:30 and the Clerk still would take but one person. I questioned the Clerk about speeding things up, she replied that she had other things to do that was more important than registering people. So on this day of the 25 to 30 people that went down to the courthouse to attempt to register , only 10 to 15 got a chance to fill out the forms after being there all day.

Tuesday afternoon,Harvey Wallace and I(Charles Ray McLaurin) took two (2) ladies from the county courthouse in Greenwood,Mississippi.These two ladies lived on a plantation out side of Greenwood,Mississippi,as we drove about 3 miles outside of Greenwood we passed the boss by a barn and one of the ladies said"There is the boss man,you all hurry up and get out from down her" I stopped in front of the frist ladies house and hurried to get her food out of the car and by this time I had stopped in front of the next ladies house and the Big Boss man had pull up in front of our car so I could Not move,then he got out of his truck and walked up on Harvey side of the car,when he got up to the car he asked wallace" what's your name boy?"and asked what were we doing ?So we told him that we were there to bring some poeople home from the court house that had made registration attempts,then the boss man told us" that his plantation was private property and he didn't wont us there".Then he told us that"one of the men that work with us had relatives on his plantation and that hw couldn't even come to see them" "he told me that I had never or heard of coming or going on his plantation again,then he said"I don't care what Bobbie Kenndey have told you boys,I don't want you down here".

Wednesay May 1,1963 I drove people to and from the courthouse in Greenwood,Miss.

more than 50 people were taken down to registrar office ,but not more than about 25 got a chance to fill out the application form. The circuit clerk would not take more than one at a time.She said"I am too busy to take more than one at a time"

About 10:15 A.M. she left the courthouse to go to a Drug store,she returned in about 30 minutes later.Then that afternoon she still wouldn't take but one person at a time.

About 3:30 I went in to talk to her about taking more people in at a time and I asked her if she would need any help? Then she told 2 people in the office untill about 4:30 and still allday she got around to about 30 people.

All of the people who didn't get in the office agreed to come back and try again the next day.

Report on voters registration(E.Raimey)

Monday we ate breakfast at about 7;30. After we finished eating we left for the church which is westly Chapel. On arrival there we started getting the people ready to go down and register. I was assigned to driving people from the Court House. About 11:00 O'clock Harvey Wallace and myself(Eric-Raimey) left for Itta Bena, Mississippi to pass out leafetts. We got to talking to some of the people over there and decided to talk to Bob Moses about going over to Itta Bena and learn the people over there how to fill out the application and have citizenship school. After we do this we will send the people over here(Greenwood). Bob approved the registration. Wednesday we left from the cafe and went to the church, where began to sing fredom songs, and the people wanted to stop at the city hall to ask for police protection. We walked to the city hall and the mayor came out and said that he would give us two minutes to leave from there or be would put the dog on us. We stayed and a policemen with a dog and he said that he w would give us 3 minutes to leave or he would put the dog on us, but we still stayed.

So he started telling the dog, that is taking the dog out on the lease and he would bite at people registering. The policeman and the dog stopped us again and told us to turn around, but we kept on moving, and the police put the dog on Bob Moses and tare his pants. They arested Guaft and Jim - Farman. Then they went to the church ans arrested some more of the staff. Friday we walked from Providence Church and the Police stopped us on Mclaurin and ave F., and told us that we could wlk down in groups and every now and then they would stop us and break us down father until the got us down to, thus people waoking together at a time. Early Friday Morning Curtis Cabbs, Pete Stoner and myself(Eric Raimey) went out a about 6:00-O'clock convassing.

Report of Eric Raimey

Report on vote Registration April 16, 1963(James Field)

Today I started working at the court house teaching the people how to fill out the registration forms or the crime of war brought to the court house to registration to vote.

There were 12 people that came form the city of Greenwood to registure they are following Rev. W. M. Booke of 1206 Marlie Street, Andellis, Laucas of706 avenue L. Frankie Lee Wiggins of 704 avenue K, Hattie mae Lucar of 704½ avenue K, Henry Leuis of 402 Broad street, James Greogry, Thompson of 404 Broad Street, Jessie Barcus of 212 place Street, Rev. R. L. Flucker of 606 Roosevelt Street., Gradie Lee Sanders of 713 Walthall Street, Leon Mae Walken of 117 avenue F. Fammie Mae Bell of 303 avenue H and Walter-Reed of 915 Cotton Street.

Among these people there were two that couldn't read or write, they are Henry Louis and Jessie Narcus. In addition to this number there were five people that came to see if they had passed the registration test each of these were given a chance, they were told to cmoem back in the middle of may tà see if they had passed the tesr..

Rev. A. Gee Alen Please Moore, Sarah Moore, Viola Moore and Sally Sims who had taken the test exactly one month and a half ago. In addition. to this, there were two people from Itta Bena(which is a small town in the county) Who also came and took the refistration test. They were Addie B. Hrris and Ethel Smiley, and one unable to read or write.

It was about 2:00 O'clock P. M. when I left the court house, leaving McNair to take my place. After leaving the court house and returing to the office, I got the car and back to pick up the people to carryxo to the court house for registrarlion.

There are some of the people I picked up: Dortha Lee, Thelma Baker, Eveerlen Bell, Mary Alice Pettaway and Viola Harris.

After this was completed I came back to the office and went through the canvassers sheets and I got the names and addresses of rhe people that was suppose to be picked up the next day, and campill them and placed them on the bullentin board under transportation.

Report of James Field

REPORT ON VOTER REGISTRATION(GLADLY SUBMITTED BY, W. E. PUGH)

My job for Saturday March 20, 1963 was to help organize the office. I arrived at the Sanders Building at 8:00 o'clock the time designated for the staff members due to be present. We were working in the office from 8: until 11:45 A. M.. During this time we were putting up bullentin boards and sorting out the papers. From 11:45 until 2 P. M. there was nothing to do but canvass. The majority of the people was not at home. About 2:15 I left the office and went to eat. At 3:00 O'clock Rev Beuel came to the hous and we left for Greenville, Mi ssissippi. We arrived in Greenville about 4:30 and Rev. Beuel went to the SNCC Office. Another fellow and I went into a cafe and ate and waited until he sinished his business. We then went to see Mr. Meeks a Greenville Postman. By mere coincedence we were next door to the place where Ike Turner, a Negro singer, was staying for the day. We went to see him and he told us to come back that night and we could ask the people for a donationto help the SNCC movement in G'wood.

We went to Cleveland and then to Mound Bayou to get an inspection ticket we came back to Greenwood and told the workers about it. That night George Greene, Eric Raimey, Orlando McDonald and myself went back to Greenville. At the dance we were not able to get a contribution from the people. We then went to the Elks in Greenville and was unfortunate also. So we came back to Greenwood.

Report of W. E. Pugh

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR MISSISSIPPI REGISTRATION PROGRAM FOR THE PERIOD MAY 1, 1963 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1963 AS APPROVED BY WILEY A. BRANTON, VEP DIRECTOR, AND ROBERT MOSES, COFO DIRECTOR ON MAY 3, 1963 IN THE VEP OFFICE IN ATLANTA

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.:			MONTHLY
Frank Smith	Personal Allowance	$ 40.00	
Lafayette Surney	" "	40.00	
Food for Two		80.00	
Auto Expense		40.00	
			$ 200.00

Note: L. Surney will leave for Northern student project in June-Holly Springs expense would then be cut to $120.

GREENVILLE, MISS.:			
Charles	Personal Allowance	$ 40.00	
Personal Allowance for Four Other People		160.00	
Office Rent		30.00	
Food for Four to Five People		80.00	
Lights		10.00	
Telephone		20.00	
Office Supplies		25.00	
			$ 365.00

GREENWOOD, MISS.:		
Telephone	$ 50.00	
Lights	10.00	
Gas	5.00	
Water	5.00	
Office Supplies	100.00	
Rent for Workers	40.00	
Gas and Auto Expense	100.00	
Food	300.00	
15 People on Staff at $10 each	600.00	
		$1,210.00
	Monthly Total--	$1,775.00

Note: Food bill should be reduced after food drive.

WAB:js
May 7, 1963

May 7, 1963

Dr. Aaron Henry
213 Fourth Street
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Dear Aaron:

I apologize for the delay in answering your letter of April 20th, but I am sure you can understand our time limitations.

We have just received the news of the bombing of your drug store over the weekend, and we continue to marvel at the unprecedented courage and patience which you always manifest despite physical, financial, and psychological damage to your whole family.

We checked with Emma Bell regarding the cancelled COFO checks, and she went over to Greenville and picked them up, and sent them to us.

I am aware of the feelings of the other agencies over the publicity which SNCC has been getting all over the country, but I think you and I both understand how this has happened, and what the problems are, and we are just having to do the best that we can with the problem. I prepared the lease for the building, and it is made out to Robert Moses as Executive Secretary for COFO.

As you might well understand, the contributions from VEP to the Mississippi effort since March 1, 1963 have been much larger than our previous montly contributions to COFO. Since March 1st, we have spent more than $8000 in Greenwood alone, and this does not include the last $2000 which we sent for COFO around March 2nd. Bob Moses was in our office on Friday, and I pointed out to him the serious need for us to cut back immediately on all Mississippi expenditures. We felt that any cut back should be gradual so that everybody would not be pulled out at once. It was agreed that the Greenwood office must be maintained for the next five or six months at all costs, and we felt that we should continue our efforts in Greenville and at Holly Springs.

2 - VEP 2-16 Cofo

We are willing to give the Mississippi project the additional sum of $2000 for the month of May, $1750 for the month of June, and $1500 per month for July, August, and September. I am enclosing a copy of a budget which Bob and I approved. I would appreciate any comments which you might have regarding this budget, and the areas in which the money will be spent. We feel that this is as much as we can put into an area where the numerical results at this time will be so small.

With kind personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js

Encls.

cc: Mr. Robert Moses 5/13/63
708 Ave. N
Greenwood, Miss.

M E M O R A N D U M

May 8, 1963

TO: Wiley A. Branton
FROM: Jean Levine
RE: Accounting - COFO Project - VEP 2-16

It would take the combined efforts of a Philadelphia lawyer (whatever that means) and a CPA to breakdown the COFO figures into any recognizable form and, therefore, I am not going to even attempt to do so.

The only reporting I can give you on this account is as follows:

Full amount of monies sent to COFO as of February 27, 1962		$18,000.00
VOUCHERS SUBMITTED ON:	Amounting to:	
(As of 12/31/62 audit)	$10,838.08	
(as of 2/27/63 audit)	4,061.61	
(For February, 1963)	1,440.20	
(For March, 1963)	2,460.50	
TOTAL		18,800.39
Overspent (?) - perhaps from SNCC funds????		($= 800.39)

WB

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BOBBY TALBERT AND MARY BOOTH REPORT

MAY 8,1963 Report On Court House

We went to the courthouse about 8:30 in the morning and there were 12 people there from Itta Bena,Mississippi,Where as the clerk was taking one person at a time then I asked her if she could take 3 people at a time since the time was limited and t en she started taking three people at a time.The clerk insulted one young lady that was here to make registration attempt,most of the people were very old and on walking sticks and couldn't hardly get around and the transportation was very slow and the people that had been in the office to fill out the application had to wait for a long time so I asked Mrs, Lamle(the clerk) if I could use the telephone in the office and she said yes so I called the office to inquire about transportation ,all the people that came to register got a chance to fill out the application this day,there were about 17 people (Negroes) that attempted to register or should I say that went into the court house(Circuit Clerk office).

Then some students came up to the courthouse to tell us that Mr. Robert Moses was in jail in Holems county,at this time the policemen were standing around looking and talking among themselves trying to frighten the Negores.The clerk also told the people not to come back and for them to tell everyone esle that can't read or write for them not to come. I heard the Clerk say that Court wouldn't started untill Monday week but she said she didn't want to be brother with these niggers they are just in the way.

That afternoon I went to court house and 4 people attempted to register.The registrar was regular but didn't starte until she was ready.

The people from Itta Bena,Miss were here and the registrar didn't start taking people until 2 P.M. But they all got in.The transportation was o.k. for the afternoon.

We need more cars to pick up people and transport them to the court house and home .

May 8, 1963

Dr. Aaron Henry
213 Fourth Street
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Henry:

I apologize profusely. In closing out the COFO ledgers, I came across the checks for December and January which I had requested of you on May 6th.

We will be returning all of the COFO cancelled checks and bank statements to you shortly.

I am sorry to have bothered you unnecessarily.

Very truly yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

JL:js

cc: Miss Emma Bell
708 Avenue "N"
Greenwood, Mississippi

May 6, 1963

Dr. Aaron Henry
213 Fourth Street
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Henry:

We were able to find Miss Bell had some of the cancelled checks and statements in Greenville, but between the two of you, you have supplied me with cancelled checks and statements for September, October and November of 1962, and February and March of 1963. This means that the checks and bank statements for December, 1962 and January, 1963 are missing. Would you both check your files and see if you have them?

Very truly yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

JL:js

CC: Miss Emma Bell
708 Avenue "N"
Greenwood, Mississippi

COFO

Rec'd 5-17-63 WBV

Miss Council of Federated Organizations
213 Fourth Street
Clarksdale, Miss.
May 10, 1963

Mr. Wiley Branton
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Ave
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

Thanks very much for your letter of April 7th. Your expression of care and concern for my family and myself was very helpful. I know that the contribution we are all making is just as great one way or another and certainly your contribution is greater than most.

I am glad that the check situation has cleared up. I am sending to you the last stavement from the bank here.

As long as you are catching the same hell regarding the publicity or not getting publicity, I feel better. You know misery likes company.

In checking the budget and places to work, I certainly agree that the places where work is to continue is definitely needed. The only question I have is that we need to be in some more places. Somebody must take on both Tallahatchie and Noxubee counties.

I would like to suggest also that in the areas where work is now being done that include in the cadre will be some persons identified with the other civil rights organizations as well as SNCC. I do not think it is good for thefuture for all of the workers to be SNCC feild secretaries, but some CORE, SCLC and NAACP persons should be a part of the subsidized workers. What is your thinking on this score?

There are problems all around and to have to deal with them all makes a better man out of me and perhaps you have the same experience. I am doing some inn fighting now with a couple of lawyers who like to pay fines instead of fighting cases all the way. We are this week involved in the Willie Griffin Case, a young lady who was employed in the Voters Registration program who was arrested downtown for trying to get Negroes in the downtown section to go with her to the court house to register. She was booked on a restraint of trade charge for allegedly supporting th boycott against the downtown merchants for trying to take their potential customers away. S veral other charges grew out and was added to this arrest. I am not in agreemement with paying anyfine and dropping the case as has been proposed. I have partially convinced Jack Greenberg to my point of view. It might be that we will have to call upon you to come into the case before it is all over as I cant see doing what has been suggested by local counsel. While I am no lawyer I feel I have some forsight as to what this kind of captitlation can do to the local drive. No need of laying all my troubles on you, so take care, and may the Good Lord take a Liking to you.

Aaron.

COAHOMA COUNTY COUNCIL OF FEDERATED ORGANIZATIONS

(NAACP) (CCMA) (SCLS) (CCNA) (SNCC) (CCPVL) (CORE) (RNCL

507 ASHTON AVENUE

CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI

MAY 24, 1963

WBC
JM
RB

MAY 27 1963

(Duplicate Letters went to Commissioners Bell and McKellar. This letter is sent to you to appraise you of our grievances, also.)

Mr. W. S. Kincade, Mayor
437 Cherry Street
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Dear Mayor Kincade:

A long list of deprivations of Human Rights, many of which were present before your administration, but most assuredly aggrevated since your coming into office, compels this communication to you.

These deprivations are all traceable to the efforts of you and your associates to preserve a system of racial discrimination and segregation. It is determination to usher in an era of justice and equality for all citizens of this area. We know however; that justice and equality will never come as long as segregation and discrimination are present, because the only purpose for continuing segregation and discrimination is the perpetuation of injustice and inequality.

The hardships suffered by several Negroes and White persons in our community who have identified themselves in opposition to the present system of discrimination and segregation are well known to you. Over twenty-nine persons so identified have been arrested and intimindated in this community during your administration. The latest of which was the case of Mrs. Willie Griffin Lee, who was arrested and placed in the Clarksdale City Jail, in a cell without a bed or a chair to sit on. She made herself a seat on the floor, by taking a pad from the wall. Her fine including court cost, set last Monday was another $235.60. The only witnesses appearing against her were the police commissioner and the Chief of Police. We feel that the reason for the cruel treatment this young lady has received and is redeiving is because of her particiaption in the Registration to Vote Campaign among Negroes in our community and her activities with the NAACP. Your actions against her are also actions against us.

We are no longer willing to withstand these kinds of treatments. We are therefore; calling upon you and the responsible Citizens of this community, for an audience wherein we can discuss with you our problems and find a way to resolve them. We know we have the economic strength to back up this request. If you continue to fail to meet with us to discuss and resolve our grievances, we have no alternative but to intensify and broaden our present boycott against Downtown Merchants and initiate a protest movement of picketing, mass meetings, marches, sit-ins, litigation and all other legal means at our command until every vestige of racial segregation and discrimination is erased from our area.

At this time we wish to let the city, the state, the nation and the world know that we want to meet with city officials and community leaders to make good faith attempts to settle grievances and assure immediate full citizenship rights for all Americans. We earnestly hope that those who have the best interests of the city at heart will accept our offer to reach a speedy and orderly settlement. We call upon President John F. Kennedy and any other national leaders who share our love of freedom to use their good offices in helping to get these discussions started.

May we please have an immediate reply to this request.

Very truly yours,

COAHOMA COUNTY COUNCIL OF FEDERATED ORGANIZATIONS:
Mrs. Vera M. Pigee, Congress of Racial Equality (CORE
R.L. Drew, Chairman Bd. of Directors, Coah. Co. Branch Miss. Prog. Voter's League
J. W. Wright, Coahoma County Negro Citizens Association (CCNA)
Rev. L. I. Young, Coahoma County Minesterial Council (CCMA)
Mrs. A. B. Wilson, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLS)
Aaron E. Henry, Coahoma County Branch NAACP
Hughey McDaniel, Regional Council of Negro Leadership (RCNL)
Typhonia Pettis, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

3 - rep 2 16

May 28, 1963

Mr. Aaron Henry
213 Fourth Street
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Henry:

We have mailed to you under separate cover, the copies of the news release on violence and intimidation in Mississippi you requested. They were sent by Air Mail this morning.

Mr. Branton says that Congressman Nix included the chronology in the April 4th Congressional Record, and he is sure you will be interested in knowing this.

If we can be of any further assistance to you, please do not hesitate to let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Janet C. Shortt
Office Secretary

I M P O R T A N T

213 FourthStreet
Clarksdale, Miss.
May 25, 1963

MAY 28 1963

Wiley:

I am scheduled to appear before the House Judicary Committee. Will you please foward to me IMMEDIATELY several copies of the report that was recently published by the Southern Regional Council that included abuses and intimindations against Registration to vote workers in our area.

I will be hoping to year from you immediately.

Aaron

Aaron

Sent
5-28-63

JUN 5 1963

Memo from Bob Moses:

The case of Rev. Jeff Surney

Background:

Rev. Jeff Surney is 51 yea rs old and married to Mrs. Claudie Lee Surney, age 45, his second wife. He and his first wife are divorced. Mr. and Mrs. Surney have eight girls: Barbara Jean (16), Vinnie Lee (15), Brenda Lee (14), Florie Louise (12), Catherine Louise (12), Annie Lee (12), Diane Virginia (7), Jean (4).

Shortly after their marriage, Mr. Surney went into the Army. He was discharged on November 19, 1945. From 1945 until the present he and his wife have lived on a series of plantations in LeFlore a nd Sunflower county and from 1959 until Sept. 1962, they were sha recropping and tenant farming on Mr. Ha rry Clark's place outside of Doddville.

Mr. Surney made three crops on Mr. Clark's place as a share-cropper: 1959, '60, '61. In 1962 he rented while he and his fa mily worked as day laborers for Mr. Clark. A complete report of his financial dea lings with Mr. Clark for the years 1960 and 1961 a re given below:

Financial sccounts:

The statements fall into three categories:

1. A list of debts incurred by Mr. Surney and paid by Mr. Clark across the year.

2. A series of receipts detailing the amount of seed received from each ba le of cotton, the value, cost of ginning a nd bala nce left, for each bale.

3. A listing of the pounds of lint per bale credited to Mr. Surney from the crop, plus the price per pound and the total amount credited to Mr. Surney for this lint.

The 1959 crop:

12/24	loan ...	$100.00
/24	lights ...	6.13
1960		
1/27	lights ...	6.13
2/8	coal ...	50.00
26	Furnish ...	50.00
3/4	coal ...	15.40
31	Furnish ...	50.00
31	lights ...	9.78
25	lights ...	8.81
4/9	loa n ...	30.00
25	lights ...	8.91
30	Furnish ...	50.00
5/21	G.M.A.C. ...	--61.65-
25	lights ...	7.35
6/2	Furnish ...	50.00
24	lights ...	7.98
24	lights ...	3.04
7/2	Furnish ...	50.00
23	Furnish ...	50.00
27	lights ...	12.46
8/13	Dr. C.M. Dorrough	8.00
24	lights ...	8.55
9/23	lights ...	11.02
10/26	lights ...	10.71
11/25	lights ...	10.88
30	Dr. Packer ...	6.00
30	Wade Drug store	1.44
30	Flowers Drugs	4.66
12/10	Brea king and plowing ...	198.00
10	Seed adva nce	140.00
10	Fertilizer	88.00
10	Hauling ...	14.00

The 1960 crop:

12/10/60	Balance due ...	$317.28
12/17/60	loan ...	100.00
12/27/60	lights ...	8.65
3/31/61	lights ...	7.62
2/28/61	Doddville ...	14.37
2/28	Furnish ...	50.00
3/31	Furnish ...	50.00
3/31	lights ...	8.13
3/31	lights ...	6.13
4/30	lights ...	5.61
4/30	Furnish ...	50.00
5/24	lights ...	5.61
6/2	Furnish ...	50.00
6/10	Wade Drugs ...	10.17
6/26	lights ...	6.64
6/10	Dr. Dorrough ...	3.00
7/1	Furnish ...	50.00
7/29	Furnish ...	50.00
7/27	lights ...	6.13
8/23	lights ...	8.14
9/25	lights ...	7.16
10/6	Wade Drug store	10.86
10/20	lights ...	7.67
11/24	lights ...	4.33
		$837.50
	coal	12.50
	coal	40.00
	Fertilizer, 25 acres @ $5 per acre:	125.00
	Breaking, planting, plowing, $7 per acre:	175.00
	22 bales adv. on seed ticket:	220.00

3. Cofo
Feb 2-16

10 Poison ... 44.00 total: $1410.00
~~10 Interest~~ ... 94.08 seed ... 106.31
$270.02 1303.71

12/10 ½ of 14 B/C
$945.70 & Seed $7.04: cotton: $1,655.37
sotton ... $952.74 1,303.71
$351.

Balance due $317.28
-94.08
223.20 Car: $565.00
-61.65 -351.
$214.00 Balance due on car.

Balance $161.55

(The seed tickets for 1960 were not available.)

Lint and seed statements for 1961:

	No.	Bale Wt.	Seed Net.wt.	Value	Cost of Ginning	Balance
1.	251	525	870	$20.88	$14.61	6.27
2.	252	365	700	16.80	12.22	4.58
3.	330	467	800	19.20	13.63	5.57
4.	531	460	780	18.72	12.77	5.95
5.	532	470	800	19.20	13.70	5.50
6.	927	455	780	18.72	13.42	5.30
7.	928	480	845	20.28	14.12	6.16
8.	1270	450	770	19.25	13.35	5.90
9.	1271	460	770	19.25	13.42	5.83
10.	1761	420	635	15.87	12.15	3.72
11.	1897	430	670	16.75	12.48	4.27
12.	1898	450	680	19.50	12.70	6.80
13.	2169	450	610	15.25	12.18	3.07
14.	2674	470	800	20.00	13.70	6.30
15.	2673	450	670	16.75	12.62	4.13
16.	3048	445	680	17.00	12.66	4.34
17.	3047	420	700	17.50	12.62	4.88
18.	3611	505	735	19.62	13.85	5.77
19.	3610	430	730	18.25	12.91	5.34
20.	3890	350	500	12.50	10.68	1.82
21.	4241	405	650	16.25	13.25	3.00
22.	4242	375	550	13.75	11.96	1.79
		9,732	15,610	(These were not totaled and they do not jive.)		$106.31

(The return for the sharecropper on the seed in 1961, seems small to say the least, 26%, but in 1959, Mr. Surney ginned 22 bales of cotton with seed valued at $321.80, but he received only $25.89 or .7%. On one remarkable bale the seed brought minus 24 cents! The margin of income on the seed from a bale of cotton may be approaching zero!)

(Note: At the end of the 1959crop, Mr. Surney 'owed' Mr. Clark $317.28 and since this is the balance carried over into the 1960 report, the $94.08 and the $61.65 deducted at the end of the 1959 report were apparently not made good.

Mr. Surney was never allowed to see the light bills and did not know how much he 'owed' Mr. Clark until the end of the year.)

Charges against Mr. Surney:

On Thursday, October 18, Mr. Surney was chargdd and convicted in the Justice of the Peace court in Ruleville of violating the bad check law. He was bound over to the circuit court, w which meets the first Monday in March. Mr. L Parker Britt, owner of two gas stations, one in Ruleville and one in Doddville, accused Mr. Surney of unloading a bad check for $42.25 on March 26, 1962 in payment of tires Mr. Surney had purchased from Mr. Britt.

We feel the charges were brought against Mr. Surney because of his participation in the voter registration drive.

Registration to vote:

On Wednesday, August 22nd, Mr. Surney went to Indianola to attempt to register. The clerk was reported out. The following day Mr. Surney went back with the same report. Next week on Friday, August 31, he went down with a busload of applicants. On this occasion he was allowed to fill out the form.

The next day he was told to leave the plantation. He moved the following week and after a brief stay on a farm owned by a Negro, he rented a house in Cleveland. He is in the process of looking for another house because of the pressures put on him landlord after his conviction last week.

In mid-September, Mr. Surney went personally to Washington and filed affidavits with the U.S. Civil Rights Commission and the U.S. Department of Justice.

Trouble with car dealers:

Whereas the 1960 and 1961 crops put Mr. Surney in the hole, the 1959 crop left him with several hundered dollars to the good. He put some of this money down on a '57 Pontiac which he bought from a dealer in Greenwood for $1,100 plus $500 carrying charges. He was to pay over a two year period.

By June of 1961 he had paid $1370.00 on the car, but fell one month behind, for the first time, in his payments. The dealer came and picked the car up when Mr. Clark, Surney's boss, refused to pay the payment, about $60.00. The car had been leosing fluid and the dealer put it in the shop, without Mr. Surney's permission, and later called him to inform him it would cost $400.00 for repairs.

The matter dragged through the late summer and early fall, with Mr. Surney unable to get the car out for lack of funds and Mr. Clark unwilling to help him. Mr. Clark tolld Mr. Surney that he didn't want to have to deal with those 'crooked' dealers in Greenwood (sic).

In November Mr. Clark, though still unwilling to pay the dealers in Greenwood so Mr. Surney could regain his car, offered to put up $565.00 for a '54 Ford, which he 'bought' for Mr. Surney. Mr. Surney never saw the car in Greenwood again which he owed only $230.00 on, and apparently it reverted back to the dealers.

The 1961 financial records show that by November Mr. Surney had cleared several hundred dollars from the 1961 crop. Mr. Surney could not know this since he was kept in ignorance of the financial balance until the end of the year, but Mr. Clark knew it. One wonders why he didn't let Mr. Surney recover his Pontiac.

Mr. Surney then was out $1370.00 of his hard to come by pennies, and in debt to Mr. Clark for $565.00.

Mr. Clark's financial statement credited Mr. Surney with $351.66 at the end of 1961. He deducted $351.00 from the $565.00 and at the end of 1961 Mr. Surney 'owed' Mr. Clark $214.00.

Mr. Surney decided to switch from sharecropping to tenant farming at this point and across the spring, during the cotton chopping season, Mr. Clark deducted $177.00 from his pay envelope. No agreement was made with Mr. Surney about a schedual of payments, Mr. Clark simply deducted whatever he felt like every payday.

(Note: Before Mr. Surney was evicted, he and his family picked 2300 lbs. of cotton, @ $2.00 per hundred. Mr. Clark used this $46.00 to 'settle' the payments on the '54 Ford. The Ford actually cost him $574.00)

In the meantime, Mr. Surney decided to trade the Ford in on a 1959 Chevrolet which he purchased from the Norman brothers in Greenville. He was to pay $100.00 down (ballon note) and $53.37 per month for 24 months, starting July.

He paid the first three monthly payments, but by late August had still not paid the $100.00 down. Mr. Norman, who lives in Indianola, had his car ~~pickdd up~~ and carried to a mechanic who leases a garage right next to Mr. Norman's house, and owned by Mr. Norman. On October 13, Mr. Surney had completed payment of the $100.00 but when he went to pick up the car he was informed that he owed $167.00 for repairs. He was told by Mr. Norman, however, to talk to the finance company about the the reparing bill.

The next Saturday, October 13, he presented the bill to the finance company and they gave him a check for $167.00 which he took to Mr. Norman to sign and over to Indianola to recover his car.

Inspite of the 'repairs' however, the car broke down on the way home and had to be put in the shop again. This time the bill was $25.00. At the last report the car was on the bum again and back in the shop.

In the meantime, on ~~Monday, October 15,~~ Mr. Surney was picked up on a charge of violating the bad check law and disposing of mortgaged property. He remained in jail until Thursday, when a preliminary hearing was held and he was bonded out.

Background of the "Bad check case":

While Mr. Surney lived on Mr. Clark's place he bought his gas at the Lilion's service station in Doddville, close by. The station is operated by Mr. Travis Bowen and owned by Mr. L. Parker Britt. Both of these men testified against Mr. Surney at the preliminary hearing.

Mr. Surney says this past year he has paid from $20.00 to $25.00 a month on his gas bill and that he owed $67.00 on the bill. On August 16, he went to Mr. Bowen to ask if he could buy two tires for the Chevrolet, since one of his tires, a recap, had begun to peel. Mr. Bowen called Mr. Britt who gave him an O.K. on the deal and Mr. Surney went to Ruleville, to Mr. Britt's station there to get the tires. He signed a bill at Mr. Britt's and obtained two tires for $67.08.

On September first he brought a check, from the government, for $155.00 to Mr. Britt and asked him to take out $20.00 on the tires. Mr. Britt could only give him $100.00 of his change, so Mr. Surney asked him to put $30.00 on his account at the station in Doddville and put $5.00 worth of gas in his car. Mr. Britt did this. On October 1st, Mr. Surney paid another $20.00 to Mr. Bowen, in cash, on his gas bill. He they owed Mr. Britt $17.00 for the gas and $47.08 for tires. At no time, however did he pay Mr. Britt with a check.

NAACP P.O.

Account of the arrest, detention and trial of Mr. Surney:

On Monday, October 15, Mrs. Surney came by Amzie Moore's house in Clevelan d and informed James Bevel and myself th at her h usband, Jeff Surney, was in jail in Cleveland.

Bevel, Charles Cobb, myself and Mrs. Surney went to the police station in Clevelamd. We were informed that they had p icked up Mr. Surney on a warrant from the sheriff of Sunflower county, but were not allowed to see the warant or Mr. Surney, and were told he could not be bonded out until the morning.

We returned to Mr. Moore's house,where Bevel called the sh eriff of Sunflower co unty. I listened to the conversation on the extension. The sheriff told Bevel that he did not know anything about the case and warned Bevel not to try to bait him.

Tuesday morning, Octo ber 16, they transfered Mr. Surney from

Bevell went to Ruleville. Bevell went over to Ruleville with Mrs. Surney to see about the charges and the bond. He was informed that Mr. Surney was charged with passing two bad checks and his bond would have to be arranged through the Justice of the Peace, Mr. Owens in Drew. The deputy sheriff who to ld him this was im Drew before they arrived, and Mr. Owens was neither in his office, nor at home, but out to the doctors, sick.(sic!) Nobody answered at Mr. Owens office and home during the early part of the day.

I drove Mrs. Surney over to Ruleville about 1:30 to carry Jeff some lunch, but we learned from Mayor Dorrough that he had been taken to the county jail. We picked up Charles Cobb and drove down to Indianola and were informed by deputy sheriff Bradley that Mr. Surney was in jail for passing two bad checks. H e showed us the checks. One was dated March 26, 1962, and was for $42.25, made out to L. P. Britt and had Jeff Surney written where the signature should be. The other was dated February 15, 1962 also made out to L.P. Britt and had Jeff Surney written where the signature should be. Bo th were made out on Bank of Ruleville checks. Mr. Bradley commented that the Feb. check did not look like Jeff's signature, but that the "Jeff" on the March check might be his signature. H e had had Mr. Surney write his signature on a blank piece of paper and showed it to us to compare with the supposed signatures on the t wo checks.

Mr. Bradley informed us that the warrant had been sworn out by Mr. Wiggers in Ruleville and the bond was $500.00, $250.00 on each charge.

Mrs. Surney was allowed upstairs to visit Mr. Surney.

The following day, Wednesday, October 17, Mrs. Surney went with Rev. Storey to engage the services of Attorney Fedducia, a white lawyer in Cleveland. Attny Fedducia called the sheriff of Sunflower county and after conversing with the sheriff wrote out an appearance bond for the circuit court in which he applied for a $250.00 bond to bind Mr. Surney over to the next term of the Circuit Court of Sunflower co unty to answer a charge of v violation of bad check law, and disposing mortgaged property.

Attny Fedducia informed Mrs. Surn ey that he would tell her ho w much his services would cost when she obtained someone to sign the bond. However, Mrs. Surney was unable to obtain persons who had sufficient pro perty to sign the bond and Jeff remained in jail Wednesday night and was without a lawyer at the pr eliminary hearing Thursday morning.

Mrs. Surney saidshe went over to Mr. Br itt's gas station in Ruleville, Wednesday afternoon andawked Mr. Britt how many tires did Jeff get from him and did Jeff give him any checks. Mr. Britt said yes, he hada check that Travis had written, with Jeff'a signature on it. Mrs. Surney said she asked him, how in the worldcanyanyone write a check and not have a bank account. She asked him why didn't he come and notify her. H e said he had gone to her father's. She told him that he knew that her father was very sick and could hardly see and wo uldn't be able to help him. She said Mr. Britt said that he thought the finance company had had the car, that they told him the finance company had the car.

Mrs. Surney gave me a statement from the Lion Service Station, Parker Britt, owner, Ruleville and Doddsville:

Jeff Surney

8-16-62	2 800814	Tires St	67.08
8-31-62	Paid		20.00
		Bal	47.08

Wednesday night, Mrs. Surney, Irene Johnson, and Annie W ght, went to visit Mr. L.P.Britt at his house. According to Mrs. Surney:

Irene introduced herself, Annie Wright and Mrs Surney to Mr. Britt and informed him that they wanted to talk to him concerning Jeff Surney's debt.

Mr. Britt said that if Jeff payed him for the two checks he would let the tires go. He said that it hurt him that if it had just been somebody else but Jeff he wouldnIt have cared. He said he knew Jeff and his children and told Mrs. Surney that his children ate at her sisters and Jeff had seen after them. He said Jeff must have been misled. He said Jeff had taken sides with the communism andwent down and registered, he said what he did he was forced to do, they made him do it.

Mrs. Surney said she asked him what kind of pressure they put on him and he said, Jeff went down and registered. He said, of course I don't blame the colored people, if it just was left up with me I would treat everybody right, never harm a colored person, but I was forced to do what I did.

As they left He told them to tell Jeff he wanted to talk with him, that Jeff had been misled.

That same night I and James Jones and Charles McLaurin were in Clarksdale at their weekly mass meeting. Two members of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission were present and we told them the facts surrounding Mr. Surney's case.

Thursday morning, James Bevel, James Jones, Charles McLaurin and myself went over to Ruleville to attend the preliminary hearing on Mr. Surney. I was allowed to advise Mr. Surney during the trial, but not allowed to speak for him. The county prosecuting attorney filed an affidavit charging Mr. Surney with violation of the bad check law andcalled two witnesses to the stand: Mr. Travis Bowen andMr. Parker Britt, in that order.

The county prosecuting attorney stated that the check made out for March, 1962 was issued and delivered on the bank of Ruleville for $42.25.

Mr. Travis Edwin Bowen testified that Jeff Surney gave him this check in payment of two tires. He said he wrote the check out and Jeff signed it. He said he delivered Jeff two tires and included the check when he sent his daily report in, March 26, 1962.

Mr. Parker Britt testified that he endorsed the check and the bank of Ruleville stamped in on the back to the effect that the party concerned did not have an account at the bank.

Mr. Surney did not testify or cross exam the witnesses. He was found guilty and bound over for $500.00 to the Circuit Court

We were able to bail him out later in the day.

As yet Mr. Surney does not have a lawyer, but the U. S. Dept of Justice is investigating the case, to see if any violation of Federal law was involved.

The night after the trial:

I met with Mr. Surney Friday morning by chance in Greenville. He was with Mr. Boss Foster. They both told essentially the same story. Late last night (12:30 at Mr. Surney's house, 1:30 at Mr. Foster's.) three white men poked around their houses with flashlights, examining their cars. Mr. Surney stayed up for an hour after they were gone. Mr. Foster woke his children and had them dress, and later sent them back to bed with their clothes on. He was afraid the house might be set afire.

A Re Lewis

file

A REPORT ON VOTER REGISTRATION IN LEFLORE COUNTY GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI BY CURTIS HAYES

This is suppose to be a daily report, but becuse of my busy schedule, I am forced to,write a weekly one..

I returned from McComb, Mississippi where I had been taking a vacation, Monday morning and resumed the regular daily activities.

Monday, everyone was floating around terying to find something to do.For most of the staff, who had been attending a conference in Atlanta, Ga. but amazenly enough the work was gettingdone.

My job just happen to be the chairman of the canvassing committee, and maybe because of this I am compatient enough to give the following information: About fifth(50) to sixty(60) people were contacted on this day, and about ½ this number gavetheir consent to go down to attempt to become registered voters, about 20 of thissumber acyually made the attempt.

Tuesday morning after most of the staffifloated just a little too much. A meeting was convened for the purpose of trying to discover the reason for the confussing. This meeting lasted for at least an hourat which time everyone had been given a specific assignment for the rest of that dayand continue a lack of functionwas noticed. The other thing was that everyone everyday would do some canvassing.

The rest of the day went fine , everyone did some canvassing, everyone attented to his specific assignment for the rest of that day and continue a lack of function wasnoticed. The other thing wasi that everyone would do some canvassing.

On this day about 100 people were contacted aresult of about 30 people did some canvassing everyday, promises were made from ½ of this number, and this is belived to be one of the most conservative communities (Bapist Town) in Greenwood.

Today is Wednesday and so far about twenty-five people were contacted as a result of canvassing. They have been taken down to the Court House to make an attempt to become registered voters.....I hope they are someof the people that were contacted yesterday.

FINIS

I WANT TO BELING TO S.N.C.C. BECAUSE:

1. They are fighting to free the Negroes. I'm a Negro and need freedom.

2. I feel that the people that makes the S.N.C.C. what it is, aren't selfish. (reason) Some of the people are from northern areas, and they have more learning then the Southern Negro. Yet they are willing to give up their schooling, families, and all other responsibilities/ They have to come and try to free the Southern Negroes.

3. I believe that the Cause is worthwhile, because there are white men trying to free the black man also.

4. Many of the black men have died without a cause. I know that any S.N.C.C. member that die, will have a cause.

5. Without S.N.C.C. and all the other organizations that are fighting for freedom, your child, my child, or any child, will not have a future.

SI

I sincerely urge that all of you people that aren't active in any of the organizations, please pray for the members and the organizations, Without prayer, there wouldn't be any organization or people to belong.

Ida Mae Helland

Bob Moses
Aug., 19

1104 Lynch st.
Jackson, Miss.

Atty. John Doar
JD:hf
Dept. of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear John:

On the afternoon of August 17, 1962 at 909 East Reden st., Ruleville, Mississippi, at the hour, 2:00 P.m. Mr Lenard Davis 913 East Reden st., Ruleville, was interviewed by members of SNCC. Presenst were; Charles McLaurin, Charles Cobb, Landy McNair, who will be working in Ruleville for the next two weeks on voter registration and who will be staying at 909 East Reden, the home of Mr. Joe McDonald, who was also present at the meeting, and Amzie Moore of Cleveland, Miss., and myself.

According to Mr. Davis the mayoar of Ruleville, Miss., Mr. Charles Durrough, made the following statement at the city hall in Ruleville, Miss. at 12 noon, Friday, Aug., 17, 1962:

The mayor asked him what kind of school were thay having at the church. Mr. Davis replied that he didn't know anything at all about the school, and did not attend any of the classes. The mayor then told him that he, the mayor, knew what kind of school they were having. The mayor said he knew it (presumably civil rights for the Negroes) was coming, but he wasn't going to allow it to be forced on them. The mayor said that anyone attending would be given a one way ticket out of town and if that wouldn't do it they would use whatever they had available.

The mayor then showed Mr. Davis a list of names and told him these were the people from Ruleville who had been down to Indianola on Tuesday, Aug., 14 and Thursday Aug., 16 to register to vote. Mr. Davis said that everyone who had gone down to Indianola was inthe list. The mayor pointed to the first lady on the list, Mrs. Irene Johnson, and asked Mr. Davis if he knew where she lived. The mayor then pointed out the names of the wife, Ruby Davis, and the daughter in-law, Celeste Davis, for inspection. The mayor asked Mr. Davis if these people weren't his wife and daughter in-law.

The mayor asked Mr. Davis if he liked the job he currently has. Mr. Davis works for the city on the garbage truck. Mr. Davis replied that he liked it well enough.

Mr. Davis said he would go down to register when it was possible to go right up and get his name on the book without harrassment or fear of harassment, and not before.

Nine people went down to Indianola to register:

Tuesday, August 14,1962: Mrs. Irene Johnson, Reden st.
Mrs. Celeste Davis, 637 Lafayette st.
Mrs. Rebecca McDonald, 907 Reden st.
Mrs. Louise Tayler, Redent st.
Mrs. Hattie Sesson, 804 N . Division st.

they had sections 12, 15, 18, 19, 23.

Thursday, August 16, 1962: Mrs. Ida Mae McIntosh, O. B. st.
Mr. Ollie Young, Baron st.
Mrs. Ruby Davis, 913 East Reden st.
Mr. Jessie Shield, Division st.

Beside the three students working in Ruleville we currently have Sam Block, Lawrence Guyot, Lavaughn Brown, and Willie B. Peacock working inGreenwood.

We will be taking people down to Liberty, in Amite county to register on Tuesday, Aug., 21,.

Sincerely yours,

COPY

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

197½ Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
BOB MOSES

MUrray 8-0331

Report on Registration Attempt at Liberty

On Tuesday August 21, eleven people from the Good Hope community of Amite County went to Liberty Miss., the county seat for the purpose of registering to vote.

History
As far as we know, none of the Negroes in Amite county have registered. The Civil Rights Report counts one, but nobody in the community knows this person. The last registration attempt was in August of 1961. These set off a series of beatings, arrests, and ended when a local Negro farmer, ~~Herbert~~ Lee, was killed by the state representative from Amite County, Eugene Hurst.

It has taken approximately one year to build the people to the point where they were ready to attempt another try at registration. Hollis Watkins and Timothy Jenkins were in the county most recently during the past two weeks, preparing a group to go down. SNCC workers have been in and out during the past year.

At the Circuit Clerk's Office:
The following persons went down:

Leo McKnight	* William Weathersby, Liberty Rte. 1, Miss.	
Sam Wells	* Roosevelt Lee	
* Edward Nunnery	* Tommy Weathersby	
* Albert Weathersby	Teton Weathersby	
May Nunnery	Ruby Lee Wells	Louis Allen

William Weathersby is the key contact. Louis Allen was a key witness in the killing of Herbert Lee, and has suffered continued harassment at the hands of the local law enforcement agencies. Last month, deputy sheriff Daniel Jones fractured his jaw in two places with a flashlight. Local white people have told him, accoding to Allen, some of the very things he reported to the F.B.I. at the time of the Lee killing. In this regard, one of the leaders in the county, E.W. Steptoe, pres. of the local branch of the NAACP, has stated they do not want any more southern F.B.I. agents in to cover cases.

The group arrived in Liberty at 8:30, and went into the registrar's office. When asked what they wanted, Mr. William Weathersby said, "We have come to fill out the application to register." Mr. Whittington, the registrar, told them all to get out except one. Mr. Eddie Nunnery, and Mr. William Weathersby remained. Mr. Nunnery started onthe form first. Mr. Weathersby remained in the

* Filled out Form

office for three minutes and then went out on the back porch.

Deputy Sheriff Daniel Jones and his father, Bryant Jones, who beat Travis Britt, one of our workers last year, were circulating around, but did not say anything to the people who were there to register. About 11:30 or 12:00 noon, the applicants who were sitting on the front porch were told to get off, not to "loiter" on the porch any longer. Daniel Jones went around looking at the license numbers on the cars. Later on, about 3:00, Sammy Wells and Tommy Lee Weathersby were on the front porch and Daniel Jones told them to "Get your damn ass off the front porch and don't come back on." Then at 4:00, it began raining and they were told they were not going to be allowed to be in the court house. They left shortly thereafter when it began to rain hard.

Six of these eleven filled out the form. Two of them had to leave early to go to work and the other three didn't have time. An additional person, Roosevelt Steptoe, came down in the afternoon and filled out a form. He is a graduate of Southern University in Baton Rouge and a graduate Student at Atlanta University, currently on leave to teach economics at Florida A & M. He is a native of Amite county and the son of E.W. Steptoe, see above.

The applicants were given sections: 221, 160, 211, to copy and interpret.

Observers:

Timothy Jenkins, Dorie Ladner, and myself went down in a separate car. Dorie joined the people who were waiting to be registered, Tim walked the streets, and I remained in the car. There were no incidents involving the three of us.

A car load of students came down from Jackson with a reporter, Dewey Green, from the Mississippi Free Press. Dewey began taking pictures around 11:00 and had his camera snatched away from him by a young man working in the office down the hall from the circuit clerk's office. He was told to leave town by three men, one of them flourishing a lead pipe. They all left after this.

I understand that a station wagon containing three CBS camera men was stopped and they were made to take the camera equipment out of the car and were fined $33.00 for a traffic violation and told to get out of the county and never come back.

I understand also, that two members fo the Civil Rights Commission staff were in town, but I did not see them and was told they left early.

For the Future:

The applicants were very much encourgged by the fact that they were allowed to complete their forms without incident. They are having a meeting Monday, August 27th., and will be planning for another group to go down in the near future.

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

197½ Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
MUrray 8-0331

Bob Moses
August 24,

Mr. Wiley Brannon
V.E.P. Director
5 Forsyth st.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

This could have been in by August 17, as you requested but ithe request caught us at the wrong time. Joan Trumpower, the secretary who has been handling the reports left two weeks ago for Europe; she will be back in September. I was busy helping coordinate several registration marches in the Delta for the C.B.N. people and the resulting pressures in Sunflower and Leflore counties have kept us on the go.

In that part of the report where we say, " x wks at $y per wk", if the total at the end of the line does not add up, then we owetthe specified worker the balanne.

In particular we owe:

Hollis Watkins	$80 -	McComb
Curtis Hayes	$70 -	Hattiesburg
Frank Smith	$160 -	Holly Springs
James Travis	$191 -	Vicksburg
Hugh Bell	$11 -	"
Otis Thames	$11 -	"
Samuel Block	$173 -	Greenwood
Arthur Williams	$280 -	Greenville
Bob Moses	$120 -	
	---	
total	$1096	

If we are going to pay for the month of August, that will have to be tabulated.

In the meantime those of us who are going to work through the year have decided to work for expenses: room, board, transportation, and incidentals.

The $500.00 you senh was distributed as follows:

$130.00	to the Vicksburg project
$52.06	to the Hattiesburg project
$52.06	to the Greenville project
$100.00	to the Greenwood project
$50.00	to the Ruleville project

$10.00	to Jackson for food
$32.00	back food bill in Greenwood
$20.00	Rent in Greenwood
$10.00	Rent in McComb
$23.53	Transportation

$479.53	total spent
$21.47	balance

I hope we can get straightened away at the meeting next week.

Sincerely,

Bob

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

197½ Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
MUrray 8-0331

Bob Moses
August 24,

Financial report for 90 day voter registration project in Mississippi.

(Note: The following report is exclusive of subtotal 2 in the report giving expenditures through May 31; however, it includes all of the other subtotals in an integrated fashion.)

1. Jackson;

Office rent ...	@ $30 per month ...	$45.00
Office supplies	@ $10 per week ...	$110.00
Transportation	@ $10 per week ...	$110.00
Telephone	@ $50 per month ...	$150.00
Hinds county Voter Registration Committee ...		$170.00

Expense money to workers:

Colia Liddel	9 wks @ $20 per wk.	$180.00
Dorie Ladner	7 wks @ $20 per wk.	$140.00
Lawrence Guyot	5 wks @ $20 per wk.	$100.00
William Miller	4 wks @ $40 per wk.	$160.00
Joan Trumpower	5 wks @ $10 per wk.	$50.00
Hugh Bell	4 wks @ $10 per wk.	$35.00
Otis Thames	4 wks @ $10 per wk.	$35.00
Higgs and students	5 wks @ $40 per wk.	$190.00
Part time help		$60.00

For the month of August:

Room for workers	$60.00
Board for workers	$25.00
Subtotal # 1	$1620.00

2. Hattiesburg:

*Office rent	@ $25 per month	...	$150.00
paper and stencils and office supplies		...	$67.00
Secretarial help			$50.00
Transportation			$136.00
Food for volunteer help		...	$40.00
Expense money for workers:			
Hollis Watkins	11 wks @ $20 per wk.	...	$140.00
Curtis Hayes	11 wks @ $20 per wk.	...	$150.00
Miscelaneous			$17.00
Subtotal # 2			$750.00

3. Holly Springs:

Office supplies	$32.00
Transportation	$127.00
Expense money for Frank Smith @ $40 per wk. for 5 wks.	$40.00
miscelaneous	$10.00
Subtotal # 3	$209.00

4. Clarksdale:

Expenses for workers:	
Four workers for three weeks @ $25 per wk.	$250.00
Subtotal # 4	$250.00

* In order to rent the office in Hattiesburg we had to pay for the first six months in advance.

5. Vicksburg:

Office rent		$25.00
Telephone		$19.84
Typewriter rental		$6.00
Transportation		$25.00
Expense money for workers:		
James Travis	10 wks @ $30 per wk.	$109.00
Hugh Beal	2 wks @ $15 per wk.	$19.00
Otis Thames	2 wks @ $15 per wk.	$19.00
Food expenses for last weeks of July, first weeks of August.		$50.00
Subtotal # 5		$272.84

6. Greenwood:

Transportation	$38.21
Secretarial help	$13.00
Rent	$17.00
Volunteer help	$21.00
Office supplies	$56.29
Long distance telephone call	$1.63
Expenses for Samuel Block:	$187.79
Subtotal # 6	$334.92

7. Cleveland:

Expenses for Amzie Moore 6 wks @ $40 per wk.	$240.00
Transportation	$40.00
Supplies	$20.00
Subtotal # 7	$300.00

8. Greenville:

Office rent	@ $30.00 per month	$45.00
light deposit		$35.00
Office equipment		$35.00
Telephone installation		$20.15
Typewriter rental		$4.00
light bill		$1.56
Office supplies		$52.80
Secretarial help		$14.00
Transportation		$20.58
Food for canvassers		$12.85
Dance to recruit volunteer workers		$26.54
Sign for office		$2.50
Expenses for workers:		
Arthur Williams	11 wks @ $40 per wk.	$160.81
James Jones		$44.25
Slyvester Warner		$56.25
Subtotal # 8		$531.29

9. Expenses for Bob Moses	13 wks @ $40 per wk	$320.00
Transportation for Bob Moses		$130.00
Subtotal # 9		$450.00

10. From first report, subtotal 2.		$230.00
Subtotal # 10		$230.00

11. $50 of the money given to Hattiesburg has yet to be broken down.

Subtotal # 11	$50.00

Subtotal # 1	$1620.00
Subtotal # 2	$750.00
Subtotal #3	$209.00
Subtotal # 4	$250.00
Subtotal # 5	$272.84
Subtotal # 6	$334.92
Subtotal # 7	$300.00
Subtotal # 8	$531.29
Subtotal # 9	$450.00
Subtotal # 10	$230.00
Subtotal # 11	$50.00
Total:	$4998.05

Brought over by Dorothy Dawson

file [illegible] info [illegible]

Hinds - Beat 2
Marshall - Beat 4?
Wash - Beat 5?

Dear _____:

(Opening paragraph to vary according to the addressee)

Bob Moses, director of voter registration work for the Council of Federated Organizations in Mississippi, has outlined some very hopeful possibilities for progress in that state. I would like to summarize for you what he said.

Every county in Mississippi has five "supervisor's districts". In three counties where Bob has been working, there are districts populated primarily by Negro citizens. These are Hinds County, where Jackson is located, Marshall County, with Holly Springs as the county seat, and Washington County, with Greenville as its largest town. In Hinds County, for example, the second supervisor's district is 75-80% Negro, and there are similarly populated districts in the other two counties.

In order to vote in Mississippi one must pass the literacy test at the time of registration. The U. S. Department of Justice filed a suit on August 28 in the Federal District Court located in Jackson, Mississippi, challenging one of the provisions of the Mississippi Constitution which provides that "applicants for the vote must be able to interpret any section of the state constitution to the local registrar's satisfaction and demonstrate an understanding of the duties of citizenship". The Department of Justice is asking the Court to enjoin the State of Mississippi and local officials from hindering Negro applicants from the vote in any way or form "using any interpretation or understanding test which bears a direct relationship to the qualities of public education afforded Negro applicants". This suit could possibly become effective by the time of the election in 1963, if not the primary. The effect of the suit would be to seriously limit the discretionary powers of local registrars and therefore eliminate the means often used in the past to discriminate against Negroes in registration.

The other requirement for voting in Mississippi is that the registrant must pay poll taxes for two years consecutively. Poll taxes are payable only in the months of December and January. People who have paid two years' poll tax, including a delinquent tax, may vote in the general elections, though not in the primary.

Therefore if the Negroes in these districts could be encouraged to pay their 1962 delinquent poll tax and the tax for 1963, and if the literacy test were ~~abolished~~ abolished so that discrimination could not prevent registration, there would be a very good chance to elect independent Negro candidates in the fall of next year. Three offices will be open on a district level--constable,

deputy sheriff, and a seat on the County Board of Supervisors (of which there are five members, one for each district in the county).

To accomplish this, Bob suggests that college students from the colleges in those three counties should work during their Christmas vacation and semester break to carry out poll tax campaigns. Secondly, he believes it would be helpful if Negroes could be assured of financial backing for their campaigns. Bob estimates that $2,000 would cover the three candidates' expenses for each district, a total of $6,000 for the candidates in all three districts. In addition, money would be needed to pay the living and travel expenses for students during the poll tax campaigns--$30 per person per week for three weeks, five students per district, a total of $450 per district, or a sum total of $1350.

(Last paragraph requesting help in fund raising to vary with addressee)

mathematics are ok.
Including ½ of dec.
installment Cofo has
received $11,000

If you will accept these
reports without vouchers
(or could we get their
cancelled checks since
check nos. are listed in
this report #1-36) they
have accounted for $9859.79

$11,000.00
9859.79

1140.21

They have unaccounted now
for $1140.21 (1000 of which they
had not received at report time).

REPORT ON VOTER REGISTRATION IN GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

FROM WALLACE HARVEY

FROM AUGUST TO FEBRUARY

ON off time from my job, one day in AugustI m t two young men, they were strangers to me. Then and there I noticed something different about these two men. They introduced themselves and told me things about their movement, and I had that feeling of intellect. I was empressed with that extra boost. I saw the greenlight on and that means go, and I have been going since.

I started that week working on Voters Registration. It was hard to get my people to cooperate. The first and most important was fear. When questioned ,7 out o 10 of the people stated they had not worked since cotton time.

We must take it this way cotton is Mississippi's leading product, as all states have leading products. Why is this thing called cotton so low in labor and high in market? Can our people be brought out of the field? The people work ten hours a day with the whi e man standing over them to see that they do more work in ten hours then h does in ten years.

LIVING FACILITIES

We live in squalid residential sections of Greenwood, Mississippi. People say " what can I do?" I tell them lets vote. Then they say I do not know how, and why. The people say" I did not get far in school,and my boss say it does not make sense anyway? Some said they would like to register but their boss told them he would beat them if they did.

COPY

REPORT FROM CURTIS E. HAYES

Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Well, I feel very happy to submitt a report that seems to be filled with fruitions.

Starting last Friday (Aug.3rd), I went intothe different corners of the county while canvassing and talked with people about attending a meeting that had been scheduled for Tuesday night (la st night).

It was a Voter Registration mass meeting at which Tim Jenkins spoke. The attendance was about 50 adults and about 12 students. The results of the meeting are enclosed.

We have had 4 persons down so far this week and I am thinking that by the time I send in another repost this number would have increased 5 times.

Bill Peters of CBS has been down talking about his project and I am trying very hard to affiliate the Kennard Case with his project. Bill says the film will be shouwn the second week in October on all CBS Stations. So I suggest that it would be good if we could all start campaigning for the show now because it could be a catalyst in reducing the fears of the Negroes.

For the last two weeks I have beeneexisting financially from the support of the local people.

Room and Board	Mrs. L.E.Woods
Transportation	The Morris Family
Cigarettes	The Morris Family
Cleaning of Clothes	High Class Cleaners
Office Expenses	Canvass Donations
Total	Approximately $30.00

The students are very anxious to get started in political negotiations. So I have been talking to some of the adults (ministers and businessmen particularly) about joining in with them; it looks good.

Johnnie Frazier has been down to organize a youth chapter and Tim and I grabed them before them before they were able to finish the task. The secretary, Miss Armstrong was grabed by Tim and the president Alvin Dahmer was grabed by me; so it looks like we are about to get NAACP to come across if

I can keep punching this youth group.

Although I am excited from this potential progress, I must admit that things would function much better if we had asset to money.

"I can see a new day"
I can see the fears deminishing
I can see the new Negro here
I can see the glow in the eyes ofthe people when progress is metioned.
The gossip for the women has become pàlitics.

I hope you don't think I am over excited, but lets admit it is a pleasure to be able to witness the birth of a "new man."

"We shall overcome"

Memo from Bob Moses:

The case of Rev. Jeff Surney

Background:

Rev. Jeff Surney is 51 yea rs old and married to Mrs. Claudie Lee Surney, age 45, his second wife. He and his first wife are divorced. Mr. and Mrs. Surney have eight girls: Barbara Jean (16), Vinnie Lee (15), Brenda Lee (14), Florie Louise (12), Catherine Louise (12), Annie Lee (12), Diane Virginia (7), Jean (4).

Shortly after their marriage, Mr. Surney went into the Army. He was discharged on November 19, 1945. From 1945 until the present he and his wife have lived on a series of plantations in LeFlore a nd Sunflower county and from 1959 until Sept. 1962, they were sha recropping and tenant farming on Mr. Ha rry Clark's place outside of Doddville.

Mr. Surney made three crops on Mr. Clark's place as a share-cropper: 1959, '60, '61. In 1962 he rented while he and his fa mily worked as day laborers for Mr. Clark. A complete report of his financial dea lings with Mr. Clark for the years 1960 and 1961 a re given below:

Financial sccounts:

The statements fall into three categories:

1. A list of debts incurred by Mr. Surney and paid by Mr. Clark across the year.

2. A series of receipts detailing the amount of seed received from each ba le of cotton, the value, cost of ginning a nd bala nce left, for each bale.

3. A listing of the pounds of lint per bale credited to Mr. Surney from the crop, plus the price per pound and the total amount credited to Mr. Surney for this lint.

The 1959 crop:

12/24	loan ...	$100.00
/24	lights ...	6.13
1960		
1/27	lights ...	6.13
2/8	coal ...	50.00
26	Furnish ...	50.00
3/4	coal ...	15.40
31	Furnish ...	50.00
31	lights ...	9.78
25	lights ...	8.81
4/9	loa n ...	30.00
25	lights ...	8.91
30	Furnish ...	50.00
5/21	G.M.A.C. ...	--61.65-
25	lights ...	7.35
6/2	Furnish ...	50.00
24	lights ...	7.98
24	lights ...	3.04
7/2	Furnish ...	50.00
23	Furnish ...	50.00
27	lights ...	12.46
8/13	Dr.C.M.Dorrough	8.00
24	lights ...	8.55
9/23	lights ...	11.02
10/26	lights ...	10.71
11/25	lights ...	10.88
30	Dr. Packer ...	6.00
30	Wade Drug store	1.44
30	Flowers Drugs	4.66
12/10	Brea king and plowing ...	198.00
10	Seed adva nce	140.00
10	Fertilizer	88.00
10	Hauling ...	14.00

The 1960 crop:

12/10/60	Balance due ...	$317.28
12/17/60	loan ...	100.00
12/27/60	lights ...	8.65
3/31/61	lights ...	7.62
2/28/61	Doddville ...	14.37
2/28	Furnish ...	50.00
3/31	Furnish ...	50.00
3/31	lights ...	8.13
3/31	lights ...	6.13
4/30	lights ...	5.61
4/30	Furnish ...	50.00
5/24	lights ...	5.61
6/2	Furnish ...	50.00
6/10	Wade Drugs ...	10.17
6/26	lights ...	6.64
6/10	Dr. Dorrough ...	3.00
7/1	Furnish ...	50.00
7/29	Furnish ...	50.00
7/27	lights ...	6.13
8/23	lights ...	8.14
9/25	lights ...	7.16
10/6	Wade Drug store	10.86
10/20	lights ...	7.67
11/24	lights ...	4.33
		$837.50
	coal	12.50
	coal	40.00
	Fertilizer, 25 acres @ $5 per acre:	125.00
	Breaking, planting, plowing, $7 per acre:	175.00
	22 bales adv. on seed ticket:	220.00

10 Poison ... 44.00 total: $1410.00
-9---Interest-... -94.08 seed ... -106.31
$1270.02 $1303.71

12/10 ½ of 14 B/C
$945.70 & Seed $7.04: cotton: $1,655.37
sotton ... $952.74 -1,303.71
$351.

Balance due $317.28
-94.08
223.20 Car: $565.00
-61.65 -351.
$214.00 Balance due on car.

Balance $161.55

(The seed tickets for 1960 were not available.)

Lint and seed statements for 1961:

	No.	Bale Wt.	Seed Net. wt.	Value	Cost of Ginning	Balance
1.	251	525	870	$20.88	$14.61	6.27
2.	252	365	700	16.80	12.22	4.58
3.	330	467	800	19.20	13.63	5.57
4.	531	460	780	18.72	12.77	5.95
5.	532	470	800	19.20	13.70	5.50
6.	927	455	780	18.72	13.42	5.30
7.	928	480	845	20.28	14.12	6.16
8.	1270	450	870	19.25	13.35	5.90
9.	1271	460	770	19.25	13.42	5.83
10.	1761	420	635	15.87	12.15	3.72
11.	1897	430	670	16.75	12.48	4.27
12.	1898	450	680	19.50	12.70	6.80
13.	2169	450	610	15.25	12.18	3.07
14.	2674	470	800	20.00	13.70	6.30
15.	2673	450	670	16.75	12.62	4.13
16.	3048	445	680	17.00	12.66	4.34
17.	3047	420	700	17.50	12.62	4.88
18.	3611	505	735	19.62	13.85	5.77
19.	3610	430	730	18.25	12.91	5.34
20.	3890	350	500	12.50	10.68	1.82
21.	4241	405	650	16.25	13.25	3.00
22.	4242	375	550	13.75	11.96	1.79
		9,732	15,610	(These were not totaled and they do not jive.)		$106.31

(The return for the sharecropper on the seed in 1961, seems small to say the least, 26%, but in 1959, Mr. Surney ginned 22 bales of cotton with seed valued at $321.80, but he received only $25.89 or .7%. On one remarka ble bale the seed brought minus 24 cents! The margin of income on the seed from a bale of cotton may be approaching zero!)

(Note: At the end of the 1959crop, Mr. Surney 'owed' Mr. Clark $317.28 and since this is the balance carried over into the 1960 report, the $94.08 and the $61.65 deducted at the end of the 1959 report were apparently not made good.

Mr. Surney was never allowed to see the light bills and did not know how much he 'owed' Mr. Clark until the end of the year.)

Charges against Mr. Surney:

On Thursday, October 18, Mr. Surney was chargdd and convicted in the Justice of the Pease court in Ruleville of violating the bad chedk law. He was bound over to the circuit court, w which meets the first Monday in March. Mr. L Parker Britt, owner of two gas stations, one in Ruleville and one in Doddville, accused Mr. Surney of unloading a bad check for $42.25 on March 26, 1962 in payment of tires Mr. Surney had purchased from Mr. Britt.

We feel the charges were brought against Mr. Surney because of his participation in the voter registration drive.

Registration to votes

On Wednesday, August 22nd, Mr. Surney went to Indianola to attempt to register. The clerk was reported out. The following day Mr. Surney went back with the same report. Next week on Friday, August 31, he went down with a busload of applicants. On this occasion he was allowed to fill out the form.

The next day he was told to leave the plantation. He moved the following week and after a brief stay on a farm owned by a Negro, he rented a house in Cleveland. He is in the process of looking for another house because of the pressures put on him landlord after his conviction last week.

In mid-September, Mr. Surney went personally to Washington and filed affidavits with the U.S. Civil Rights Commission and the U.S. Department of Justice.

Trouble with car dealers:

Whereas the 1960 and 1961 crops put Mr. Surney in the hole, the 1959 crop left him with several hundered dollars to the good. He put some of this money down on a '57 Pontiac which he bought from a dealer in Greenwood for $1,100 plus $500 carrying charges. He was to pay over a two year period.

By June of 1961 he had paid $1370.00 on the car, but fell one month behind, for the first time, in his payments. The dealer came and picked the car up when Mr. Clark, Surney's boss, refused to pay the payment, about $61.00. The car had been leasing fluid and the dealer put it in the shop, without Mr. Surney's permission, and later called him to inform him it would cost $400.00 for repairs.

The matter dragged through the late summer and early fall, with Mr. Surney unable to get the car out for lack of funds and Mr. Clark unwilling to help him. Mr. Clark told Mr. Surney that he didn't want to have to deal with those 'crooked' dealers in Greenwood (sic).

In November Mr. Clark, though still unwilling to pay the dealers in Greenwood so Mr. Surney could regain his car, offered to put up $565.00 for a '54 Ford, which he 'bought' for Mr. Surney. Mr. Surney never saw the car in Greenwood again which he owed only $230.00 on, and apparently it reverted back to the dealers.

The 1961 financial records show that by November Mr. Surney had cleared several hundred dollars from the 1961 crop. Mr. Surney could not know this since he was kept in ignorance of the financial balance until the end of the year, but Mr. Clark knew it. One wonders why he didn't let Mr. Surney recover his Pontiac.

Mr. Surney then was out $1370.00 of his hard to come by pennies, and in debt to Mr. Clark for $565.00.

Mr. Clark's financial statement credited Mr. Surney with $351.66 at the end of 1961. He deducted $351.00 from the $565.00 and at the end of 1961 Mr. Surney 'owed' Mr. Clark $214.00.

Mr. Surney decided to switch from sharecropping to tenant farming at this point and across the spring, during the cotton chopping season, Mr. Clark deducted $177.00 from his pay envelope. No agreement was made with Mr. Surney about a schedual of payments, Mr. Clark simply deducted whatever he felt like every payday.

(Note: Before Mr. Surney was evicted, he and his family picked 2300 lbs. of cotton, @ $2.00 per hundred. Mr. Clark used this $46.00 to 'settle' the payments on the '54 Ford. The Ford actually cost him $574.00)

In the meantime, Mr. Surney decided to trade the Ford in on a 1959 Chevrolet which he purchased from the Norman brothers in Greenville. He was to pay $100.00 down (ballon note) and $53.37 per month for 24 months, starting July.

He paid the first three monthly payments, but by late August had still not paid the $100.00 down. Mr. Norman, who lives in Indianola, had his car pickdd up and carried to a mechanic who leases a garage right next to Mr. Norman's house, and owned by Mr. Norman. On October 13, Mr. Surney had completed payment of the $100.00 but when he went to pick up the car he was informed that he owed $167.00 for repairs. He was told by Mr. Norman, however, to talk to the finance company about the the repairing bill.

The next Saturday, October 13, he presented the bill to the finance company and they gave him a chdck for $167.00 which he took to Mr. Norman to sign and over to Indianola to recover his car.

Inspite of the 'repairs' however, the car broke down on the way home and had to be put in the shop again. This time the bill was $25.00. At the last report the car was on the bum again and back in the shop.

In the meantime, on Monday, October 15, Mr. Surney was picked up on a charge of violating the bad check law and disposing of mortgaged property. He remained in jail until Thursday, when a preliminary hearing was held and he was bonded out.

Background of the "Bad check case":

While Mr. Surney lived on Mr. Clark's place he bought his gas at the Union's service station in Doddville, close by. The station is operated by Mr. Travis Bowen and owned by Mr. L. Parker Britt. Both of these men testified against Mr. Surney at the preliminary hearing.

Mr. Surney says this past year he has paid from $20.00 to $25.00 a month on his gas bill and that he owed $67.00 on the bill. On August 16, he went to Mr. Bowen to ask if he could buy two tires for the Chevrolet, since one of his tires, a recap, had begun to peel. Mr. Bowen called Mr. Britt who gave him an O.K. on the deal and Mr. Surney went to Ruleville, to Mr. Britt's station there to get the tires. He sighed a bill at Mr. Britt's and obtained two tires for $67.08.

On September first he brought a check, from the government, for $155.00 to Mr. Britt and asked him to take out $20.00 on the tires. Mr. Britt could only give him $100.00 of his change, so Mr. Surney asked him to put $30.00 on his account at the station in Doddville and put $5.00 worth of gas in his car. Mr. Britt did this. On October 1st. Mr. Surney paid another $20.00 to Mr. Bowen, in cash, on his gas bill. He they owed Mr. Britt $17.00 for the gas and $47.08 for tires. At no time, however did he pay Mr. Britt with a check.

Account of the arrest, detention and trial of Mr. Surney:

On Monday, October 15, Mrs. Surney came by Amzie Moore's house in Clevelan d and informed James Bevel and myself th at her h usband, Jeff Surney, was in jail in Cleveland.

Bevel, Charles Cobb, myself and Mrs. Surney went to the police station in Clevelamd. We were informed that they had p icked up Mr. Surney on a warrant from the sheriff of Sunflower county, but were not allowed to see the warant or Mr. Surney, and were told he could not be bonded out until the morning.

We returned to Mr. Moore's house, where Bevel called the sh eriff of Sunflower co unty. I listened to the conversation on the extension. The sheriff told Bevel that he did not know anything about the case and warned Bevel not to try to bait him.

Tuesday morning, Octo ber 16, they transfered Mr. Surney from

Cleveland to Ruleville. Bevel went over to Ruleville with Mrs. Surney to see about the charges and the bond. He was informed that Mr. Surney was charged with passing two bad checks and his bond would have to be arranged through the Justice of the Peace, Mr. Owens in Drew. The deputy sheriff who to ld him this was im Drew before they arrived, and Mr. Owens was neither in his office, nor at home, but out to the doctors, sick.(sic!) Nobody answered at Mr. Owens office and home during the early part of the day.

I drove Mrs. Surney over to Ruleville about 1:30 to carry Jeff some lunch, but we learned from Mayor Dorrough that he had been taken to the county jail. We picked up Charles Cobb and drove down to Indianola and were informed by deputy sheriff Bradley that Mr. Surney was in jail for passing two bad checks. H e showed us the checks. One was dated March 26, 1962, and was for $42.25, made out to L. P. Britt and had Jeff Surney written where the signature should be. The other was dated February 15, 1962 also made out to L.P. Britt and had Jeff Surney written where the signature should be. Bo th were made out on Bank of Ruleville checks. Mr. Bradley commented that the Feb. check did not look like Jeff's signature, but that the 'Jeff' on the March check might be his signature. H e had had Mr. Surney write his signature on a blank piece of paper and showed it to us to compare with the supposed signatures on the t wo checks.

Mr. Bradley informed us that the warrant had been sworn out by Mr. Wiggers in Ruleville and the bond was $500.00, $250.00 on each charge.

Mrs. Surney was allowed upstairs to visit Mr. Surney.

The following day, Wednesday, October 17, Mrs. Surney went with Rev. Storey to engage the services of Attorney Fedducia, a white lawyer in Cleveland. Attny Fedducia called the sheriff of Sunflower county and after conversing with the sheriff wrote out an appearance bond for the circuit court in which he applied for a $250.00 bond to bind Mr. Surney over to the next term of the Circuit Court of Sunflower co unty to answer a charge of v violation of bad check law, and disposing mortgaged property.

Attny Fedducia informed Mrs. Surn ey that he would tell her ho w much his services would cost when she obtained someone to sign the bond. However, Mrs. Surney was unable to obtain persons who had sufficient pro perty to sign the bond and Jeff remained in jail Wednesday night and was without a lawyer at the pr eliminary hearing Thursday morning.

Mrs. Surney saidshe went over to Mr. Br itt's gas station in Ruleville, Wednesday afternoon andawked Mr. Britt how many tires did Jeff get from him and did Jeff give him any checks. Mr. Britt said yes, he hada check that Travis had written, with Jeff'a aignature on it. Mrs. Surney said she asked him, how in the worldcanyanyone write a check and not have a bank account. She asked him why didn't he come and notify her. H e said he had gone to her father's. She told him that he knew that her father was very sick and could hardly see and wo uldn't be able to help him. She said Mr. Britt said that he thought the finance company had had the car, that they told him the finance company had the car.

Mrs. Surney gave me a statement from the Lion Service Station, Parker Britt, owner, Ruleville and Doddsville:

Jeff Surney

8-16-62	2 800814	Tires St	67.08
8-31-62	Paid		20.00
		Bal	47.08

Wednesday night, Mrs. Surney, Irene Johnson, and Annie W ght, went to visit Mr. L.P.Britt at his house. According to Mrs. Surney:

Irene introduced herself, Annie Wright and Mrs Surney to Mr. Britt and informed him that they wanted to talk to him concerning Jeff Surney's debt.

Mr. Britt said that if Jeff payed him for the two checks he would let the tires go. He said that it hurt him that if it had just been somebody else but Jeff he wouldn't have cared. He said he knew Jeff and his children and told Mrs. Surney that his children ate at her sisters and Jeff had seen after them. He said Jeff must have been misled. He said Jeff had taken sides with the communism andwent down and registered, he said what he did he was forced to do, they made him do it.

Mrs. Surney said she asked him what kind of pressure they put on him and he said, Jeff went down and registered. He said, of course I don't blame the colored people, if it just was left up with me I would treat everybody right, never harm a colored person, but I was forced to do what I did.

As they left He told them to tell Jeff he wanted to talk with him, that Jeff had been misled.

That same night I and James Jones and Charles McLaurin were in Clarksdale at their weekly mass meeting. Two members of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission were present and we told them the facts surrounding Mr. Surney's case.

Thursday morning, James Bevel, James Jones, Charles McLaurin and myself went over to Ruleville to attend the preliminary hearing on Mr. Surney. I was allowed to advise Mr. Surney during the trial, but not allowed to speak for him. The county prosecuting attorney filed an affidavit charging Mr. Surney with violation of the bad check law andcalled two witnesses to the stand: Mr. Travis Bowen andMr. Parker Britt, in that order.

The county prosecuting attorney stated that the check made out for March, 1962 was issued and delivered on the bank of Ruleville for $42.25.

Mr. Travis Edwin Bowen testified that Jeff Surney gave him this check in payment of two tires. He said he wrote the check out and Jeff signed it. He said he delivered Jeff two tires and included the check when he sent his daily report in, March 26, 1962.

Mr. Parker Britt testified that he endorsed the check and the bank of Ruleville stamped in on the back to the effect that the party concerned did not have an account at the bank.

Mr. Surney did not testify or cross exam the witnesses, He was found guilty and bound over for $500.00 to the Circuit Court

We were able to bail him out later in the day.

As yet Mr. Surney does not have a lawyer, but the U. S. Dept of Justice is investigating the case, to see if any violation of Federal law was involved.

The night after the trial:

I met with Mr. Surney Friday morning by chance in Greenville. He was with Mr. Boss Foster. They both told essentially the same story. Late last night (12:30 at Mr. Surney's house, 1:30 at Mr. Foster's.) three white men poked around their houses with flashlights, examining their cars. Mr. Surney stayed up for an hour after they were gone. Mr. Foster woke his children and had them dress, and later sent them back to bed with their clothes on. He was afraid the house might be set afire.

Ark. Gazette
11/3/62

He'd Serve All, Asserts Dr. Townsend

Dr. William H. Townsend, a Negro optometrist running for position No. 4 on the City Manager Board in Tuesday's general election, pledged last night to serve all residents equally.

Dr. Townsend made the pledge in a low-key, serious talk to about 60 Negro residents at a "get-out-the-vote" rally at the Dunbar Recreation Center sponsored by the Council on Community Affairs and the Southern Mediator Journal.

"City planning and programming without representation of all groups concerned is taxation without representation," he said.

Dr. Townsend is opposed for position No. 4 by Harold E. Henson Jr., a banker, and Arthur J. Jones, a retired lawyer. Both are white men.

C. H. Jones, editor of the Southern Mediator Journal, pleaded to the Negro community to vote Tuesday and get others to cast their ballots. If this is done, he said, Dr. Twonsend will be elected.

County Clerk R. S. Peters asked for support of proposed Amendment 52 and the three-mill road tax. Amendment 52 would raise the constitutional limit on salaries of state and county officials.

Other speakers include Dr. G. P. Freeman, general chairman of the rally; Ozell Sutton, associate director of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations; Jeffery Hawkins, president of the East End Civic League; and Delector Tiller, a lawyer, who discussed amendments on the ballot Tuesday.

VC 12-19

ARKANSAS TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

CITIZENSHIP WORKSHOP

DUNBAR COMMUNITY CENTER

16th and Chester

Saturday, July 14, 1962

10:00 - 3:00

Registration	9:30 - 10:00	(Mrs. Marion Williams (Mrs. Ezella Blount (Mrs. Odessa Hood

First General Session

Opening: America

Invocation	Rev. R. K. Young
Remarks	Mr. T. E. Patterson, ATA Executive Secretary
Introduction of Speaker	Mr. George Henry
Key Note Address	Mr. J. Harvey Kerns, Executive Secretary of Urban League Greater New Orleans

11:00 - 12:00 -- WORKSHOP

WORKSHOP SESSION No. 1

REMOVING OBSTACLES TO VOTING

12:00 - 1:00 LUNCH

WORKSHOP No. 2 - 1:00 - 1:45

GENERAL SESSION - 2:00 - 3:00

WORKSHOP AREAS - - - - -

GROUP I — Citizenship Education -
Mr. Roland Smith, Leader
Mr. George Henry, Consultant

GROUP II — Identifying the Desire of the ATA and Needs of the Community -

A. Representation on Policy-making Boards of Qualified Persons -
1. Health and Welfare
2. Education
3. Labor

B. Requesting the Appointment of an Interracial Advisory Board -
Mr. Edwin Hawkins, Leader
Mr. Charles Hicks, Consultant

GROUP III — Defense for Democracy in Education-Teacher Welfare -
Mr. N. P. Marshall, Leader
Mrs. Helen Mae Robinson, Consultant
Mrs. Daisy Collier, Consultant

GROUP IV — Training Opportunities -

A. Trade Schools

B. Apprenticeships
Mr. Elijah Coleman, Leader
Mrs. V. T. Hegwood, Consultant

GROUP V — Citizens' Rights -
Mr. Elza Hunter, Leader
Mr. Clarence Horn, Consultant
Mrs. Parilee Mansker, Consultant

GROUP VI — Political Action -
Mr. I. S. McClinton, Leader
Mr. Ozell Sutton, Consultant
Mr. C. H. Jones, Consultant
Mr. Preston Torrence, Consultant
Mrs. F. M. Hawthorne, Consultant
Mrs. Leanna Chapple, Consultant

ATA OFFICE
6/12/62:ceb

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

August 23, 1962

Attorney Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

I'm disappointed that there was no chance to do something about the Park Suit while you were in Arkansas. I do hope you will get to it very soon. The long delay is killing the morale of the group. We hope this group will furnish some real leadership for "change" in this community and some progress in our litigation would help.

The absence of the City Attorney, however, might have been a blessing in disguise. You have mentioned several times getting a Summary Judgement covering everything we asked but the swimming pool. Could you not make the pool a bargaining point? For example: could you relate to Mr. Kemp our willingness to fore-go contention for the pool if the City will give the Negro community the next appointment to the Housing Commission? Of course I would have to consult the group should such an arrangement be possible.

It occurs to me the City ought to give something on this point if we did not contend for the pool and we need so badly representation on the Housing Commission. I would appreciate your thinking on this immediately. There are other moves being planned should this not be expedient.

Please disregard the name left there in your office as the one for our project. The workers want it named "The Greater Little Rock Voter Registration Campaign." We are in the organizing stage now and things look hopeful. We have reason to expect a successful drive. Headquarters are being established at the Urban League, 914 Gaines.

Sincerely
Bell

P.S. The Secretary is on vacation and the terrible "type" is mine.

OFFICERS— THE REV. CHARLES C. WALKER, CHAIRMAN • THE REV. MAYNARD M. MILLER, VICE-CHAIRMAN
MRS. JOE R. BREWER, VICE-CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, TREASURER • MRS. W. E. MORRIS, SECRETARY
STAFF— NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR • RUTH ARNOLD, SEC.

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

August 1, 1962

AUG - 2 1962

Attorney Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

The Urban League of Greater Little Rock and the Arkansas Council on Human Relations are submitting a joint request to the Voter Education Project for funds with which to conduct a Pilot Voter Registration Campaign in the cities of Little Rock and North Little Rock.

The two organizations have worked cooperatively in a registration campaign before. Infact, they work together in most major projects designed for community betterment. Therefore the united effort here will be in keeping with long established policy that had its beginning with Nat and Perry Taylor and cemented under the leadership of John Walker and Herb Tyson.

Our proposal is enclosed. We hope it can have prompt consideration as the time for organizing is near.

If you have any questions about the proposal we will be happy to answer them.

Sincerely,
George I. Henry
George I. Henry
Acting Urban League Executice Secretary

Ozell Sutton
Ozell Sutton
Associate Director, ACHR

OFFICERS— THE REV. CHARLES C. WALKER, CHAIRMAN • THE REV. MAYNARD M. MILLER, VICE-CHAIRMAN
MRS. JOE R. BREWER, VICE-CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, TREASURER • MRS. W. E. MORRIS, SECRETARY
STAFF— NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR • RUTH ARNOLD, SEC.

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT PROPOSAL

To conduct a pilot Voter Registration Project in the cities of Little Rock and North Little Rock. This project is to be sponsored jointly by the Urban League of Greater Little Rock and the Arkansas Council on Human Relations. George I. Henry, Acting Executive Secretary, of the Urban League and Ozell Sutton, Associate Director of Arkansas Council on Human Relations , will co-direct the project. Each will allot one-half of his time to the Voter campaign.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the pilot project is two-fold:

1. To increase the voting strength of the Negro in these two cities by at least 50 per cent.

2. To secure valuable information and "know-how" in directing and promoting a Voter Registration Campaign.

The findings and experiences acquired in this limited project will be passed on to whatever state-wide organization is formed to conduct a broader poll tax drive next year.

METHOD

The Voter Registration Campaign will cover a period of six weeks, August 15 through August 31, will be used for extensive planning and the recruitment of workers. The Voter Registration drive will "kick-off" September 3, and continue through October 1, the final day of registration in Arkansas.

A campaign organization will be formed during the August 15-31 period and everything made ready for the "kick-off" and execution of the drive. A distinguished group of Negro citizens to serve as a Steering Committee, preferably heads of community-wide organizations, will be recruited to head the project.

The Voter Registration Project will have three main divisions designed to completely cover all areas of the two cities. The divisions are:

1. THE CHURCH DIVISIONS. The cooperation of the Ministerial Alliances will be sought and a poll tax committee will promote the campaign in the individual churches and seek to register each qualified church member.

2. THE PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION DIVISION. The P. T. A.'s usually promote a campaign among school patrons. A committee to strengthen and supplement this through better organization and increased forces will be activated. The cooperation and participation of all principals and P. T. A. presidents will be solicited.

3. A POLL TAX MARCH. The participation of all interested organizations - social, religious, fraternal and civic, will be solicited and the resources of these harnessed in the promotion of a mammoth Poll Tax March. This would be a house-to-house canvas of volunteer workers. The objective will be to cover all areas heavily populated with Negro residents and persuade them to purchase a poll tax. This will not only dramatize and publicize the Voter Registration Project but will give a systematic coverage of the two cities.

BUDGET

Funds granted by Voter Education Project will be placed in a special account and distributed by the proper officials.

Periodic reports will be made to Voter Education Project's office accounting for all expenditures with proper vouchers for same. We agree to make what ever other reports that office might require.

We wish to submit the following budget to the Voter Education Project as a minimum amount necessary to execute the above stated plan.

$100.00	10,000 application blanks
150.00	"Kick-off" dinner for 100 persons
50.00	honorarium for speaker
75.00	speaker's travel
100.00	paper, stencils, ink, and other supplies
50.00	stamps and etc.
300.00	promotion, placards, handbills, car stickers and buttons
650.00	two directors at ½ time each for six weeks
300.00	extra help, secretarial and some door-to-door workers in hard to reach areas, not covered by Poll Tax March
225.00	miscellaneous
$2,000.00	total Grant

JUL 18 1962

The Urban League
OF GREATER LITTLE ROCK

"AMERICAN TEAMWORK WORKS"

914 GAINES STREET | LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS | Phone FRanklin 2-6592

HERBERT L. TYSON, Executive Secretary

EDWIN E. DUNAWAY, President | DR. MORRIS A. JACKSON, First Vice President | MISS. PARMA BASHAM, Second Vice President | FATHER J. C. JACKSON, Secretary | MRS. C. A. McCULLUM, Treasurer

16th
July
1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Project Director
Voter Education Project
#5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

According to information I have received from our National and Regional Offices, there seems to be some misunderstanding as to our williness to participate in the Voter Education Project in this area. I should like to assure you that we are most anxious to contimue our work in the field of Voter Registration. In fact, since our National Office alerted us sometime ago that each affiliate would be expected to participate in this program, we have secured Board approval of this project and in turn set up tentative plans for the implementation of the office and field work and we were more or less waiting on some official word from your office as to proper procedures.

Since, other organization and agencies in this community have expressed an interest in this type of project, I would deeply appreciate your opinion as to who is elgible to participate in this program. While we certainly wouldn't refuse to work with other agencies and organizations, we were under the impression that priority would be given to those agencies who over a period of time have been working in the field of Voter Registration and Voter Education, such as N.A.A.C.P., Core, The Urban League, etc., and according to the information that I have, none of the organizations would fall in this category.

I trust that you will be able to supply me with all necessary information regarding qualifying for full participation in the project.

Very truly yours,

George I. Henry

George I. Henry,
Acting Executive Secretary

GIH:wmh

September 5, 1962

Mr. Ozell Sutton
Associate Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. George I. Henry
Executive Secretary
Urban League
914 Gaines Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Gentlemen:

Re VEP 2-17

This will confirm my telephone conversations with Mr. Sutton approving a voter education project for the Greater Little Rock area to be sponsored jointly by the Arkansas Council on Human Relations and the Little Rock branch of the National Urban League. The joint budget which you submitted in the amount of $2,000 has been approved for the six weeks' project. It is our understanding that you started your extensive planning and recruitment of workers on August 15, and that the actual registration drive will run from September 3 through the October 1 poll tax payment deadline.

In accordance with your request, we have made our check payable to "The Greater Little Rock Voter Registration Campaign" with the understanding that this fund will be administered jointly by both of your organizations. These funds should be deposited in a special bank account and all expenditures should be supported by voucher which should be retained in your file.

Mr. Jack Minnis, Director of Research for the Voter Education Project, will send you the voucher forms which should be used together with forms for reports which this office will provide. All of your records should be preserved and

and kept available for inspection by a member of our staff at all reasonable times. Any portion of this grant which is not required for your project should, of course, be returned to our office at the conclusion of your project; and while we have approved your total budget, we hope that you will be able to get by on less than the amount being granted and that some of the funds can be returned for use in other areas.

No part of these funds may be used to support partisan politics in any manner whatsoever, nor to influence legislation of any kind, nor in behalf of or against any political candidate.

We are enclosing a carbon copy of this letter and you are requested to acknowledge receipt of the original of this letter, the check in the amount of $2,000, and your understanding of the conditions of this grant, by signing the carbon copy of the letter (both Mr. Sutton and Mr. Henry) and returning it to this office.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

WAB:jl
Enc. Check ($2,000.00)
Receipt copy of this letter

cc: Mr. Whitney Young
Mr. Clarence Coleman
Mr. Paul Rilling

September 6, 1962

Mr. Ozell Sutton
Associate Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. George I. Henry
Executive Secretary
Urban League
914 Gaines Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Gentlemen: RE VEP 2-17

Under separate cover we are sending a supply of VEP forms. Form 1 is the voucher which is required in support of each expenditure of VEP funds. This voucher should be filled out by the individual who actually disburses the money; and the space for item description should contain complete details about the item for which the money is spent. It is important that each voucher support only one expenditure and that no two items be lumped together (e.g., travel and lodging, etc.).

Form 2 is a performance report designed to give us an idea of the progress being made each reporting period. Please note that Form 2 should not contain estimates. We are interested here in actual numerical count of each of the items about which we request information.

We assume that your own organization is such as to provide you with this information. If you have not yet organized your program so that the information we want is readily located in your files, please do so. If you need any assistance in the organization of your files we would be happy to provide it.

If you have any questions about the use of either of these forms please do not hesitate to inquire. It is absolutely essential for our research purposes that these forms be properly filled out and mailed to us not later than the first of each week.

In addition to the statistical information called for above, we would like to have a brief narrative report on the following factors for each reporting period:

1. What is the attitude of the registrar's office toward Negro registration? If that attitude is hostile, specify what actions are taken by registrar personnel manifesting this hostility.

2. Detail any harassment or intimidation of registrants or registration workers by public officials.

3. If there have been overt indications of resistance on the part of the white community in general to Negro registration specify what specific forms this resistance has taken.

4. What reasons are given by people who refuse to participate as prospective registrants in the registration program?

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:jl

P.S. In Arkansas and Texas, we are referring in all cases to the payment of poll taxes which constitutes registration in those states. Where we have referred above to registrars and registrar personnel, and on Form 2 where the term "registered" is used, project personnel in Arkansas and Texas should read "poll tax officials and personnel." In other words we consider the act of paying poll tax in Arkansas and Texas to be equivalent to the act of registering in other states. Thus, we are concerned about all aspects of poll tax payment in Arkansas and Texas in the same way that we are concerned about registration in other states.

September 19, 1962

Mr. Ozell Sutton
Associate Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. George I. Henry
Executive Secretary
Urban League
914 Gaines Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Re: VEP 2-17

Gentlemen:

On September 5 we mailed you our check for $2,000.00 and a statement of the conditions of the VEP grant and requested that you acknowledge receipt of our letter, the check, and the statement of conditions by signing and returning a carbon copy of the letter which was enclosed for this purpose. As of this date we have not received any such acknowledgment, and it is imperative that we receive this at once, as we have requirements which we must meet for tax exemption purposes.

Mr. Jack Minnis requested weekly reports relating to your registration effort, and our files indicate that your first report is overdue at this office. We request that you get this report to us immediately.

I certainly hope you are meeting with success in your poll tax campaign.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

WAB/mr

SEP 24 1962

Form VEP-2

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT FIELD REPORT

Greater Little Rock Voter Registration Campaign
Organization

George I. Henry and Ozell Sutton
Person reporting

914 Gaines
Street Address

Little Rock
City

Pulaski
County

Ark.
State

Period covered by this report:
From Sept 10 to Sept. 20

Date submitted: Sept 21

Election District to which this report applies: Little Rock,
Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
No.* contacted by door-to-door canvass										25	42	39	51	47			71	44	63	57											
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																															
No.* refusing to participate																															
No.* instructed at home																															
No.* instructed at clinics																															
No.* instructed at other places (specify places)																															
No.* applying for registration as a result of this program																															
No.* successfully registered by this project														53					49												
No.* denied registration in this project																															

Please Note - Only the blanks filled apply to our situation here

*Persons of voting age

Form VEP-2

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT FIELD REPORT

Greater Little Rock Voter Registration Campaign
Organization

George L. Henry + Ozell Sutton
Person reporting

914 Haines
Street Address

Little Rock
City

Pulaski
County

Arkansas
State

Period covered by this report:
From 9-24-62 to 10-1-62

Date submitted: 10-2-62

Election District to which this report applies: Little Rock
Ward, Beat, etc.

September
Precinct, election district, etc.

October September

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
No.* contacted by door-to-door canvass	825		90	63	56	80	89	16	[redacted]	68	93	110	97	69	87	[redacted]	103	161	169	141	141	320		107	40	104	120	94			
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																								—	—	—	—	—			
No.* refusing to participate		—			—				—					—				—			3			7	2	9	1	—			
No.* instructed at home																					—			—	—	—	—	—			
No.* instructed at clinics																					—			—	—	—	—	—			
No.* instructed at other places (specify places)																					—			—	—	—	—	—			
No.* applying for registration as a result of this program	1,999																				30 —			226	50	120	160	110			
No.* successfully registered by this project	1,999		3,742																		41			226	59	149	161	115			
No.* denied registration in this project			—																		—			—	—	—	—	—			

Churches, P.T.A.'s Radio + Newspaper, Civic Organizations

*Persons of voting age

SEP 24 1962

THE GREATER LITTLE ROCK
Voter Registration Campaign

914 Gaines Street

Co-Directors
OZELL SUTTON
GEORGE HENRY

Telephone
FR 4-0349

September 21, 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Project Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. E. Room 206
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

This acknowledges receipt of your letter of September 19th. The signed copy of the letter from your office of September 5th which acknowledges receipt of the grant is enclosed along with the Form VEP 2-17 which covers our operations thus far. Sorry we did not return it before now.

We fully understand the conditions of the grant and will comply with its provisions. The three divisions of the campaign are such that most reports will come next week. The Parent Teacher Associations, Churches and other organized groups prefer to report to us just once and ofcourse the "Poll Tax March" is scheduled for next week-end.

There is no resistance to registration here. Persons contacted who do not register either have already purchased a poll tax or do not have the dollar at the time. In the latter case, workers are instructed to take their names and call back.

Sincerely,

Co-Directors Ozell Sutton
Ozell Sutton

George I. Henry
George I. Henry

OZ:GIH/ija

Enclosures - 2

RETURN THIS COPY TO VEP SEP 24 1962

Receipt acknowledged this 8th day

of September, 1962.

SIGNED: Ozell Sutton

SIGNED: George I. Henry

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

September 5, 1962

Mr. Ozell Sutton
Associate Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. George I. Henry
Executive Secretary
Urban League
914 Gaines Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Gentlemen:

Re VEP 2-17

This will confirm my telephone conversations with Mr. Sutton approving a voter education project for the Greater Little Rock area to be sponsored jointly by the Arkansas Council on Human Relations and the Little Rock branch of the National Urban League. The joint budget which you submitted in the amount of $2,000 has been approved for the six weeks' project. It is our understanding that you started your extensive planning and recruitment of workers on August 15, and that the actual registration drive will run from September 3 through the October 1 poll tax payment deadline.

In accordance with your request, we have made our check payable to "The Greater Little Rock Voter Registration Campaign" with the understanding that this fund will be administered jointly by both of your organizations. These funds should be deposited in a special bank account and all expenditures should be supported by voucher which should be retained in your file.

Mr. Jack Minnis, Director of Research for the Voter Education Project, will send you the voucher forms which should be used together with forms for reports which this office will require. All of your records should be preserved and

and kept available for inspection by a member of our staff at all reasonable times. Any portion of this grant which is not required for your project should, of course, be returned to our office at the conclusion of your project; and while we have approved your total budget, we hope that you will be able to get by on less than the amount being granted and that some of the funds can be returned for use in other areas.

No part of these funds may be used to support partisan politics in any manner whatsoever, nor to influence legislation of any kind, nor in behalf of or against any political candidate.

We are enclosing a carbon copy of this letter and you are requested to acknowledge receipt of the original of this letter, the check in the amount of $2,000, and your understanding of the conditions of this grant, by signing the carbon copy of the letter (both Mr. Sutton and Mr. Henry) and returning it to this office.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

WAB:jl
Enc. Check ($2,000.00)
Receipt copy of this letter

cc: Mr. Whitney Young
Mr. Clarence Coleman
Mr. Paul Rilling

JM
file

October 17, 1962

Mr. Ozell Sutton, Co-Director
The Greater Little Rock Voter
Registration Campaign
1220 W. Capitol Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Ozell:

Re VEP 2-17

It is important that we get a report from you or Mr. Henry regarding your voter registration campaign in Little Rock. This report should include detailed financial information, including your vouchers, and also a final report describing the manner in which you conducted your campaign and the results achieved.

Will you please get this information to us so that we will have it in our office on or before October 26, 1962.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

cc. Mr. Geo. D. Henry

Grant file

October 24, 1962

Mr. Ozell Sutton
1220 W. Capitol Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Ozell:

The enclosed copy of the letter which I have just written Hershhel H. Friday, Jr., should not be construed as a decision to hold a meeting with my clients on November 1, but is merely my way of setting a definite deadline for an answer. I have yet to hear from you with reference to the authorization forms with which I supplied you for use by the parents.

I wish to remind you again that we have not received your report on the registration effort and we must have this at once.

Kind personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
cc: Mr. L. W. Jordan

10/20/62

OCRAT
, 1962

601,991 Eligible For November Vote

A total of 601,991 Arkansans are eligible to vote in the Nov. 6 general election, State Auditor Jimmie (Red) Jones said today after completing a tabulation of poll taxes issued in all 75 counties.

The last two to report were Sebastian with 22,124, and Pulaski with 77,228. The 1962 total compared with the previous years as follows: 1961—575,769; 1960—603,795; 1959 — 590,501; 1958 — 552,226; 1957—563,978; 1956—580,645; 1955—558,197.

Counties.	1962	1961
Arkansas	8,158	7,820
Ashley	8,231	8,044
Baxter	4,545	4,694
Benton	13,421	12,805
Boone	7,036	6,553
Bradley	5,134	5,125
Calhoun	2,901	3,145
Carroll	5,668	4,753
Chicot	6,383	6,421
Clark	6,578	6,814
Clay	6,120	5,841
Cleburne	3,344	3,492
Cleveland	3,097	3,021
Columbia	7,690	7,401
Conway	8,138	7,734
Craighead	13,864	3,682
Crawford	7,472	6,661
Crittenden	7,750	7,487
Cross	5,195	5,029
Dallas	4,128	4,069
Desha	6,972	6,715
Drew	4,883	4,794
Faulkner	9,774	10,259
Franklin	4,516	4,954
Fulton	3,232	3,396
Garland	20,430	19,613
Grant	3,534	3,591
Greene	7,886	7,716
Hempstead	7,170	7,185
Hot Spring	8,097	7,875
Howard	4,277	4,210
Independnece	7,666	7,457
Izard	3,052	3,316
Jackson	8,088	7,800
Jefferson	22,385	20,330
Johnson	5,030	5,148
Lafayette	3,667	3,963
Lawrence	6,363	6,542
Lee	3,830	4,001
Lincoln	3,966	3,878
Little River	3,893	4,037
Logan	6,200	6,106
Lonoke	8,465	7,613
Madison	5,550	3,309
Marion	2,784	3,034
Miller	10,302	11,116
Mississippi	15,857	18,077
Monroe	4,703	4,554
Montgomery	2,550	2,660
Nevada	4,175	4,085
Newton	3,222	2,542
Ouachita	14,688	11,807
Perry	2,657	2,541
Phillips	8,792	9,117
Pike	3,211	3,266
Poinsett	8,558	8,383
Polk	4,909	4,550
Pope	8,502	7,421
Prairie	3,919	4,097
Pulaski	77,228	70,664
Randolph	4,740	4,709
St. Francis	6,902	7,244
Saline	9,812	9,578
Scott	3,038	3,121
Searcy	4,483	2,904
Sebastian	22,124	19,885
Sevier	3,788	3,510
Sharp	3,107	3,467
Stone	3,282	3,052
Union	17,184	16,585
Van Buren	3,520	3,567
Washington	18,381	16,112
White	11,532	10,842
Woodruff	5,135	3,987
Yell	5,124	4,983
Totals		575,769

Only EIGHT More Days To Buy Your POLL TAX

Southern Mediator Journal Sept.

You Can Purchase Your POll TAX receipt At The following Places:

THE URBAN LEAGUE OF GREATER LITTLE ROCK
SHORTER COLLEGE
MR. JEFFERY HAWKIN'S HOME
MR. I. S. McCLINTON'S OFFICE
DR. G. P. FREEMAN'S OFFICE
DR. WM. TOWNSEND'S OFFICE
SOUTHERN MEDIATOR JOURNAL'S OFFICE

OR

YOU CAN PAY YOUR POLL TAX AT THE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE

DON'T FAIL TO PURCHASE YOUR POLL TAX SO YOU CAN VOTE IN THE NOVEMBER 6TH GENERAL ELECTION

Sept. 21, 1962

any discretion in the matter.

Poll Tax Increase Predicted

A substantial increase in Pulaski poll tax sales over last year was predicted today by Collector Tom Gulley as the deadline approached.

His office in the courthouse will remain open until midnight tonight for last-minute taxpayers. Today is the absolute deadline for buying the poll tax. It also is the deadline for paying property taxes without penalties and extra costs.

Gulley said his deputies have written more than 68,000 poll tax receipts. At least 6,000 letters, mail with tax payments probably including poll taxes, are being processed.

"We will hit the 75,000

Ark. Democrat

SM
BG ~~11-16-62~~
11-19-62

November 9, 1962

Mr. Ozell Sutton
1220 W. Capitol Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Ozell:

Re VEP 2-17

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 30, and its enclosures concerning the voter registration project which was sponsored jointly by the Arkansas Council on Human Relations and the Little Rock Urban League.

I also wish to acknowledge receipt of your check in the amount of $488.40 representing the unused portion of the grant. I wish to commend both you and Mr. Henry, as well as all of those who worked with you in what I regard as a highly successful effort.

I am well aware of the fact that most people who own real estate pay their poll tax at the time that they pay their property taxes and that you have no wayiof knowing exactly how much your drive may have motivated people in paying their poll tax. It would be helpful if we could know the exact number of Negroes inPulaski County who have paid poll tax for 1962, and perhaps you could get some volunteers to go through the poll tax record book and make an actual count - ward by ward - although we are interested primarily in the county total.

In order for us to properly audit the disbursements from the grant, so that we can close our files, it would be

appreciated if you would forward to us as soon as possible, all of your cancelled checks, bank statements, and any other vouchers and financial information which you might have on hand, all of which will be returned to you as soon as we have examined them.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

cc: Mr. George Henry
Mr. Whitney Young
Mr. Clarence Coleman

THE GREATER LITTLE ROCK
Voter Registration Campaign
914 Gaines Street

Co-Directors
OZELL SUTTON
GEORGE HENRY

Telephone
FR 4-0349

NOV 1 1962

October 30, 1962

Mr. Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
Room 206, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

Enclosed is a check for the unused balance of the $2,000 Voter Registration Grant. Our financial report, sent under separate cover, will explain.

Also under separate cover is a full and final report of the Greater Little Rock Voter Registration campaign. This includes:

1. A Summary Report
2. A Financial Report
3. A Statistical Report
4. Vouchers
5. Samples of Promotional Material
6. Sample Publicity
7. Registration Forms

We appreciate the assistance of the Voter Education Project in our campaign. It was of tremendous value, from which this community will benefit for years to come.

Sincerely,

Ozell Sutton

Ozell Sutton

OS:ra

488.40 refunded — check dated 10/30/62 given to R. Alexander for deposit

BUDGET FOR VOTER REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN

AUGUST 15 - OCTOBER 1, 1962

CASH ON HAND $2,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS:

Co-Directors (salaries @ ½ time each for 6 wks. Ozell Sutton - $354.48 George I. Henry 270.37)	624.85
Office Staff . . . . .(L.R. & N.L.R. - 7)	277.00
Field Workers	171.00 141
Office Supplies	37.25
Promotion . . . . . .(workshop)	25.00
Postage	20.00
**Petty Cash	245.00
Mileage . . . . . .($25 to each director)	50.00
Telephone & Office Equipment	55.00
Total Disbursements	1,505.10
Balance	494.90
Bank Charges	- 6.50
Balance	$ 488.40

**This money was used in the following manner:

$167.85 - paid as percentages on Poll Tax sold by volunteer workers @ 10¢ each
36.00 - Charity Poll Tax
10.00 - travel expense - taxi fare to shopping centers
21.15 - miscellaneous supplies
10.00 - food
$245.00

Memo from **JEAN T. LEVINE**

BA
11-21-62

Wiley -

Jack and I spent some time going over this financial report and it simply does not add up.

For this reason, we would like to request cancelled checks and bank statements to audit.

Our major problem here is that the vouchers they submitted total $1,591.40 whereas they submit a report that their expenditures totaled $1,511.60. It is entirely possible that they are going to discover an overdraft of almost $80.

In re the poll tax payment problem - I have sorted out those vouchers which admit to actual poll tax payment of this project, using our funds, and it amounts to $113.30. Because of the garbled nature of their petty cash account and field work account it is also possible that the actual amount spent for payment of poll tax was higher than this.

Jean

BU
12-4-62
12-7-62

November 27, 1962

Mr. Ozell Sutton
1220 W. Capitol Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Ozell:

It is very important that we be furnished with all of the cancelled checks in connection with your poll tax campaign which was just concluded in Little Rock by ACHR and the Urban League.

Will you please mail these to us at once so that they can be audited and our files closed. The checks can be returned to you after we have finished our job, if you like.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

JM

DEC 8 1962

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

VEP
2-17

December 6, 1962

Mr. Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
Room 206, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

Finally our analytic report on the Greater Little Rock Voter Registration Campaign is completed and is enclosed. I'm sorry this report was so long coming but other matters that could not wait kept intervening. I hope the delay did not inconvenience you too much.

Conducting the campaign was an educational and rewarding experience. My thanks to you and those who are associated with you for the opportunity.

Sincerely,

Ozell

Ozell Sutton

OS:ra

OFFICERS— THE REV. CHARLES C. WALKER, CHAIRMAN • THE REV. MAYNARD M. MILLER, VICE-CHAIRMAN
MRS. JOE R. BREWER, VICE-CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, TREASURER • MRS. W. E. MORRIS, SECRETARY
STAFF— NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR • RUTH ARNOLD, SEC.

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

Analysis

DEC 8 1962

Voter Registration Drive in Greater

Little Rock

Little Rock, Arkansas				
Ward	Increase In Negro Voters	Total Increase	Total Number Negro Voters (2)	Total Number Voters
I	600	600	3116	7417
II	360	440	2173	5111
III	15	100	984	6345
IV	340	4882 (1)	1254	14198
V	--	1400	73	11890
Total	1315	7422	7600	44,961
North Little Rock				
I	18	93	141	2368
II	372	605	2160	4756
III	3	415	7	5235
IV	48	762	371	5672
Total	441	1875	2742	18,031
Greater L.R. Totals	1756	9297	10,342	62,992

(1) Annexed area (population 18,000, 95% white) accounts for most of increase

(2) Negro voters based on poll book designation "c" for colored. Many

Negroes who pay their poll tax along with their taxes by mail are not so designated. We estimate these to number about 500 in Little Rock. Thus the approximate number of Negro voters in Little Rock is 8000 +, North Little Rock an additional 300, and the Greater Little Rock total near 11,000.

The Urban League
OF GREATER LITTLE ROCK
"AMERICAN TEAMWORK WORKS"

914 Gaines Street | LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS | Phone FRanklin 4-0349

6th
December
1962

Mr. Wiley Branton
Voter Registration Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

Enclosed please find bank statements and cancelled checks, used in the Voter Registration Campaign.

We would like to point out that certain funds were withdrawn and re-deposited with the anticipation of more paid workers.

A letter from Ozell will be forthcoming, detailing the increased registration in Pulaski County.

We are very sorry for the delay in submitting requested material.

Sincerely yours,

George I. Henry (bd)

George I. Henry,
Acting Executive Secretary

GIH:bjd
encls.

Greek - Little Rock
Ark

WB

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

December 14, 1962

The Rev. Nathaniel Griswold
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Nat:

Wiley and I both have a good feeling about the joint drive conducted by the ACHR and the Little Rock Urban League with the Voter Education Project. I was a little startled to read, however, in your November Newsletter your statement, "there is no way of accurately measuring results." Inasmuch as the research obligations of VEP require that results be measured, I was a little bothered that your readers might get the impression that this wasn't being done. We have, as a matter of fact, now on hand Ozell's very satisfactory reporting and analyses of results. I wonder if, in your next Newsletter, you might not point out this fact.

Best wishes, and Merry Christmas.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar

LWD:A
CC: Wiley Branton
BCC: David Freeman

U-P 2-77

OK

175.00

in all probability
was cash payment
of field workers

JB OK - accept for
ledgers - close
books + return
checks

VEP 2-17

Salaries *	1155.05
Tel + Tel	25.00
office Equip	30.00
Postage	20.00
Trav + Trans.	60.00
office Supplies	37.25
Bank Charges	2.83
Refund to SRC	188.40
Petty cash	175.00
	$1993.53 Bank Balance
	6.47
	$2000.00

* Includes $112.20 of percentage

The Urban League
OF GREATER LITTLE ROCK

"AMERICAN TEAMWORK WORKS"

914 Gaines Street | LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS | Phone FRanklin 4-0349

December 27, 1962

Mr. Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W. - Room 206
Atlanta 3, Georgia

DEC 28 1962

Dear Mr. Branton:

Please excuse my delay in answering your letter of December 7, regarding the vouchers and checks used in our Voter Registration Campaign.

First, (concerning the two vouchers without checks) in checking with the Executive Secretary of the Arkansas Teachers Association, Mr. T. E. Patterson, I found that he did not deposit our check in the amount of $25.00 until December 14. So you can see the check had not cleared the bank when we made our report. This, of course, was an error on our part for not detecting this.

Secondly, the voucher made out in the amount of $25.00 to cover my mileage for the six-week period, should have been changed to $32.00, due to the fact that on October 1, the last day for registration, we ran short of cash in paying percentages at 11:30 P.M., and I advanced $7.00 of my personal money to the Petty Cash Fund. Therefore, Ozell suggested rather than write two checks, the $7.00 be included in my mileage check. However, we forgot to change the amount on the voucher.

Thirdly, the check in the amount of $150.00, was written with the understanding that this amount would cover the approximate cost of Field Workers, transportation and percentages for members of the Pulaski County Crusade for the Voters Association, one of the existing Voter - Education Organizations in the city. After the check had been cashed by the President, the members voted to donate their services, since we would have two Negroes running for offices in the Greater Little Rock area. The only expense to the organization would be $10.00 to cover the cost of gasoline. The remaining $140.00 was re-deposited November 7.

I trust this will answer your questions satisfactorily. I am enclosing corrected vouchers, bank statements concerning the A.T.A.'s check, Pulaski County Crusade for the Voters Association deposit slip, and a program of the A.T.A. workshop.

Very truly yours,

George I. Henry

George I. Henry, Jr.
Acting Executive Secretary

GIH:bjd
encls.

B4
12-26-62

December 19, 1962

Mr. George I. Henry
Acting Executive Secretary
The Urban League of Greater Little Rock
914 Gaines Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Henry:

May we please have a reply to our letter of December 7?

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

B4
12-15-62

December 7, 1962

Mr. George I. Henry
Acting Executive Secretary
The Urban League of Greater Little Rock
914 Gaines Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Henry:

Re VEP 2-17

Thank you for the bank statements and cancelled checks which were received in this office this morning. In auditing this account we find the need for a little further information from you.

We could find no checks to support two vouchers, both dated 10/15/62. One voucher for $25.00 was made out to cover the Arkansas Teachers Association Workshop, and the second voucher for $25.00 was made out to cover mileage to George Henry covering a six-week period, August 15 to October 1, 1962. As I say, these two vouchers were not supported by checks.

We could find no vouchers to support the following two checks:

1 to George Henry, 10/15/62, $32.00
1 to Robert Hammonds, 10/17/62, $150.00

Can you supply us with the information to cover these two payments?

Also, please explain the $140.00 deposit dated November 7, as shown on your November bank statement. Is there a voucher, or vouchers, which supported the original withdrawal of these funds from the bank?

So far as we can determine, only $31.10 of the $175.00 cash withdrawals are supported by vouchers. Can you tell us what the balance of the petty cash was spent for?

If you will answer the above questions at your earliest convenience, we will be able to close out your account.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

TO THE COLLECTOR:

_____COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Under authority of Act 480 of 1949, I hereby request my 19____ poll tax receipt be mailed to me at the address below. I am enclosing one dollar in payment.

Very truly yours,

Taxpayers Color

W or C_____

Ward or Voting

Precinct_____

Taxpayers Signature_____

Print Taxpayers Name_____

Taxpayers Address_____

Street or Route City

_____

_____

4

Received of

_____

($1.00) One Dollar

For payment of

19____ Poll Tax

Your Poll Tax Receipt will be mailed to you by the County Tax Collector.

_____

Agent.